977.2
A21

ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
RULES

Borrowers—Adults living in the city of Auburn are entitled to draw books by filling out application blanks. Children under 16 must obtain the signature of parent or guardian.

Borrowers' Card—Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be given a card, which must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned or renewed. If this card is lost, a new one will be given after seven days' notice and upon payment of five cents.

Number of Volumes—One book at a time may be drawn on a card.

Time Kept—Books may be kept two weeks and once renewed for the same time. Books marked "seven day book" may be kept for that time only and cannot be renewed.

Over-due Books—A fine of two cents a day will be imposed for books kept over time. Delinquents must pay fine and return book before another book can be drawn. Books lost or damaged must be replaced or paid for.

Temporary Residents—A temporary resident may obtain a borrowers' card by filling out an application blank and obtaining the signature of a resident freeholder, or by a temporary deposit equal to the value of the book.

Non-Resident—Anyone living outside the limits noted above may obtain a borrowers' card by paying the sum of $1.00 a year, filling an application card and obtaining the signature of a resident free-holder.

11-95

973.772
IND

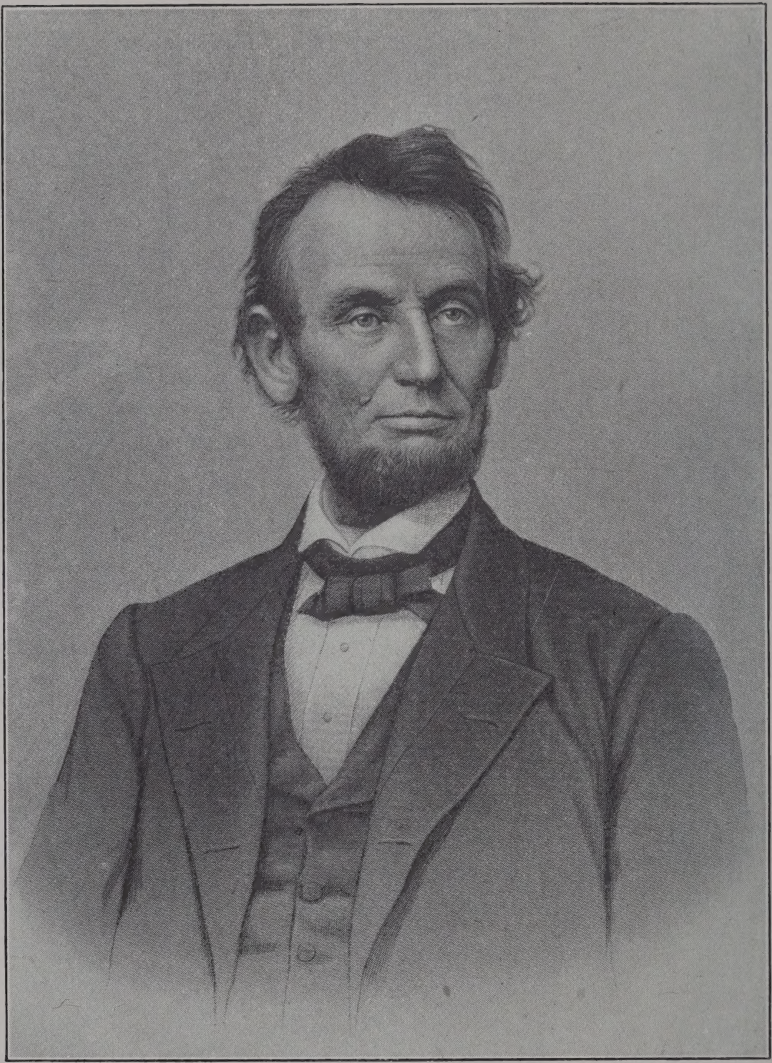
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Eckhart Public Library

603 S. Jackson Street Auburn, IN 46706
Phone: 219-925-2414

Patron is responsible for all
material borrowed.

ECKHART PUBLIC LIB.
8401 9100 038 973 5



A Lincoln

"The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea."

INDIANA AT VICKSBURG

Published pursuant to an act
of the
SIXTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Approved March 5, 1909.

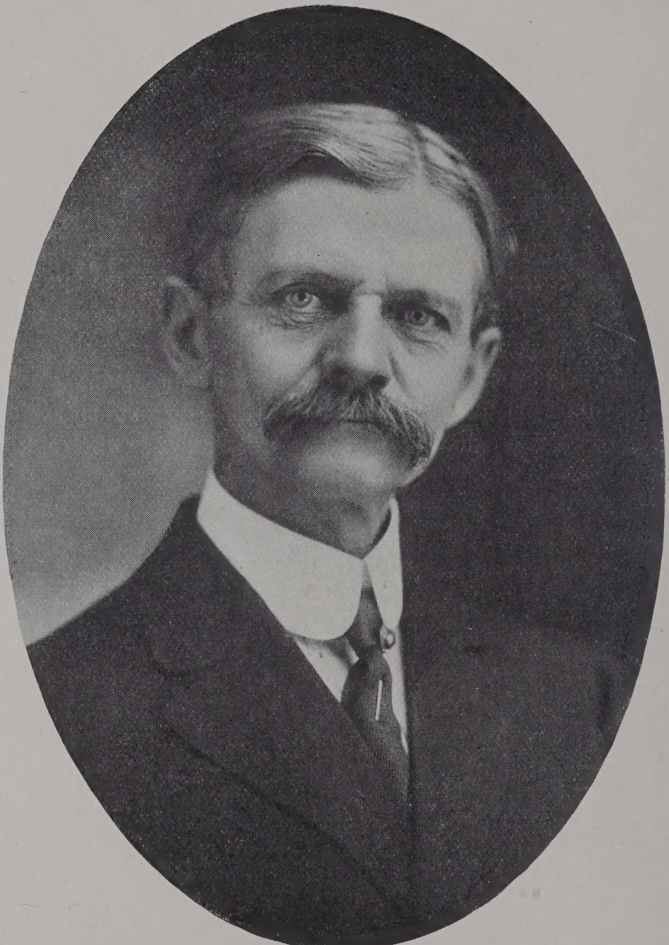
By the
INDIANA-VICKSBURG MILITARY PARK COMMISSION

Compiled by
HENRY C. ADAMS, Jr.
INDIANAPOLIS

1910

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1911

2444



Governor Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana.

Letter of Transmittal.

To Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, *Governor of the State of Indiana:*

Sir—The undersigned members of the Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission, appointed under authority of an act approved March 2, 1907, herewith submit to you this report, showing in detail the work accomplished by said Commission in the erection of monuments commemorating the services of Indiana troops which participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, March 29 to July 4, 1863.

This report is published as provided for in an act approved March 5, 1909.

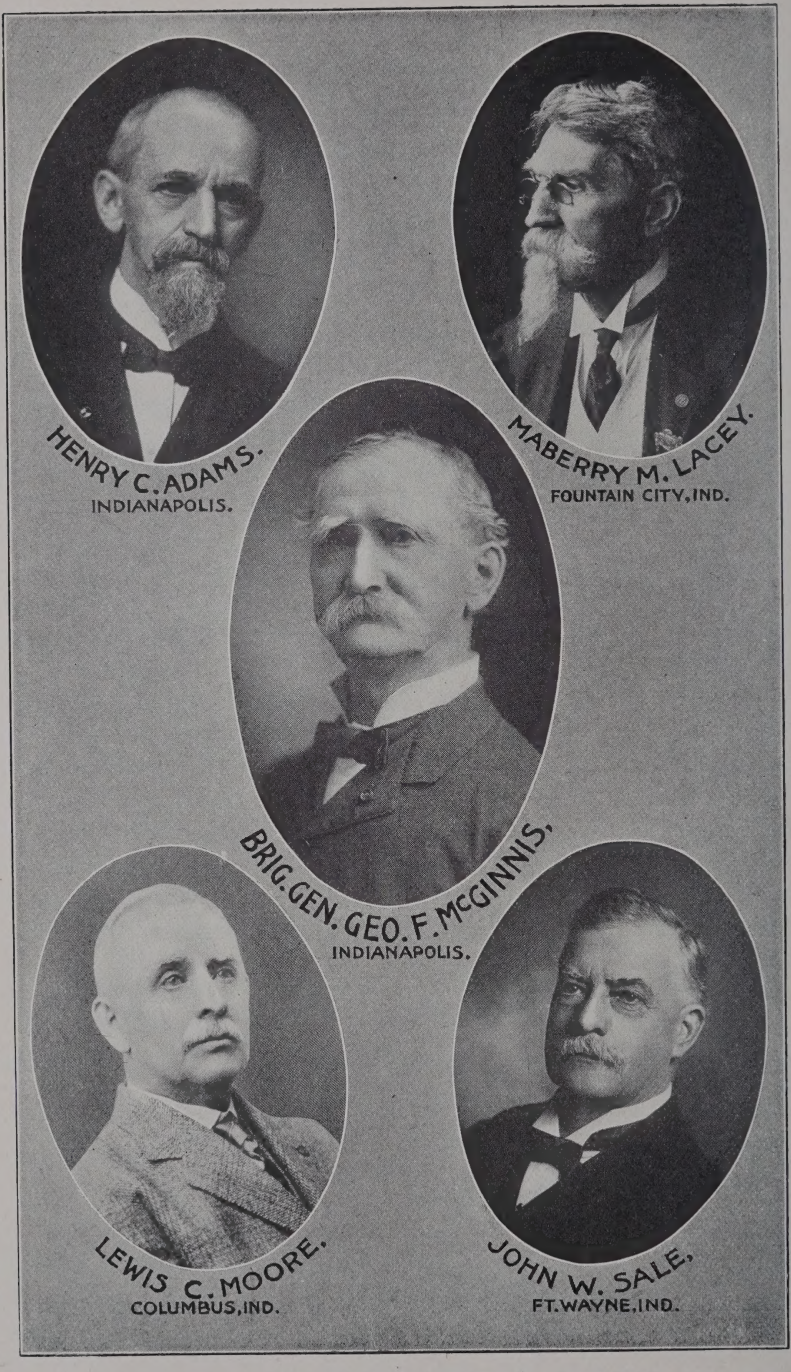
Respectfully submitted,

Henry C. Adams, 26th Ind. Inf., President.
George F. McGinnis, Brigadier General.
John W. Sale, 67th Ind. Inf., Treasurer.
Lewis C. Moore, 93d Ind. Inf.
Maberry M. Lacey, 69th Ind. Inf., Secretary.

Contents.

PAGE

Letter of Transmittal to Governor Marshall........................ 7
Introductory 11
Memorial, George F. McGinnis 12
Memorial, Henry C. Adams 13
Vicksburg National Military Park 15
Vicksburg National Cemetery 23
Indiana Circle 27
History of the Campaign and Siege.............................. 29
General Summary of Casualties, March 29–July 4.................. 40
Position Tablet Inscriptions.................................... 41
Park Inscriptions 63
Summary of Union Commands 138
Summary of Confederate Commands 139
Report of General U. S. Grant.................................... 143
The Indiana Soldier at Vicksburg................................. 173
Regimental Histories 197
Casualties of Indiana Commands at Vicksburg...................... 405
Report of the Commission 406
Dedication Ceremonies 433
Appropriation Act 467
Acknowledgement 469
List of Illustrations 470
Index 472


HENRY C. ADAMS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
MABERRY M. LACEY.
FOUNTAIN CITY, IND.
BRIG. GEN. GEO. F. McGINNIS,
INDIANAPOLIS.
LEWIS C. MOORE.
COLUMBUS, IND.
JOHN W. SALE,
FT. WAYNE, IND.

Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission.

Introductory.

To our comrades, fallen and surviving, who served at Vicksburg in '63 this volume is affectionately dedicated. As servants of our State and representatives of the soldiery involved, we have endeavored to fittingly perpetuate in granite and bronze the memory of your services in the trenches and on the line of battle during that long struggle with a worthy foe.

The monuments herein described have been located at advantageous points along the avenues of the beautiful national park, and fifty-three markers placed at the camp sites, on the sharpshooters' line, and at positions of farthest advance occupied by the various commands during the assaults of May 19 and 22, 1863. The positions were in most cases determined by members of the various commands who accompanied the Commission on the visit to the park for that purpose, and have been authenticated by record.

Each monument bears upon its face a bronze tablet showing the designation of the regiment, its commanding officers, the events engaged in and the casualties suffered. Unfortunately, in some instances there is no report of the latter.

It was desired that the history of each command in this volume should have been written by a member of the organization itself, and in many cases this was done. When a member willing to undertake this work could not be found the history was compiled from the reports of Adjutant General Terrell. To those who wrote the histories the Commission is grateful. The casualties during service have been compiled from Dyer's Compendium.

Comrades, we should be grateful to our State; to the Legislatures of 1903, 1907 and 1909; and to Governor W. T. Durbin, Governor J. Frank Hanly, and Governor Thomas R. Marshall for their kindness and interest in this memorial, which is so dear to the heart of every man who stood before the besieged city of Vicksburg in 1863.

In Memoriam.

General George F. McGinnis died at his home at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 29, 1910.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1826. His youth was spent in Hampden, Maine, and Chillicothe, Ohio. He resided at the latter place at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican War.

At the age of twenty years he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Volunteers, for service in Mexico, and received a commission as first lieutenant. In 1847, his term of enlistment expiring, he returned to his home. He was commissioned captain of Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and returned to Mexico. He was not yet of age, reaching his majority south of the Rio Grande.

At the termination of the Mexican War he returned to Chillicothe and in February, 1850, removed to Indianapolis, residing in that city when the War of the Rebellion was declared. When President Lincoln issued the first call for troops he was one of the first to respond, enlisting as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Lew Wallace, colonel. He was made captain of Company K April 16, 1861; lieutenant colonel, April 25, 1861, and was mustered out August 4, 1861, the Eleventh being for three months' service. The regiment immediately re-enlisted for three years, and he became lieutenant colonel. He was promoted to colonel September 3, 1861, and was appointed brigadier general May 2, 1863.

Commanding the First Brigade, Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, he took an active part in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Port Gibson and Champion's Hill, his brigade suffering heavy losses.

He was mustered out at the close of the war and returned to Indianapolis, which city he made his home until he died.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Mexican War Veterans' Association, George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and was Vice-President of the Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission.

In Memoriam.

Henry C. Adams died at his home at Indianapolis, November 14, 1910.

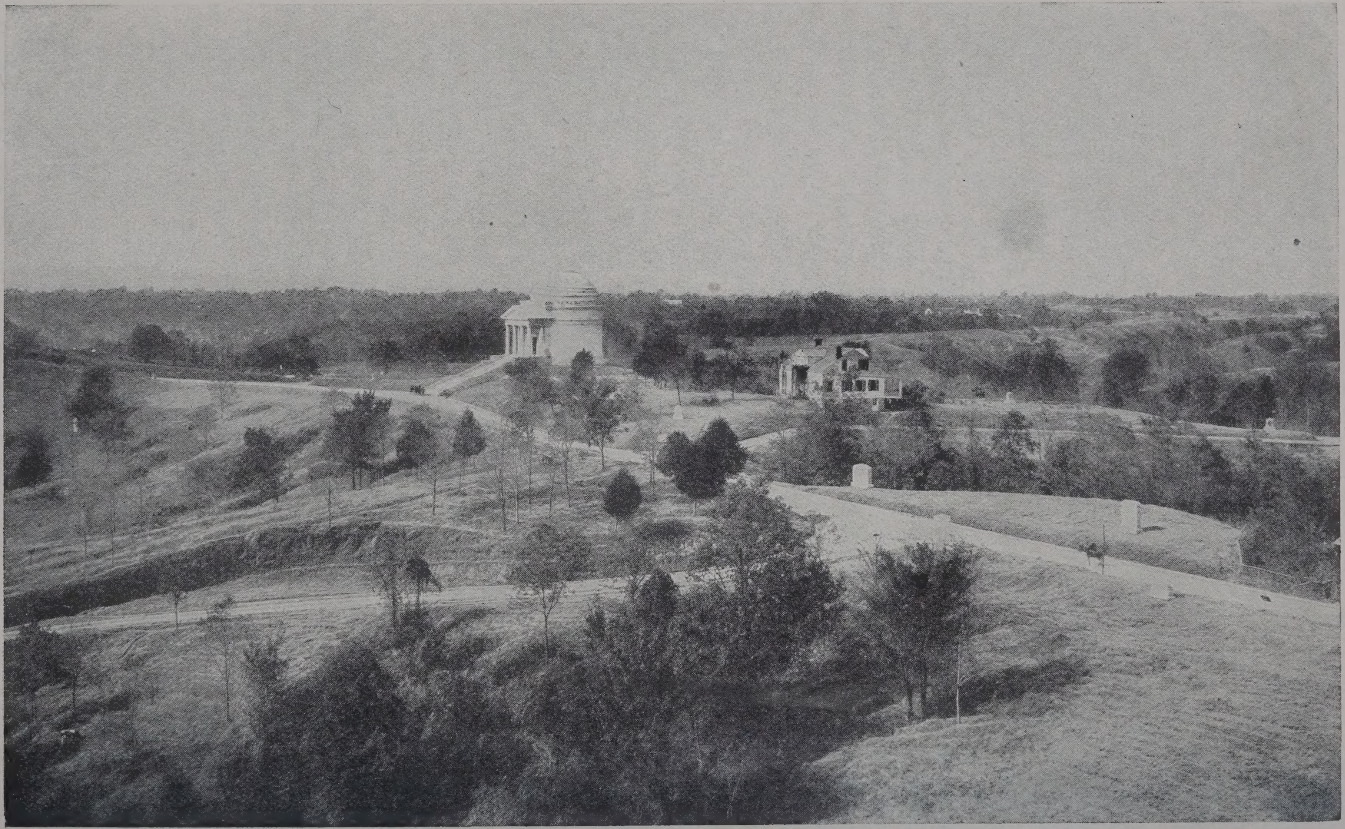
He was born in Marion County, near Indianapolis, April 8, 1844. His boyhood was passed in Indianapolis, and when the Civil War broke out he endeavored to enlist. He finally gained admission to the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, being at the time a few months past seventeen years, and on August 20, 1861, was mustered in as a musician in Company I, of that regiment.

He soon gained a position in the ranks as a private soldier, and was appointed corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. He was commissioned second lieutenant and mustered as such January 9, 1865. During the summer of 1865 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General M. F. Force, at Jackson, Mississippi. He was appointed first lieutenant on January 3, 1866, but was never mustered on this commission.

His military service was almost wholly in the South and Southwest: in 1861, in the Fremont campaign against Price; in 1862, in Missouri and Arkansas, under General Schofield; and under General Herron in the battles of Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Arkansas. He was in Herron's Division of the Army of the Frontier at the siege of Vicksburg, and in 1864 participated in the campaign and siege of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, Alabama.

He was mustered out of the service January 25, 1866.

He was a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, serving as Commander of the Indiana Commandery in 1909; the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and President of the Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commissions of 1903 and 1907.



A Landscape in the Park—Showing the Illinois State Memorial and Shirley House.

The Vicksburg National Military Park.

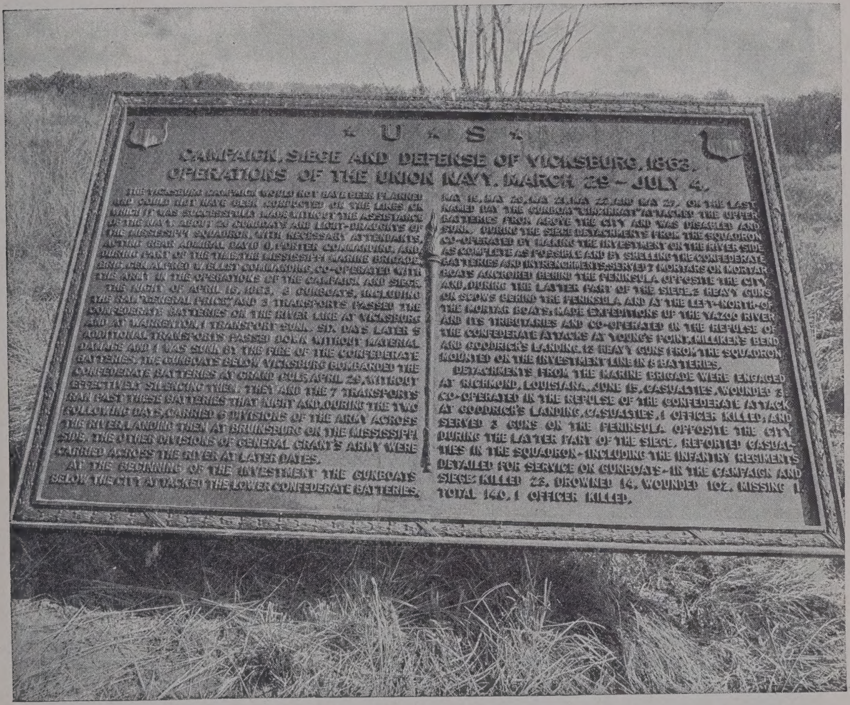
The Act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park was signed by President McKinley February 21, 1899. In conformity with its provisions, on March 1st of that year the Secretary of War appointed Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army; Capt. William T. Rigby, veteran of the 24th Iowa Infantry, and Capt. James G. Everest, veteran of the 13th Illinois Infantry, commissioners, for inaugurating and carrying on the work under his direction. Past Commander-in-Chief G. A. R. John S. Kountz was elected secretary and historian by the Commission, and the choice was approved by the Secretary of War. General Lee died May 28, 1908, and Capt. Lewis Guion, veteran of the 26th Louisiana Infantry, was appointed to succeed him. Secretary and Historian Kountz died June 14, 1909.

The park commemorates the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg, beginning March 29th and ending July 4, 1863. It contains 1,288 acres, and practically includes the fighting ground of the siege and defense operations, from May 18th to July 4th. These consisted of two assaults by the Union army, on May 19th and 22d; the siege operations of that army from May 23d to July 4th, and the heroic defense of the Confederate army under General Pemberton. The service of the Confederate army assembled after May 14th, with headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi, under General Johnston, and the service of the part of the Union army opposed to Johnston during the latter part of the siege, are included in the park work. These outside operations and the five battles preceding the investment of Vicksburg are described by historical tablet inscriptions. The siege and defense operations are commemorated in the same way, and also by position tablets and markers established in the exact places where the operations were carried on. The nature of the operations commemorated and marked in this way give a distinctive character to the Vicksburg Park. The main part of the battlefield is bounded on the inside by Confederate avenue, closely following the line of defense, and on the outside by Union avenue, closely following the first parallel (trench) of the Union army. The park picture, therefore, has definite and exact boundaries. As the approaches, the second and the third parallels of the Union army were made from its first trench, none of the details of the picture are mixed or confusing. The student easily follows them from point to point with absorbing interest. The deployment of the two opposed armies is plainly marked on the respective avenues by tablets and monuments. The Confederate line of defense is plainly shown by 150 markers; the Union trenches and approaches are traced through their respective lines by 363 markers. Therefore, a drive in the park of a few hours gives a good idea of the nature and extent of the operations, the way in which they were pushed forward and opposed, and the names of the commands engaged on each side.

The aggregate length of the park roadway is thirty miles, and includes the two principal avenues (Union and Confederate), eleven secondary avenues (Grant, Sherman, Pemberton, Connecting, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin), thirty short circles (Johnston, Logan, Maloney, Pemberton, Sherman, Navy, Observation, Tilghman, Memorial, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Illinois Memorial, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin), and sections of the public roads of this county. Five secondary avenues (Grant, Sherman, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania) and the short circles give individuality and increased appropriateness to the respective sites for memorials, monuments, statues and towers, that have been or will be, placed in the park. Sixteen bridges have been built, twelve on Union avenue, three on Confederate avenue, one at Battery Maloney; six steel and ten reinforced concrete.

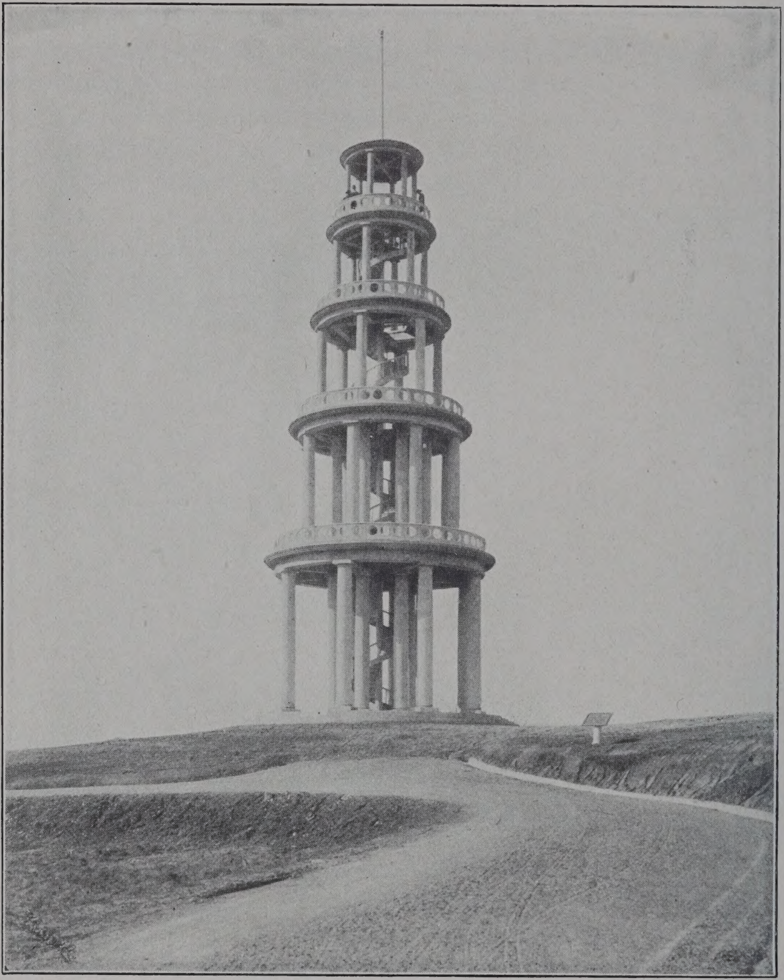
There are 896 tablets of all kinds in the park, all by the United States; 568 Union, 328 Confederate; 30 bronze, 866 iron; 162 historical, 197 battery, 227 Union trench markers, 150 Confederate trench markers, 136 Union approach markers, 19 headquarters, 5 mortuary. The avenues, circles and sections of public roads are marked by 120 guideboards. The Commission has mounted 127 guns at the old battery sites, like the ones used at each during the siege and defense; 65 Union, 62 Confederate, 114 field, 13 siege.

Congress has appropriated $1,175,000 for the park, including $150,000 for the construction of a memorial at the Battery Selfridge, commemorative of the service of the Union navy, at a cost not to exceed $200,000. The work has been contracted for and its total cost will be less than $150,000. Fourteen States have appropriated for the park as follows: Alabama, $25,000; Illinois, $260,000; Indiana, $38,000; Iowa, $150,000; Massachusetts, $5,000; Michigan, $20,000; Minnesota, $25,500; Mississippi, $50,000; New Hampshire, $5,000; New York, $12,500; Ohio, $56,000; Pennsylvania, $15,000; Rhode Island, $5,000; Wisconsin, $130,000; total, $797,000. These appropriations provide for twelve state memorials, 159 regimental and battery monuments (for 198 organizations) and about 274 markers. Additional to these, Louisiana has given the park twelve monuments (for twenty-seven organizations), costing $1,801.80; Missouri, three monuments (two Union each for one organization, one Confederate for fifteen organizations) and three markers (two Union, one Confederate), costing $1,230.70; Tennessee, one monument for six organizations, costing $171; and Virginia, one monument for the Botetourt Artillery Company, costing $690; total.


U. S.
CAMPAIGN, SIEGE AND DEFENSE OF VICKSBURG, 1863.
OPERATIONS OF THE UNION NAVY, MARCH 29 - JULY 4.

Union Navy Tablet—Illustrative of the 896 Tablets Placed in the Park by the United States.

$3,893.50. In most cases these gifts were made in anticipation of and to encourage liberal appropriations by the respective legislatures for state memorials in the Vicksburg Park; in the case of Louisiana, by parish police jury, city of New Orleans and individual contributions; in all other cases, solely by individual contributions. There are 444 memorials, monuments and markers in the park or under construction, by States and as gifts; 404 Union, 40



Park Observation Tower, Three of which have been Erected at a cost of $30,000.

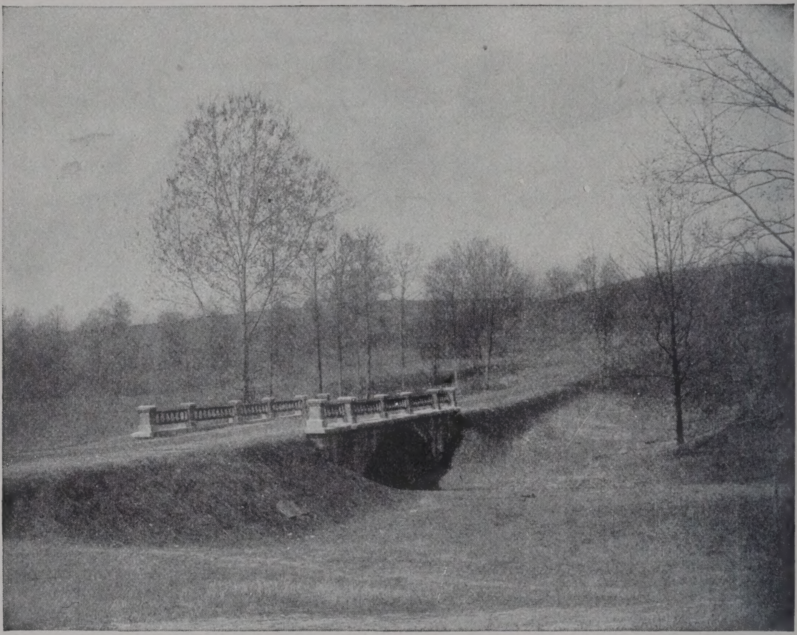
Confederate. About 100 more can be reasonably expected, from the other States that had organizations (number stated in each case) engaged in the operations commemorated by the park, namely: Arkansas, 15; Florida, 3; Georgia, 21; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 41; Missouri, 42; Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 12; Tennessee, 29; Texas, 15; West Virginia, 1. Kentucky and Missouri had troops engaged in both armies; each, doubtless, will give the park a fine joint memorial, Union-Confederate.

Two portrait bronze statues are in place, both Confederate; Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, full length figure, given by his son and friends in twenty-seven States, and Brig. Gen. Isham W. Garrott, bust, given by his sons, S. B. and John F. Five more are assured for the park (Union: Col. William F. Vilas, full length figure, given by Mrs. William F. Vilas and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Vilas Hanks; Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, full length figure, given by his family. Confederate: Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, equestrian, given by his sons, Sidell and Frederick B.; Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, equestrian, given by his son, Frank R.; Col. James H. Jones, bust, given by his family and friends). Eight portrait tablets are assured (Union: Col. Joseph J. Woods, given by his family; Col. James R. Slack, given by Sculptor Adolph A. Weinman. Confederate, given by Louisiana parish police juries; Gens. Louis Hebert and Francis A. Shoup; Cols. Edward Higgins, Leon D. Marks, Robert Richardson and Allen Thomas).

Portrait statues or tablets of Indiana field officers are desired as follows:

Of division commanders, Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball, Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan (3); of brigade commanders, Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, Col. H. D. Washburn, Col. D. Shunk, Col. J. R. Slack (portrait tablet secured), Col. J. Keigwin, Col. W. T. Spicely, Col. J. I. Alexander (8); of field officers, Lieut. Col. W. Swaim, 24th, mortally wounded May 16th; Maj. J. C. Jenks, 18th, mortally wounded May 22d; Maj. J. H. Finley, 69th, mortally wounded May 22d (3); total for Indiana, 14.

It is reasonable to expect, in the near future, and as gifts by relatives and friends, statues of Generals Grant, Logan, Osterhaus, Buckland (Union) and Forney (Confederate). The Commission is in correspondence with the friends of many other officers, Union and Confederate, engaged in the operations commemorated by the park, and is very hopeful of favorable responses in some cases. It is expected that the Minnesota legislature will appropriate for a statue of General Baldwin; the Nebraska legislature for a statue of General Thayer; the New York legislature for a statue of General Potter; the Pennsylvania legislature for a statue of General Parks, and that other state legislatures will make like appropriations. The attention of wealthy Americans is being invited to the creditable opportunity offered by this feature of the park work for patriotic donations.



Bridge on Union Avenue.

In these several ways the Commission hopes to secure the statue (equestrian, standing or bust), or the portrait tablet, of each general officer, Union and Confederate, engaged in this campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg in 1863. Each will be placed at an appropriate site in relation to the line of the command during the siege and defense, of the officer it portrays. When these hopes have been realized, even partially, the park will present a most attractive, inspiring and realistic battlefield picture.

When the Union Navy Memorial is finished, with the approval of the Secretary of War, the Commission will ask the Congress to appropriate for the construction of a memorial on the area in the park bounded by the Louisiana circle and the Warrenton road, commemorative of the service of the Confederate Navy on the Mississippi River and its tributaries during the Civil War, at a cost not to exceed $125,000.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, Chairman.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 1, 1910.

Main Entrance—National Military Cemetery.

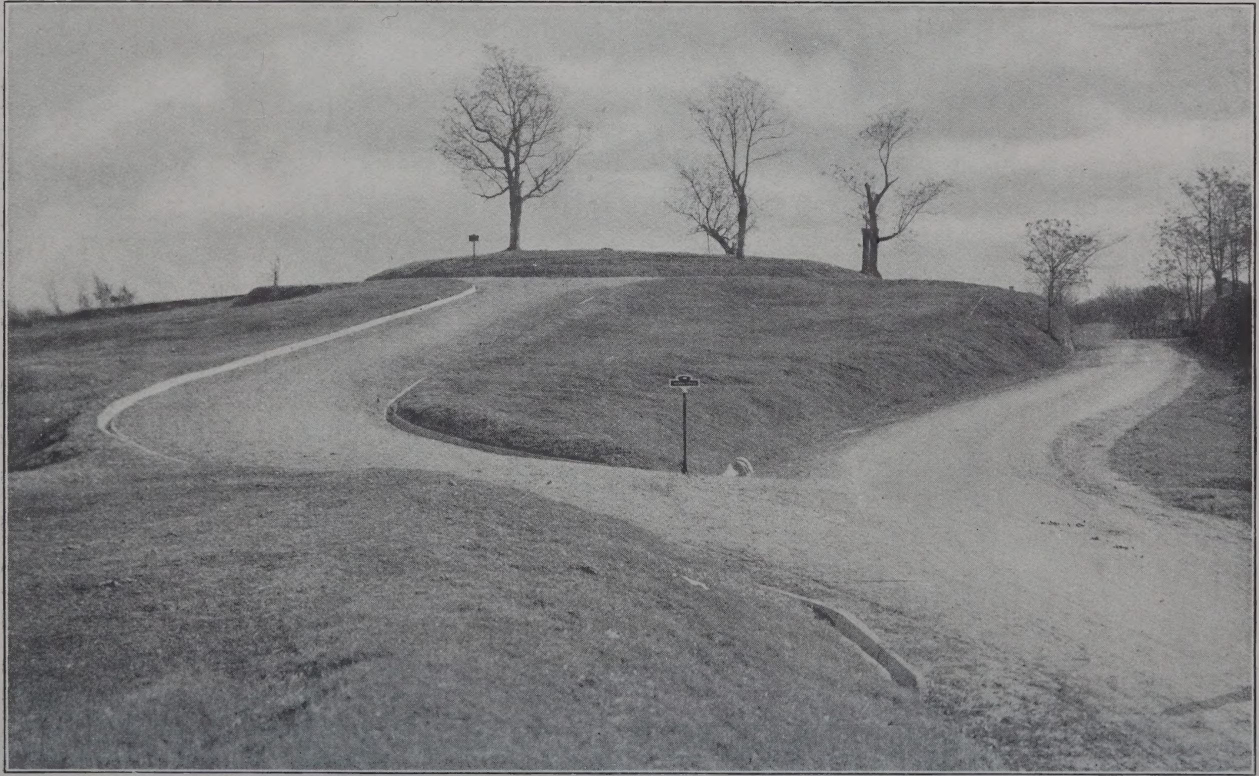
A Driveway in the Cemetery.

The National Cemetery.

The National Cemetery at Vicksburg, fronting the river and blending into the northern end of the Military Park, although not of it, was established in 1865. Its originally beautiful site having thus had the benefit of time in which to be developed and appropriately softened and beautified in harmony with its sacred purpose, it stands today one of the most parklike and pleasingly impressive of all the national cemeteries. With the possible exception of Arlington Heights, none can compare with it in beauty. It is certainly one of the most magnificent cemeteries ever devoted to the interment of the dead soldiers of any nation, and it is also (except Arlington) the largest of the eighty-two established and maintained by the general government in honor of its valorous defenders. It contains the graves of 16,822 Union soldiers who lost their lives in and around Vicksburg during the Civil War, of which appalling number 12,719 are "unknown." The cemetery is a masterpiece of landscape engineering, with delightful walks and drives, with ravines, terraces and plateaus, and with long avenues of trees, mostly Spanish oaks, supplemented with tropical plants and picturesque parterres of flowers. The grounds occupy what was once the sides and crest of a forbidding bluff overlooking the river, but which is now a most charming series of terraces, encircling a beautiful plateau from which is had a magnificent view, grand in extent and variety, including the serpentine course of the glittering river, its opposite shore fringed with verdant forest.

A Bit of Scenery in the Cemetery.

Peace.



Indiana Circle.

The knoll in the background has been selected as the site of the proposed State Memorial.

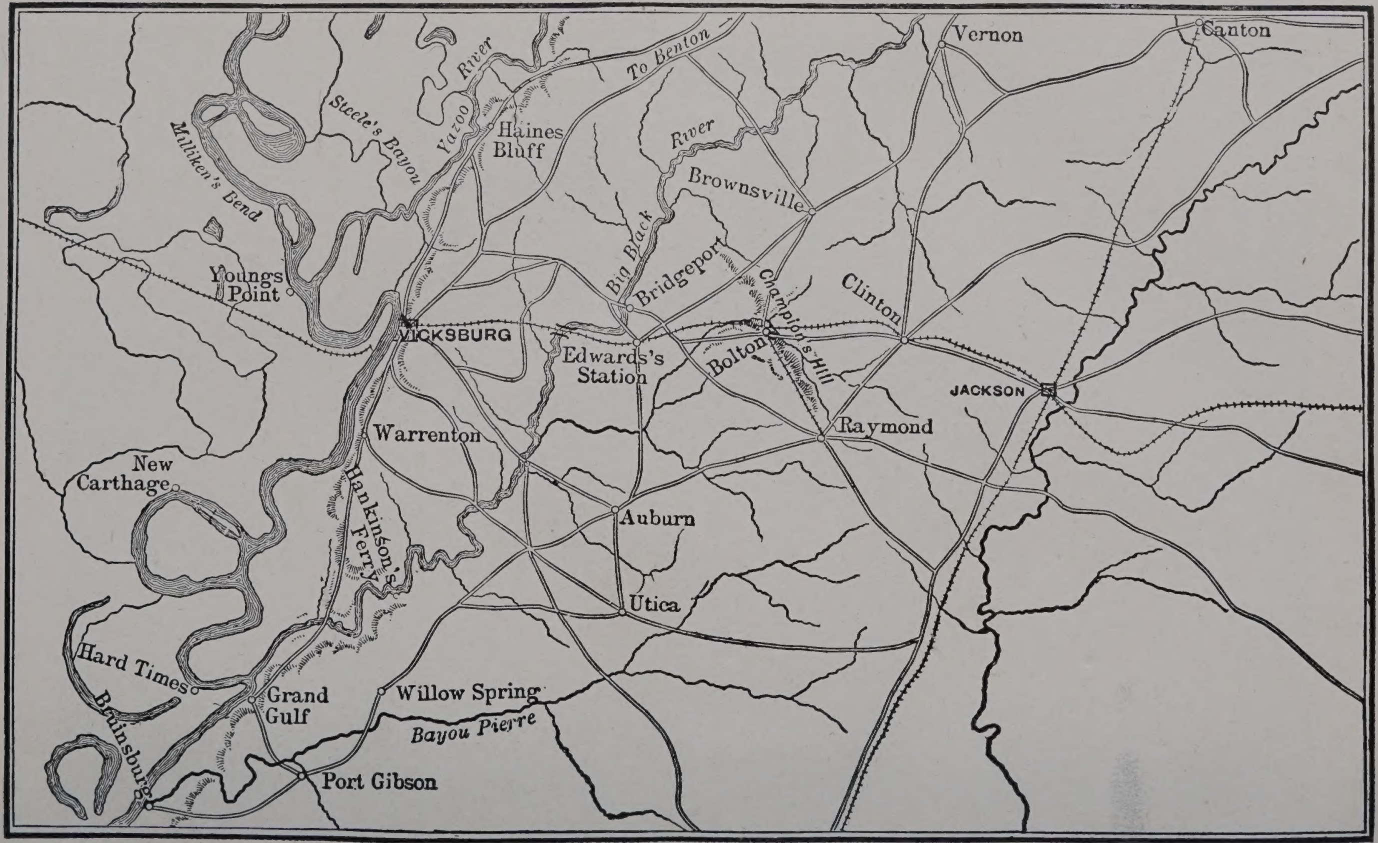
Indiana Circle.

On the opposite page is pictured Indiana Circle, the spot selected by the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission as the site for the proposed Indiana State Memorial. This location is a commanding one in the park, and is in the very heart of a colony of Indiana monuments. From its elevation can be seen many of the interesting views of the park, and a beautiful panorama is observed.

It is within easy distance of the old camp sites of the following Indiana commands: 8th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 24th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th and 69th Infantry, 1st Battery and 1st and 4th Cavalry; Hovey's, Keigwin's, Slack's, McGinnis's and Benton's headquarters are nearby.

Surmounted by a beautiful memorial, as some day it must be, and surrounded by reminders of the men from Indiana who went into the South and clamored for entrance to Vicksburg during those weary months, it surely would be a place for a Hoosier to love and revere.

2444.



Map Illustrating Movements Leading Up to the Investment of Vicksburg.

Historic Vicksburg.

THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN, SIEGE AND DEFENSE OF VICKSBURG AND OF THE COMMANDS, UNION AND CONFEDERATE, ENGAGED THEREIN.

Compiled from the Tablet Inscriptions in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

The Vicksburg campaign opened March 29, 1863, with General Grant's order for the advance of General Osterhaus' Division from Milliken's Bend, and closed July 4, 1863, with the surrender of General Pemberton's army and the city of Vicksburg. Its course was determined by General Grant's daring and to General Pemberton and his division commanders' seemingly impossible plan of campaign. This plan contemplated the march of his army from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to a point on the river below Vicksburg, and the running of the batteries at Vicksburg by a sufficient number of gunboats and transports, and the transfer of the army to the Mississippi side. These preliminary operations were successfully accomplished and the first battle of the campaign was fought near Port Gibson, May 1. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of the Thirteenth Corps and Logan's division of the Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, was composed of Tracy's, Cockrell's, Green's and Baldwin's brigades, the Sixth Missouri Infantry, the Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery and a section of Hudson's (Mississippi) Battery. Most of the Confederate regiments made forced marches to reach the battlefield and arrived with thinned ranks. Tracy's brigade held the right, Green's and the Sixth Mississippi the left of the Confederate line. The battle was opened at an early hour by the advance of Carr's and Hovey's divisions on the right and Osterhaus' on the left of the Union line, Smith's division in reserve. The Confederate left was driven back about 10:00 a. m., and Baldwin's brigade, just arrived, formed a new line about one and one-half miles in the rear of the first position. Two regiments, just arrived, of Cockrell's brigade, were posted on the new line; Green's brigade and one regiment, just arrived, of Cockrell's brigade, were ordered to the Confederate right, which had retired a little from its first position. The First Brigade of Logan's division was sent, on arrival, to the Union left, the Third reinforced the Union right and Smith's division became engaged; the Second Brigade of Logan's division did not arrive until near the close of the battle. The Confederate line was held until about 5:30 p. m., when both wings were driven from their positions and fell back across Bayou Pierre, the First and Fourth Missouri Infantry (consolidated) of Cockrell's brigade arriving in time to assist in covering the retreat. Casualtes—Union: Killed 131, wounded 719, missing 25, total 875, one officer killed. Confederate: Killed 56, wounded 328, missing 341, total 725, Brig. Gen. E. D. Tracy and three other officers killed.

Up to that time General Grant had contemplated the probability of uniting the army of General Banks with his army. He then decided not to await the arrival of Banks' army, and the march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Raymond and Jackson, was begun. The next engagement was at Raymond, May 12. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, was composed of the Third and Seventh divisions, Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John Gregg, was composed of Gregg's brigade and a squadron of Wirt Adams' cavalry. The battle was opened by the advance of the Third Division, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan commanding—Smith's brigade on the right, Dennis' on the left, and Stevenson's at first in reserve, but later on the extreme right. The Seventh Division, Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker commanding, formed line in support and as reserve. The Confederate line was held for more than two hours, when the brigade fell back, mostly in good order, through and beyond the town of Raymond. Six mounted companies of the Third Kentucky (Confederate) Infantry arrived at the close of the battle and assisted in covering the retreat. Casualties—Union: Killed 66, wounded 339, missing 37, total 442, seven officers killed. Confederate: Killed 73, wounded 251, missing 190, total 514, nine officers killed or mortally wounded. The same day the left of Grant's army, under McClernand, skirmished at Fourteen-Mile Creek with the cavalry and mounted infantry of Pemberton's army, supported by Bowen's division and two brigades of Loring's division.

After the engagement at Raymond, Sherman's and McPherson's corps marched toward Jackson, near which city a brief engagement occurred May 14. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of Steele's and Tuttle's divisions, Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman commanding; and

Logan's and Crocker's divisions, Seventeenth Corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding. General Grant was with General Sherman. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John Gregg, was composed of Gregg's, Gist's and Walker's brigades. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was in the city. Gist's brigade was posted on the Clinton road, about three miles west of Jackson; Walker's supported Gist's, and Gregg's was on the right of Gist's. The Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, a battalion of sharpshooters and Martin's battery of Walker's brigade were posted on the Raymond road, about two miles from the city. The divisions of the Fifteenth Corps marched toward Jackson on the Raymond road; Tuttle's formed line of battle on both sides of that road and drove the Confederate forces into the intrenchment; Steele's formed line on both sides of the railroad; the two divisions advanced and occupied the intrenchments on their respective fronts. The divisions of the Seventeenth Corps marched on the Clinton road; Crocker's formed line of battle, with Logan's in reserve, drove the Confederate line from its position after a sharp fight, advanced and occupied the intrenchment in its front. Casualties—Union: Killed 42, wounded 251, missing 7, total 300, one officer killed. Confederate: Killed 17, wounded 64, missing 118, total 199, one officer killed. The Confederate army retreated northward in the direction of Canton, and General Grant had placed his army between those of General Pemberton and General Johnston.

Sherman's corps remained at Jackson one day and was ordered to destroy the military supplies of all kinds in that city and as much as possible of the railroads centering there; McPherson's corps marched west from Jackson the morning of May 15, and the bloodiest battle of the campaign was fought the next day at Champion's Hill. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of the Thirteenth Corps, Blair's division of the Fifteenth Corps and Logan's and Crocker's divisions of the Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, was composed of Stevenson's, Bowen's and Loring's divisions and Wirt Adams' cavalry. Reynolds' brigade of Stevenson's division and two Union regiments were detailed as train guards. Logan's and Hovey's divisions were on the right, Osterhaus' and Carr's in the center, A. J. Smith's and Blair's on the left of the Union line. Loring's division held the right, Bowen's the center, and Stevenson's the left of the Confederate line. The battle was opened about 10:30 or 11:00 a. m., by the advance of Logan's and Hovey's divisions in line of battle; Hovey's attack broke the Confederate line at the angle, captured the guns at that point and at the junction of the Clinton and middle Raymond roads, and forced Cumming's brigade and the right of Lee's to form new lines—the former on the middle Raymond road, the latter on a ridge between that road and its first position. Bowen's division reinforced the Confederate left, formed line of battle under fire about 1:30 p. m., drove back Hovey's division, recovered the guns at the junction of the two roads and most of the ground lost earlier in the day. Boomer's brigade of Crocker's division reinforced Hovey's and became engaged about 2:00 p. m.; two regiments of Holmes' brigade of Crocker's division became engaged a little later and Bowen's advance was checked. About the same time the right and center of Logan's division reached the middle Raymond road and captured the guns on the left of the Confederate line. About 3:30 p. m., the Union batteries concentrated on a commanding ridge, opened a heavy fire, the Union line advanced and the Confederate army was driven from the field. Stevenson's and Bowen's divisions crossed Baker's creek and fell back toward Vicksburg; Loring's division abandoned its artillery and marched southeastward to Crystal Springs. Casualties—Union: Killed 410, wounded 1,844, missing 187, total 2,441, thirty-eight officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate: Killed 380, wounded 1,018, missing 2,453, total 3,851, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and thirty-two other officers killed.

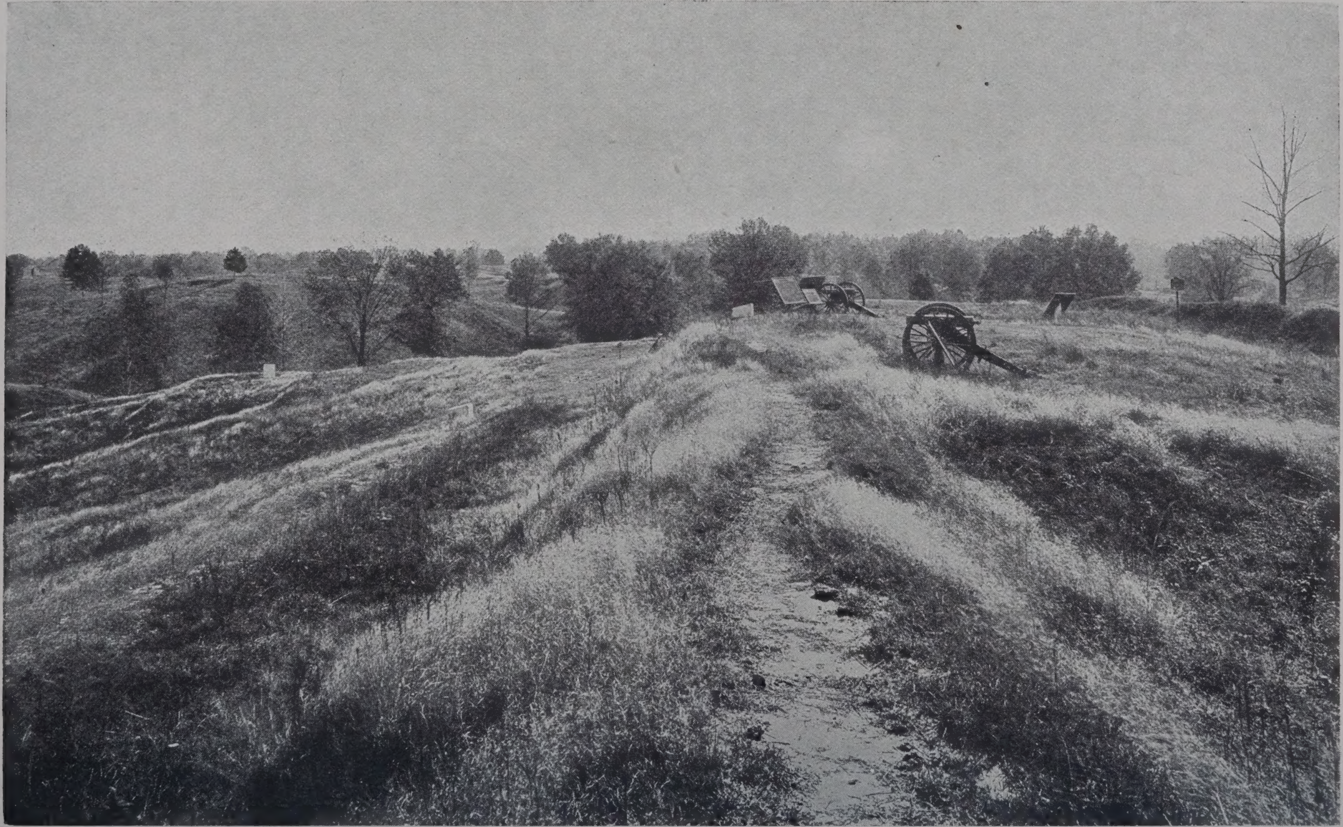
Part of the Confederate army was ordered by General Pemberton to make a stand on the east side of Big Black River and an engagement occurred there May 17. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of Osterhaus', Smith's and Carr's divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand commanding. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John S. Brown, was composed of Cockrell's and Green's brigades of Bowen's division, Vaughn's brigade of Smith's division and the Fourth Mississippi of Baldwin's brigade, Smith's division. Carr's division was on the right, Osterhaus' in the center, and Smith's on the left of the Union line. The Confederate line was formed in an intrenchment on the east side of Big Black River and across a peninsula formed by a bend in that river; Cockrell's brigade held the right, Vaughn's and the Fourth Mississippi the center, and Green's the left of the line. After an artillery engagement of about two hours, Lawler's brigade on the right of Carr's division attacked in line of battle with fixed bayonets, the Union line advanced along its entire front, and the

Confederate army fell back from the intrenchment in disorder and crossed the river. Casualties—Union: Killed 39, wounded 237, missing 3, total 279, seven officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate: Killed 3, wounded 9, missing 539, total 551 (exclusive of Vaughn's brigade and Fourth Mississippi of Baldwin's brigade not reported), one officer killed.

The railroad bridge (covered with plank) and the boat bridge, on which the Confederates crossed the river, were both burned. The morning of May 18 the Union army began crossing on three bridges that had been laid during the afternoon and night of the 17th. Sherman's corps crossed at Bridgeport, on the right, and marched toward Vicksburg on the Benton-Jackson road; McPherson's corps, in the center, crossed on a floating bridge borne up by cotton bales, and marched on the same road; McClernand's corps crossed near the railroad bridge, marched on the Jackson road to Mt. Alban, took a cross-road at that point, turned to the left to intersect the Baldwin's Ferry road and marched toward Vicksburg on that road. General Grant believed that his army could storm the Confederate works around the city, and ordered an assault at 2:00 p. m. of May 19. The Union army under his command was composed of three divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, was composed of Stevenson's, Forney's, Smith's and Bowen's divisions, and Waul's Texas Legion. The Fifteenth Corps was on the right, the Seventeenth in the center and the Thirteenth on the left of the Union line. Stevenson's division held the right, Forney's the center and Smith's the left of the Confederate line. Bowen's division and Waul's Texas Legion were in reserve, but Cockrell's brigade of Bowen's division was engaged. The Union army advanced at 2:00 p. m.; only a reconnaissance in force was accomplished at most points along its line, but Blair's division of the Fifteenth Corps assaulted the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to both faces of that work and to the curtain immediately west of it. Casualties—Union: Killed 157, wounded 777, missing 8, total 942, fifteen officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate: Not fully reported.

Neither General Grant, nor the rank and file of his army, were yet convinced that Vicksburg must be reduced by the slow and laborious operations of a siege. The Twentieth and Twenty-first were employed in securing positions for the infantry and in placing batteries on commanding points. At 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22d a second assault was made. The two armies were in position on their respective lines as on May 19, except that Waul's Texas Legion had been assigned a position in the rear of the left of Lee's brigade on the left of Stevenson's division. After a heavy cannonade by every gun in position on the Union line, assaults were made at 10:00 a. m. by the Fifteenth Corps at the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road; by the Seventeenth on the right and left of the Jackson road, and by the Thirteenth at the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, the railroad redoubt and the curtain between that redoubt and Fort Garrott; Hall's brigade of McArthur's division, Seventeenth Corps, advanced close to the Confederate line on the Warrenton road, but did not assault; the colors of the leading regiments were carried close to the Confederate works at every point assaulted, a brigade headquarters flag was placed on the parapet of the Stockade Redan, flags were placed on the parapet of the railroad redoubt and that work was temporarily occupied, but no permanent lodgement was anywhere made. Assaults were made in the afternoon by the Seventeenth Corps at curtain between the railroad redoubt and the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, at that lunette, at the Jackson road, and at the curtain north of Glass' Bayou; and by the Fifteenth Corps at the curtain south of the Graveyard road, at the Stockade Redan on that road, and at a point about one-third of a mile west of that redan; the colors of the leading regiments were again carried close to the Confederate line, another flag was placed on the parapet of the Stockade Redan, but the effort to carry the Confederate line of defense by assault was unsuccessful at every point. Casualties—Union: Killed 502, wounded 2,550, missing 147, total 3,199, sixty-eight officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate: Not fully reported.

As early as May 5, General Grant had ordered Lauman's division of the Sixteenth Corps to the vicinity of Vicksburg; it took position on the left of the Thirteenth on May 25, and on June 15 Herron's division took position on the extreme left, extending its line to the river below Vicksburg, and thereby completing its investment. Two divisions of the Ninth Corps, two other divisions of the Sixteenth Corps and seven brigades detached from the three corps that began the campaign were deployed on an exterior line, under command of General Sherman after June 22, extending from Haynes' Bluff, on the left, to Big Black River bridge, on the right, to guard against attack by Johnston's army. This army was assembled after the engagement at Jackson, May 14, in the hope that it would be able to raise the siege of Vicksburg, either by de-



Confederate Railroad Redoubt.

feating General Grant's army, or by assisting the Confederate army of Vicksburg to break through the investment lines. Siege operations were carried on by the part of the Union army engaged on that line, and were successfully opposed by the Confederate army, from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation was sent by General Pemberton to General Grant. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting, and the Confederate army of Vicksburg was surrendered to General Grant on July 4, and a detachment of his army occupied the city. Casualties from March 29 to July 4, inclusive—Union: Killed 1,581, wounded 7,554, missing 1,007, total 10,142. Confederate: Killed 1,413, wounded 3,878, missing 3,800, total, 9,091; 29,491 officers and men were surrendered at the end of the defense.

At the beginning of siege operations, May 23, about 162 guns were on the investment line, most of them in position in hastily constructed batteries. These were enlarged and strengthened and additional guns successively mounted in new batteries at advantageous positions. Embrasures of batteries close to the Confederate line closed against rifle balls by plank shutters or with bags of packed cotton. The first parallel made almost continuous from the right on the river to the left of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and, as the approaches were carried forward, second and third parallels opened. Loopholes for sharpshooters, made either with sandbags or in a timber on the parapet; sixteen principal approaches begun and eleven carried close to the Confederate line. They were loopholed for sharpshooters wherever opportunity for fire was afforded; nine galleries for mines started and two mines fired, both at the head of Logan's approach. At the end of the siege, July 4, about 220 guns, including all from the navy, were on the investment line, largely in position; eighty-nine batteries constructed, but about twenty abandoned and their guns moved to the exterior line or to advanced positions; aggregate length of Union trenches, twelve miles.

The Confederate line of defense, eight miles long, mounted about 130 guns in sixty-seven batteries. Works and connecting curtains loopholed for sharpshooters. Damage done them by the Union batteries repaired at night. A number of guns disabled by the fire of the Union batteries and, in most cases, new guns could not be mounted in their places. Countermines against Union approaches and mines prepared at nine places and four fired. Retrenchments made in rear of some works, but not used, as the line of defense was not anywhere broken. The defense largely confined to sharpshooting and maintained for forty-seven days without relief for the officers and men in the trenches, part of the time without sufficient rations.

Reported casualties, May 23–July 4—Union: Killed 94, wounded 425, missing 119, total 638, nineteen officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate: Not separately reported. Reported casualties, May 18–July 4—Union: Killed 766, wounded 3,793, missing 276, total 4,835, 107 officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate (river batteries not included): Killed 873, wounded 2,141, missing 158, total 3,172, 93 officers killed or mortally wounded.

The Vicksburg campaign would not have been planned and could not have been conducted on the lines on which it was successfully made without the assistance of the navy. About twenty-six gunboats and light-drafts of the Mississippi Squadron, with necessary attendants, Acting Rear Admiral David D. Porter commanding, and during part of the time the Mississippi Marine Brigade, Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellett commanding, co-operated with the army in the operations of the campaign and siege.

The night of April 16, 1863, eight gunboats, including the ram "General Price," and three transports passed the Confederate batteries on the river line at Vicksburg and at Warrenton, one transport sunk. Six days later five additional transports passed down without material damage, and one was sunk by the fire of the Confederate batteries. The gunboats below Vicksburg bombarded the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, April 29, without effectively silencing them. They and the seven transports ran past these batteries that night, and, during the two following days, carried six divisions of the army across the river, landing them at Bruinsburg on the Mississippi side. The other divisions of General Grant's army were carried across the river at later dates.

At the beginning of the investment the gunboats below the city attacked the lower Confederate batteries, May 19, May 20, May 21, May 22 and May 27. On the last named day the gunboat "Cincinnati" attacked the upper batteries from above the city and was disabled and sunk. During the siege detachments from the squadron co-operated by making the investment on the river side as complete as possible and by shelling the Confederate batteries and intrenchments; served seven mortars on mortar boats anchored behind the peninsula and opposite the city, and, during the latter part of the siege, three heavy guns on scows behind the peninsula and at the left—north—of the mortar boats; made expeditions up the Yazoo river and its tributaries and co-operated in the repulse of the Confederate attacks at Young's Point, Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing. Thirteen heavy guns from the squadron mounted on the investment line in eight batteries.

Detachments from the Marine Brigade were engaged at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, casualties, wounded 3; co-operated in the repulse of the Confederate attack at Goodrich's Landing, casualties, 1 officer killed; and served three guns on the peninsula opposite the city during the latter part of the siege. Reported casualties in the squadron—including the infantry regiments detailed for service on gunboats—in the campaign and siege: Killed 23, drowned 14, wounded 102, missing 1, total 140, 1 officer killed.

The river batteries, under command of Col. Edward Higgins, C. S. Artillery, were served by six companies of Tennessee Heavy Artillery on the right, four companies of the Eighth Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion in the center and eight companies of the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery on the left. Two companies of the Twenty-second Louisiana were attached to the left and the Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery to the center of the command. It was charged with the duty of opposing the passage of Union gunboats and transports and was in action the night of April 16, when eight gunboats and three transports passed without reported casualties, one transport sunk; the night of April 22, when six transports passed, casualties, 1 killed, 2 wounded, total 3, one transport sunk; and the night of May 3, when a tug and two loaded barges attempted to pass, but were sunk, without reported casualties.

At the beginning of the investment, May 18, about thirty-eight heavy guns were in position on the river line and thirteen light pieces posted on the city front. All the light and six of the heavy guns were successively moved to the line of defense with the detachments serving them, but one of the heavy guns was moved back to the river line.

During the investment, May 18–July 4, the river batteries were opposed to the gunboats below the city, the mortars behind the peninsula, and the guns on the peninsula and on scows, and were engaged May 19, May 20, May 21, May 22 and May 27, with the gunboats below the city. On the last-named day the gunboat "Cincinnati" attacked the upper batteries and was disabled and sunk on the Mississippi side of the great bend in the river above the city, after an action of thirty minutes. Reported casualties in command during the investment: Killed and wounded, about 30.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES, MARCH 29–JULY 4.

UNION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Dunbar's Plantation, Louisiana, April 15...	....	2	....	2
Port Gibson, May 1........................	131	719	25	875
South Fork Bayou Pierre, May 2...........	....	1	....	1
North Fork Bayou Pierre, May 3...........	1	6	....	7
Pinhook, Louisiana, May 10................	2	8	3	13
Raymond, May 12..........................	66	339	37	442
Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12-13............	6	10	....	16
Jackson, May 14..........................	42	251	7	300
Champion's Hill, May 16...................	410	1,844	187	2,441
Big Black River Bridge, May 17............	39	237	3	279
Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18, 20, 21	13	41	2	56
Assault on Confederate Line of Defense, May 19	157	777	8	942
Assault on Confederate Line of Defense, May 22	502	2,550	147	3,199
Mechanicsburg, June 4....................	1	5	....	6
Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7..........	101	280	265	646
Bayou Baxter, Louisiana, June 9...........	....	1	....	1
Birdsong Ferry, June 12...................	....	1	....	1
Richmond, Louisiana, June 15.............	1	8	....	9
Hill's Plantation, June 22.................	8	16	23	47
Ellisville, June 25........................	....	....	37	37
Near Lake Providence, Louisiana, June 29...	1	3	144	148
On Peninsula opposite Vicksburg, June 29...	....	1	....	1
Edwards Station, July 1...................	....	3	....	3
On Gunboats, in Detached Infantry Regiments	6	26	....	32
Siege Operations, May 23—July 4...........	94	425	119	638
Total	1.581	7.554	1,007	10,142

CONFEDERATE.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Action of River Batteries, April 22.........	1	2	....	3
Grand Gulf, April 29.......................	3	18	....	21
Hayne's Bluff (Snyder's Mill), April 30.....	....	3	....	3
Port Gibson, May 1........................	56	328	341	725
Raymond, May 12..........................	73	251	190	514
Jackson, May 14..........................	17	64	118	199
Champion's Hill, May 16...................	380	1,018	2,453	3,851
Big Black River Bridge, May 17............	3	9	539	551
Hill's Plantation, June 22.................	5	16	1	22
Defense Operations, May 18—July 4.........	875	2,169	158	3,202
Total	1.413	3,878	3,800	9,091

Position Tablet Inscriptions.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Ewing's Brigade; Assault, May 19, 1863.

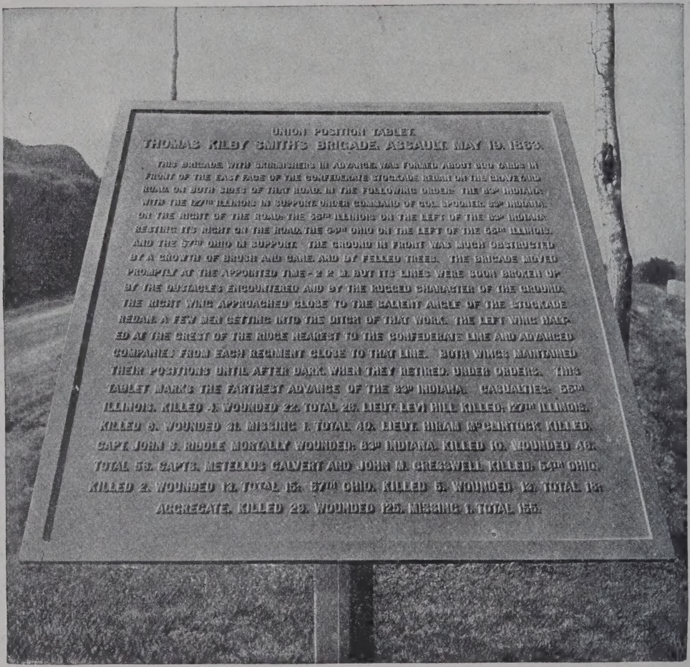
This brigade, with skirmishers in advance, was formed behind the crest of the ridge immediately north of Mint Spring Bayou, in order, from right to left, as follows: 37th Ohio, 4th West Virginia, 47th Ohio, in line, and the 30th Ohio in reserve. The brigade connected closely with Steele's division on its right, and with Giles A. Smith's brigade on its left. This brigade moved promptly at the appointed time, 2:00 p. m. Its left two regiments advanced close to the Confederate intrenchment, where their colors remained until after dark. The right regiment was unable to cross the ravine in its front, on account of obstacles, but covered the left in its advanced position by a heavy fire. When the line moved forward the reserve regiment advanced to the crest of the hill and began firing. After dark the brigade retired, under orders, to the position where it formed for the assault. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the 4th West Virginia. Casualties: 30th Ohio, wounded 9; 37th Ohio, killed 14, wounded 35, total 49; Lieuts. Gustav A. Wintzer and Sebaldus Hassler killed; 47th Ohio, killed 13, wounded 40, missing 6, total 59, Lieut. Edward N. Bernard killed, Lieut. Jonathan Castro mortally wounded; 4th West Virginia, killed 27, wounded 110, total 137, Maj. Arza M. Goodspeed killed, Lieut. Finley D. Ong mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 54, wounded 194, missing 6, total 254.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Giles A. Smith's Brigade; Assault May 19, 1863.

This brigade, with skirmishers in advance, was formed behind the crest of the ridge, about 320 yards in front of the north face of the Confederate Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road, in the following order, from right to left: 6th Missouri, 113th Illinois (detachment), 116th Illinois, 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, in line, and the 8th Missouri in reserve. The ground in front was much obstructed by a growth of brush and cane and by felled trees.

The brigade moved promptly at the appointed time, 2:00 p. m., but its lines were soon broken up by the obstacles encountered, and by the rugged character of the ground. The 8th Missouri, under orders, halted on the crest of the first ridge in front of the one behind which the line was formed, and began firing; the battalion of the 13th U. S. Infantry and the 116th Illinois pushed close to the Stockade Redan and to the stockade west of that work, some men of the battalion getting into the ditch on the north face of the redan; the 113th Illinois (detachment) and the 6th Missouri advanced close to the stockade and to the curtain west of it. The brigade maintained its position until after dark, when it withdrew, under orders. This tablet marks the point to which Capt. Charles Ewing, 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry, carried the colors of the battalion and where he remained with them until after dark. Casualties: 113th Illinois (detachment), wounded 7; 116th Illinois, killed 6, wounded 64, missing 1, total 71; 6th Missouri, killed 3, wounded 25, total 28; 8th Missouri, killed 7, wounded 19, total 26; 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry (250 officers and men en-



UNION POSITION TABLET.
THOMAS KILBY SMITH'S BRIGADE. ASSAULT MAY 19, 1863.
THIS BRIGADE, WITH SKIRMISHERS IN ADVANCE, WAS FORMED ABOUT 800 YARDS IN
FRONT OF THE EAST FACE OF THE CONFEDERATE STOCKADE REDAN ON THE GRAVEYARD
ROAD ON BOTH SIDES OF THAT ROAD IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: THE 83D INDIANA
WITH THE 127TH ILLINOIS IN SUPPORT UNDER COMMAND OF COL. SPOONER, 83D INDIANA,
ON THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD; THE 55TH ILLINOIS ON THE LEFT OF THE 83D INDIANA
RESTING ITS RIGHT ON THE ROAD; THE 54TH OHIO ON THE LEFT OF THE 55TH ILLINOIS,
AND THE 57TH OHIO IN SUPPORT. THE GROUND IN FRONT WAS MUCH OBSTRUCTED
BY A GROWTH OF BRUSH AND CANE, AND BY FELLED TREES. THE BRIGADE MOVED
PROMPTLY AT THE APPOINTED TIME - 2 P. M. BUT ITS LINES WERE SOON BROKEN UP
BY THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED AND BY THE RUGGED CHARACTER OF THE GROUND.
THE RIGHT WING APPROACHED CLOSE TO THE SALIENT ANGLE OF THE STOCKADE
REDAN, A FEW MEN GETTING INTO THE DITCH OF THAT WORK. THE LEFT WING HALT-
ED AT THE CREST OF THE RIDGE NEAREST TO THE CONFEDERATE LINE AND ADVANCED
COMPANIES FROM EACH REGIMENT CLOSE TO THAT LINE. BOTH WINGS MAINTAINED
THEIR POSITIONS UNTIL AFTER DARK, WHEN THEY RETIRED, UNDER ORDERS. THIS
TABLET MARKS THE FARTHEST ADVANCE OF THE 83D INDIANA. CASUALTIES: 55TH
ILLINOIS, KILLED 4, WOUNDED 22, TOTAL 26. LIEUT. LEVI HILL KILLED; 127TH ILLINOIS,
KILLED 8, WOUNDED 31, MISSING 1, TOTAL 40. LIEUT. HIRAM McCLINTOCK KILLED,
CAPT. JOHN S. RIDDLE MORTALLY WOUNDED; 83D INDIANA, KILLED 10, WOUNDED 46,
TOTAL 56. CAPTS. METELLUS CALVERT AND JOHN M. CRESSWELL KILLED; 54TH OHIO,
KILLED 2, WOUNDED 13, TOTAL 15; 57TH OHIO, KILLED 5, WOUNDED 13, TOTAL 18;
AGGREGATE, KILLED 29, WOUNDED 125, MISSING 1, TOTAL 155.

Union Position Tablet.

gaged), killed 21, wounded 49, total 70, Capt. Edward C. Washington and Lieut. Justus A. Boies mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 37, wounded 164, missing 1, total 202.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Thomas Kilby Smith's Brigade; Assault, May 19, 1863.

This brigade, with skirmishers in advance, was formed about 600 yards in front of the east face of the Confederate Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road, on both sides of that road, in the following order: The 83d Indiana with the 127th Illinois in support, under command of Colonel Spooner, 83d Indiana, on the right of the road; the 55th Illinois on the left of the 83d Indiana, resting its right on the road; the 54th Ohio on the left of the 55th Illinois and the 57th Ohio in support. The ground in front was much obstructed by a growth of brush and cane and by felled trees. The brigade moved promptly at the appointed time, 2:00 p. m., but its lines were soon broken up by the obstacles encountered and by the rugged character of the ground. The right wing approached close to the salient angle of the Stockade Redan, a few men getting into the ditch of that work. The left wing halted at the crest of the ridge nearest to the Confederate line and advanced companies from each regiment close to that line. Both wings maintained their positions until after dark, when they retired, under orders. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the 83d Indiana. Casualties: 55th Illinois, killed 4, wounded 22, total 26, Lieut. Levi Hill killed; 127th Illinois, killed 8, wounded 31, missing 1, total 40, Lieut. Hiram McClintock killed, Capt. John S. Riddle mortally wounded; 83d Indiana, killed 10, wounded 46, total 56, Capts. Metellus Calvert and John M. Cresswell killed; 54th Ohio, killed 2, wounded 13, total 15; 57th Ohio, killed 5, wounded 13, total 18; aggregate, killed 29, wounded 125, missing 1, total 155.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Buckland's Brigade; Assaults, May 19 and May 22, 1863.

The afternoon of May 19, this brigade was in support of Blair's division—the 72d Ohio in front, on the right of the road, and the 95th Ohio in the rear, the 114th Illinois on the left of the road and the 93d Indiana on its left. About dusk that evening, General Blair's division retired and General Buckland ordered pickets and guards to the front. The brigade remained, in the advance, in this position until the evening of May 21, when it was withdrawn, except the 93d Indiana, which did not withdraw until the morning of May 22. May 22, the brigade, except the 72d Ohio, ordered to take position on the left of the advance of Col. Thomas Kilby Smith's brigade, formed line on the left of the road. This tablet marks the right of the three regiments on that day and the right of the 114th Illinois, the afternoon of May 19. Casualties: May 19, 114th Illinois, killed 2, wounded 10, total 12; 93d Indiana, killed 1, wounded 5, total 6; 72d Ohio, killed 1, wounded 13, total 14; 95th Ohio, wounded 2; aggregate, killed 4, wounded 30, total 34. May 22, 114th Illinois, wounded 2; 93d Indiana, wounded 2; 72d Ohio, wounded 1; 95th Ohio, wounded 4; aggregate, wounded 9.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Ransom's Brigade; Assault, May 19, 1863.

This brigade was formed for the assault, in two lines, about 450 yards in front of the Confederate line—the 95th Illinois on the left of the first line and the 17th Wisconsin on its right. The position of the other regiments cannot be accurately stated. The 17th Wisconsin advanced first, probably a little before the appointed time, 2:00 p. m., and the 95th Illinois soon moved forward. That regiment crossed the ravine in front of the Confederate line and advanced to within 100 yards of that line, which position was held until 4:00 o'clock next morning. None of the other regiments approached so close to the Confederate line. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the 95th Illinois. Casualties: 11th Illinois, wounded 12; 72d Illinois, killed 2, wounded 2, total 4; 95th Illinois, killed 8, wounded 54, total 62; 14th Wisconsin, killed 1, wounded 6, total 7; 17th Wisconsin, killed 3, wounded 36, total 39; aggregate, killed 14, wounded 110, total 124.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Steele's Division; Assault, May 22, 1863.

Thayer's brigade, except the 4th Iowa Infantry, took position the afternoon and evening of May 19, under cover of the spur extending north from the Confederate line at this point. Wood's brigade, except the 76th Ohio, and Manter's were moved from the right and passed in rear of Thayer's on May 22. About 4:00 p. m., the advance was ordered by General Steele, and the three regiments of Thayer's brigade moved forward in line, followed by

Wood's brigade in column by regiments—the 12th Missouri leading. Thayer's regiments approached close to the Confederate line; the 12th Missouri, of Wood's brigade, climbed the north face of the spur and advanced in support of the leading brigade—the four right companies reaching a position near the Confederate line. The ground gained was held until after dark, when the division retired, under orders—Wood's and Manter's brigades returning to their respective positions on the right. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the 9th Iowa of Thayer's brigade. Casualties: 13th Illinois, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2; 30th Missouri, wounded 3; 31st Missouri, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2, Lieut. William Robinson killed; aggregate, Manter's brigade, killed 2, wounded 5, total 7; 25th Iowa, killed 5, wounded 27, missing 5, total 37; 31st Iowa, killed 3, wounded 19, total 22, Lieut. Robert Anderson mortally wounded; 3d Missouri, killed 3, wounded 12, missing 3, total 18; 12th Missouri, killed 26, wounded 82, total 108, Maj. Gustavus Lightfoot, Capt. Christian Andel, Lieuts. Charles L. Kasten and George Eggart killed; aggregate, Wood's brigade, killed 37, wounded 140, missing 8, total 185; 9th Iowa, killed 18, wounded 60, total 78, Lieuts. Edward Tyrrell and Jacob Jones killed, Capts. Florilla M. Kelsey and Frederick S. Washburn, and Lieut. Leonard L. Martin mortally wounded; 26th Iowa, killed 4, wounded 23, total 27; 30th Iowa, killed 13, wounded 36, missing 1, total 50, Col. Charles H. Abbott, Lieut. James P. Milliken killed, Lieut. David Letner mortally wounded; aggregate, Thayer's brigade, killed 35, wounded 119, missing 1, total 155.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Small Work on left of Shoup's Brigade.

This work and the lines immediately to the right and left of it were held, May 22, 1863, and the assault of the Union force repulsed by the 26th Louisiana. The 31st Louisiana, on the right of Baldwin's brigade, assisted in repulsing the assault. A rough stockade in front of this work was begun June 9, and finished the night of June 11. A trench, immediately in rear of the stockade, was completed June 15. A countermine against the Union approach was prepared from the trench, but not fired. Casualties in 26th Louisiana during the defense: Killed 28, wounded 44, total 72, Maj. W. W. Martin, Capt. Felix G. Winder, and Lieut. Numa Arrieux and Lieut. P. N. Ternier killed.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Lunette at Left of Stockade.

This lunette, part of the stockade to its right, and the line to its left were held, the afternoon of May 19, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 27th Louisiana Infantry with the 2d Missouri Infantry in support. The casualties in the Louisiana regiment were severe, but cannot be accurately stated.

The position was held, May 22, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 27th Louisiana and five companies of the 2d Missouri, with five companies of that regiment in reserve. The casualties cannot be accurately stated. The lunette, the line immediately to its left, the stockade to its right, and the north face of the stockade redan were held, after May 25, by the 27th Louisiana. A countermine against the Union approach was prepared at the stockade, but not fired. Casualties in 27th Louisiana during the defense: Killed 58, wounded 96, total 154, Lieut. Col. L. L. McLaurin and Lieut. George Harris killed, Col. L. D. Marks mortally wounded.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Stockade Redan on Graveyard Road.

This redan, the line immediately to its right, and part of the stockade to its left were held, the afternoon of May 19, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 36th Mississippi, with the 5th Missouri in support, on its east face; and the 1st and 4th Missouri (consolidated) on its north face and part of the line of the stockade. The 3d Missouri was in reserve. Casualties: In 36th Mississippi, cannot be accurately stated; in Cockrell's brigade, killed 8, wounded 62, total 70, nearly all in this position.

The position was held, May 22, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed by the 36th Mississippi and six companies of the 1st and 4th Missouri on its east face, and the 3d Missouri on its north face and part of the line of the stockade. Three companies of the 1st and 4th Missouri, in reserve, were moved from point to point, as required. Casualties: In Hebert's brigade, killed 21, wounded 39, total 60 (not distributed between this redan and the other points on the brigade line), Maj. Alexander Yates, 36th Mississippi, killed; in Cockrell's brigade, killed 28, wounded 95, total 123, nearly all in this position; in 3d Missouri, of that brigade, killed 12, wounded 52, total 64.

The stockade and the north face of the redan were held, after May 25, by the 27th Louisiana. The east face of the redan was held after June 2 by the left regiment of Green's brigade. Two countermines against the Union approach, from the ditch of the redan, were fired the night of June 26; another was prepared, but not fired.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Small Redan on Left of Green's Brigade.

This redan and the line immediately to its right were held, the afternoon of May 19, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 7th Mississippi Infantry Battalion. Its casualties cannot be accurately stated.

The position was held, May 22, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 7th Mississippi Infantry Battalion, the 5th Missouri Infantry and one company of the 1st and 4th Missouri Infantry (consolidated). The casualties cannot be accurately stated.

This redan, after June 2, was held by the 20th Arkansas of Green's brigade. General Green was killed in it the morning of June 27. Two countermines against the Union approach were prepared, but not fired.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Right of Green's Brigade, After June 2.

The line from the right of the 7th Mississippi Infantry Battalion to near Glass' Bayou was held, May 19 and May 22, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 37th and 38th Mississippi. The casualties in the two regiments on those days cannot be accurately stated. Hebert's brigade shortened its line, June 2, by closing to the right, and Green's brigade took position in the line of defense, resting its right at this point.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Ewing's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

Blair's division was massed for the assault, the morning of May 22, on the left of the Graveyard road and about 900 yards from the Confederate Stockade Redan. A volunteer storming party of 150 men from the regiments of the division, under command of Capt. John H. Groce, 30th Ohio, with General Ewing's headquarters flag, carried by private Howell G. Trodgen, 8th Missouri, at the head of the column, advanced at 10:00 a. m., by the flank, on the Graveyard road, followed by Ewing's brigade—the 30th Ohio leading. The headquarters flag was placed on the parapet of the Confederate redan, and the storming party took position in the ditch and on the north face of the parapet. The 30th Ohio advanced close to the angle of the redan but was compelled to seek shelter from the Confederate fire, and the brigade was reformed behind the crest of the ridge, at the left of the road, and about 140 yards from the Confederate line. The position was held continuously, and that night the dead, the wounded and the colors were brought back to it, and intrenchments were begun. This tablet marks the point on the parapet of the Confederate redan where General Ewing's headquarters flag was placed. Casualties: 30th Ohio, killed 6, wounded 43, missing 2, total 51, Capt. Thomas Hayes killed, Lieut. Hiram J. Davis mortally wounded; 37th Ohio, killed 10, wounded 31, total 41; 47th Ohio, killed 6, wounded 26, missing 1, total 33; 4th West Virginia, killed 3, wounded 16, total 19; aggregate, killed 25, wounded 116, missing 3, total 144.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Mower's Brigade; Assault, Afternoon of May 22, 1863.

Mower's and Matthies' brigades of Tuttle's division were massed for the assault, the morning of May 22, on the left of the Graveyard road and in the rear of Blair's division. The two brigades remained in this position until about 3:00 p. m., when Mower's brigade—the 11th Missouri leading, followed by the 47th Illinois, advanced to the assault, by the flank, on the Graveyard road, followed by Matthies' brigade—the 12th Iowa leading. The flag of the 11th Missouri was placed on the parapet of the Confederate Stockade Redan, close to General Ewing's headquarters flag; Colonel Weber and a few officers and men of that regiment took position in the ditch and on the outside slope of the parapet, but the brigade was compelled to seek shelter from the Confederate fire and was ordered into a ravine, from which it was withdrawn after dark. This tablet marks the point of the parapet of the stockade redan where the flag of the 11th Missouri was placed. Casualties: 47th Illinois, killed 5, wounded 33, total 38; 5th Minnesota, killed 2, wounded 1, missing 7, total 10; 11th Missouri, killed 7, wounded 85, total 92, Lieut. Charles H. Brookings mortally wounded; 8th Wisconsin, killed 3, wounded 17, missing 22, total 42, Lieut. Williard D. Chapman killed, Capt. Stephen Estee mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 17, wounded 136, missing 29, total 182.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Giles A. Smith's Brigade; Assault, Afternoon of May 22, 1863.

Blair's division was massed for the assault, the morning of May 22, on the left of the Graveyard road and about 900 yards from the Confederate Stockade Redan. At 10:00 o'clock a. m., this brigade followed Ewing's by the flank, on the Graveyard road. When the assault on that road failed, this brigade filed to the left, followed a ravine, running south, for some distance, formed line in the following order, from right to left: 6th Missouri, 113th Illinois (detachment), 116th Illinois, 8th Missouri, 55th Illinois, of T. K. Smith's brigade; advanced and took position about 100 yards from the Confederate line. In the afternoon, in connection with Ransom's brigade of the Seventeenth Corps, it advanced to the assault, but was not able to reach the Confederate line. The ground gained was held, and intrenchments begun on it. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the 8th Missouri, in the afternoon assault. Casualties: 113th Illinois (detachment), killed 7, wounded 20, total 27; 116th Illinois, killed 1, wounded 8, total 9, Lieut. Nathan W. Wheeler killed, Lieut. Gusten E. Hardy mortally wounded; 6th Missouri, killed 2, wounded 13, total 15; 8th Missouri, killed 10, wounded 40, missing 1, total 51; aggregate, killed 20, wounded 81, missing 1, total 102; 55th Illinois of T. K. Smith's brigade, killed 5, wounded 13, total 18.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Ransom's Brigade; Assault, Afternoon of May 22, 1863.

This brigade was formed for the assault, in columns of regiments by divisions closed in mass, in the following order, from right to left: 72d Illinois, 14th Wisconsin, 95th Illinois, 11th Illinois in front and the 17th Wisconsin in support. The formation was in a ravine, about 100 yards in front of the Confederate line, and was completed about 11:00 a. m. At 2:15 p. m., the brigade advanced to the assault and placed the colors of the first named four regiments close to the Confederate line. The 14th Wisconsin approached closest and placed the first flag in front of that line. The position gained was held for a short time, when, by order of General Ransom, the brigade, under cover of the fire of the 17th Wisconsin, retired to the ravine in which it was formed, except that six companies of the 14th Wisconsin, directly under the Confederate works, could not be withdrawn until after dark. This tablet marks the farthest advance of that regiment. Casualties: 11th Illinois, killed 3, wounded 30, missing 9, total 42, Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevius killed; 72d Illinois, killed 20, wounded 71, missing 5, total 96, Lieuts. Henry C. Mowry and James A. Bingham killed, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Wright mortally wounded; 95th Illinois, killed 18, wounded 83, missing 8, total 109, Capts. Jason B. Manzer and Gabriel E. Cornwell killed, Capt. Edward J. Cook and Lieut. James E. Sponable mortally wounded; 14th Wisconsin, killed 14, wounded 79, missing 4, total 97, Lieut. Colin Miller killed; 17th Wisconsin, killed 2, wounded 12, missing 6, total 20; aggregate, killed 57, wounded 275, missing 32, total 364.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

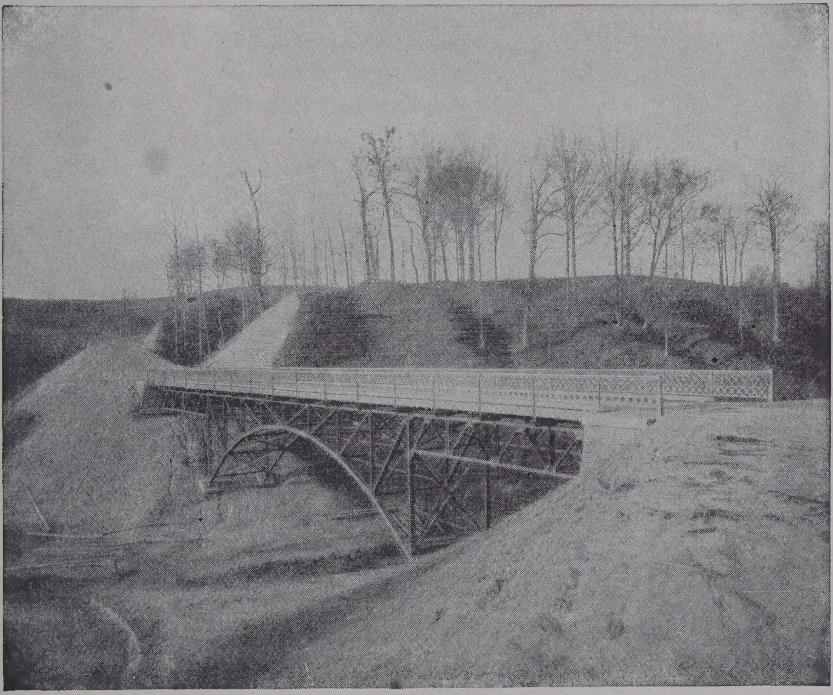
John E. Smith's Brigade; Assault May 22, 1863.

This brigade was ordered to assault the Confederate Third Louisiana Redan on north side of Jackson road. The 31st and 124th Illinois regiments were deployed as sharpshooters. About 10 a. m. the 23d Indiana advanced by the flank, in quick time, with fixed bayonets, followed by the 20th Illinois. The leading regiment advanced to within about 100 yards of the redan, filed right and marched in the new direction until its left cleared the road. It found in its front a deep ravine covered with a heavy abatis, and was ordered to retire by companies. The 20th Illinois advanced on the road close to the salient angle of the redan, turned obliquely to the left and found shelter on the slope of the ridge in front of the Confederate intrenchment. At 2 p. m. the 45th Illinois, under command of Maj. Luther H. Cowen, advanced on the road, by the flank, with fixed bayonets, supported by the 20th Ohio of the Second Brigade. The leading regiment advanced close to the salient angle of the redan, filed obliquely to the left and found shelter on the slope of the ridge immediately in the rear of the 20th Illinois. Both regiments remained in the positions gained until the evening of the 23d, when they retired under orders. The 20th Ohio was not ordered forward. This tablet marks the place where Major Cowen was killed at the head of his regiment. Casualties: 20th Illinois, wounded 23; 31st Illinois, killed 3, wounded 21, total 24, Capt. Horace L. Bowyer mortally wounded; 45th Illinois, killed 1, wounded 19, missing 2, total 22, Maj. Luther H. Cowen killed; 124th Illinois, wounded 2; 23d Indiana, killed 3, wounded 7, total 10, Lieut. Christian G. Zulauf killed; aggregate, killed 7, wounded 72, missing 2, total 81.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Affair of the Crater; June 25-26, 1863.

A mine at the head of Logan's approach to the Third Louisiana Redan was begun on June 23, finished the forenoon of June 25 and charged with 2,200 pounds of powder. Leggett's (1st) Brigade of Logan's (3d) Division, 17th Corps, occupied the trenches, under orders to assault. The mine was fired about 3:30 p. m., and before the smoke had cleared away the 45th Illinois, at the head of the column, occupied the crater made by the explosion and opened fire on the Confederates behind the parapet across the gorge of the redan. The 20th Illinois relieved the 45th and was relieved by the 31st Illinois; the 56th Illinois relieved the 31st and was relieved by the 23d Indiana; the 17th Iowa relieved the 23d Indiana and was relieved by the 31st Illinois at 2 a. m. of the 26th; the 45th Illinois relieved the 31st at daylight and was relieved by the 124th Illinois at 10 a. m. That regiment held the position until 5 p. m., when fighting ceased in the crater. Hand-grenades were



One of the Bridges on Union Avenue.

freely used on both sides. Shells with lighted fuses, used as grenades by the Confederates, were in some instances thrown back before they exploded. This tablet marks the part of the crater nearest the Confederate parapet across the gorge of the redan. Casualties: 20th Illinois, killed 2, wounded 7, total 9; 31st Illinois, killed 7, wounded 27, total 34, Lieut. Col. John D. Rees and Capt. Levi B. Casey mortally wounded; 45th Illinois, killed 8, wounded 62, total 70, Capt. Leander B. Fisk, acting major, killed, Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith mortally wounded; 124th Illinois, killed 6, wounded 49, total 55, Lieut. Julius A. Pratt killed; 23d Indiana, killed 8, wounded 31, total 39, Capt. William M. Darrough mortally wounded; aggregate in First Brigade, Third Division, from May 23 to July 4, inclusive, killed 31, wounded 176, total 207, largely in crater, all officers named (except Captain Darrough, wounded July 1) killed or mortally wounded in that affair; 56th Illinois, killed 4, wounded 13, total 17, Lieut. Andrew E. Walbright killed; 17th Iowa, killed 3, wounded 34, total 37; aggregate in Second Brigade, Seventh Division, killed 7, wounded 47, total 54, all in crater.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Third Louisiana Redan, on left of Jackson Road.

This redan was held May 22, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed by the 3d Louisiana, with the 43d Mississippi on its left. The casualties cannot be accurately stated.

A Union mine was fired under the redan the afternoon of June 25, almost destroying its front parapet, making a crater in its terreplein, but not injuring a parapet across its gorge. It was then held by the 3d Louisiana, supported by the 6th Missouri, with the 38th Mississippi on the right and the 43d Mississippi on the left. The Union force assaulted immediately after the mine was fired, occupied the crater and attempted to carry the parapet across the gorge of the redan, but was repulsed. Colonel Erwin, 6th Missouri, at the head of some of his men, attempted a countercharge and was killed on top of the parapet. The Union force in the crater was successively relieved by fresh troops, the fighting continued all night and most of the next day and the position was firmly held. Hand-grenades and shells with lighted fuses in place of grenades were freely used on both sides. After dark of the 25th the 5th Missouri reinforced this position. Casualties: 3d Louisiana, killed 6, wounded 21, total 27; 38th Mississippi, killed

1, wounded 3, total 4; 43d Mississippi, killed 6 (buried by firing of mine), wounded 5, total 11; 5th Missouri, killed 1, wounded 7, total 8; 6th Missouri, killed 3, wounded 22, total 25, Col. Eugene Erwin and Lieut. W. S. Lipscomb killed; aggregate, killed 17, wounded 58, total 75. The 2d Missouri was moved to this position the night of June 26, and the 1st and 4th Missouri (consolidated) the evening of July 1. In the afternoon of that day a second mine was fired under the redan, almost completely destroying both of its faces and materially damaging the parapet across its gorge, but no assault was made by the Union force. Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny, 2d Missouri, and Lieuts. John T. Crenshaw and John Roseberry, 6th Missouri, were killed, Lieutenant Crenshaw being buried by the firing of the mine.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Stevenson's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

This brigade, with fixed bayonets, was formed in two columns of regiments by divisions—the 7th Missouri and 81st Illinois on the right, the 8th Illinois and 32d Ohio on the left; the 17th Illinois deployed in front as skirmishers. The formation was in a ravine in front of the Confederate line. The columns moved to the assault about 10 a. m., the right led by Captain Buchanan, the left led by Colonel Sturges, and both advanced near to the Confederate intrenchment. The left column was halted and ordered to form a reserve to the right, which was ordered to form line, the 81st Illinois on the left of the 7th Missouri. This movement was made under a heavy fire and the men were then ordered to lie down. After a time the fire slackened and the command was ordered forward. The 7th Missouri and the 81st Illinois advanced close to the ditch of the redoubt, some men of the 7th, carrying scaling ladders, getting into the ditch. The Confederate fire was again very severe and both were ordered to retire and reform. The other regiments held their positions until ordered to camp at nightfall. This tablet marks the farthest advance of the right of the line of the 7th Missouri. Casualties: 8th Illinois, killed 4, wounded 19, total 23; 17th Illinois, killed 3, wounded 23, total 26; 81st Illinois, killed 18, wounded 80, total 98, Col. James J. Dollins, Lieut. Zebedee Hammack, Lieut. William L. Farmer and Lieut. Hugh Warnock killed, Capt. Cornelius S. Ward and Lieut. Abraham L. Lippincott mortally wounded; 7th Missouri, killed 9, wounded 93, total 102, Lieut. Charles H. Brookings mortally wounded; 32d Ohio, wounded 23; aggregate, killed 34, wounded 238, total 272.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Great Redoubt on Right of Jackson Road.

This redoubt was held May 22, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed by the 21st Louisiana and Companies C and D, 22d Louisiana. Casualties: Capt. J. Ryan, 21st Louisiana, and Lieut. R. E. Lehman, 22d Louisiana, killed. The other casualties cannot be accurately stated.

The same commands held the redoubt during the defense. Their casualties were: 21st Louisiana, killed 16, wounded 50, missing 1, total 67, Capt. J. Ryan and Lieut. G. H. Mann killed; 22d Louisiana (detachment), killed 13, wounded 23, missing 1, total 37, Capt. F. Gomez and Lieut. R. E. Lehman killed.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Boomer's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

First Position.

This brigade was formed about 8 a. m., on the right of Quinby's Division, in columns of regiments by closed divisions. At 10 a. m. the columns advanced to the crest of the ridge in front and were halted. The brigade remained in this position, on the left of Stevenson's Brigade of Logan's Division, until about 3 p. m., and was then ordered to the support of the 13th Corps, on the left, where it was engaged in the afternoon. This tablet marks the head of the left column in the first position. Casualties in this position: 5th Iowa, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; 10th Iowa, killed 2, wounded 14, total 16; aggregate, killed 3, wounded 16, total 19.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Benton's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

This brigade advanced by the right flank at 10 a. m. to assault the Confederate lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, through the ravine that debouches on that road immediately in front of the left face of that lunette, in order from right to left as follows: 99th Illinois, 33d Illinois, 8th Indiana, 18th Indiana. The regiments encountered a very severe fire as they successively approached the head of the ravine, and the brigade took position in front of both faces of the Confederate lunette and the curtain south of it—

the 99th Illinois around the salient angle of the lunette, the 18th Indiana on its right, the 33d Illinois on the left of the 99th Illinois and the 8th Indiana still farther to the left. Detachments of the two last named regiments crossed the railroad and took position in front of the Confederate railroad redoubt. The positions gained were held either until detachments of the brigade were relieved by Sanborn's Brigade or until after dark, when all the detachments not previously relieved retired. This tablet marks the right of the 99th Illinois as that regiment first formed, under fire, around the Confederate lunette and the point where its right substantially remained until the brigade was relieved. Casualties: 33d Illinois, killed 13, wounded 59, total 72; 99th Illinois, killed 19, wounded 77, missing 6, total 102, Lieut. Thomas J. Kinman killed, Capt. Eli R. Smith and Lieut. William Gray mortally wounded; 8th Indiana, killed 22, wounded 95, total 117, Capts. Andrew O'Daniel, Frederick S. Wysong and Hiram Y. Vandevender killed; 18th Indiana, killed 7, wounded 39, missing 1, total 47, Maj. John C. Jenks and Lieut. John L. Lowes mortally wounded; 1st United States (serving siege guns), wounded 3; aggregate, killed 61, wounded 273, missing 7, total 341.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Burbridge's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

This brigade was formed for the assault in support of Benton's, advanced when that brigade became engaged and took position on its right—the 16th Indiana on the left, the 83d Ohio in the center, the 67th Indiana on the right, and the 23d Wisconsin, at first in reserve, but soon ordered to support the right of the brigade with four companies and the left with six. General Burbridge, commanding brigade, was ordered by General Carr to send two regiments of his command to reinforce General Benton's left. In obedience to that order the 67th Indiana and 23d Wisconsin were withdrawn from the line; the order, however, was soon countermanded and the two regiments were returned to the brigade line. A six-pounder gun of the Chicago Mercantile Battery was ordered to the front, and drawn by hand, with the assistance of enlisted men of this brigade and of Benton's Brigade, to a position about thirty feet from the Confederate lunette, against which it was vigorously served. The brigade maintained its position until near sunset, when it was relieved by Sanborn's Brigade and retired. This tablet marks the right of the 16th Indiana and the left of the

83d Ohio, as the brigade line was formed at the time of its closest approach to the Confederate intrenchment. Casualties: 16th Indiana, killed 2, wounded 12, total 14; 67th Indiana, killed 6, wounded 23, total 29; 83d Ohio, killed 4, wounded 19, total 23; 23d Wisconsin, killed 2, wounded 28, missing 2, total 32; aggregate, killed 14, wounded 82, missing 2, total 98.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Sanborn's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

The 4th Minnesota, with the 48th Indiana in support, was formed for the assault at 10:00 a. m., in line of battle on the left of Boomer's Brigade, about eighty yards in front of the Confederate intrenchment and on the slope of a ridge affording some protection. The 59th Indiana was temporarily transferred to Boomer's Brigade and formed with it; the 18th Wisconsin was deployed as skirmishers in front of that brigade and the 4th Minnesota. No assault was made from that position, and, about 3:00 p. m., this brigade was ordered to reinforce General McClernand's right; the 59th Indiana was returned to its command and the 18th Wisconsin ordered to remain on the skirmish line. The three regiments moved to the left, were directed to support Burbridge's Brigade in the assault on the Confederate lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, marched by the flank through the ravine that debouches on that road at the lunette, formed line of battle, relieving Burbridge's Brigade, in front and to the right of the north face of that work—59th Indiana on the right, 48th Indiana in the center, 4th Minnesota on the left; repulsed an attack on the right, held the position until after dark, retired under orders, Company C, 4th Minnesota, assisting in the removal of the gun of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and returned, next day, to the brigade position on the investment line. This tablet marks the right of the 4th Minnesota and the left of the 48th Indiana, as the three regiments of this brigade were formed in position at the Baldwin's Ferry road. Casualties: 48th Indiana, killed 8, wounded 24, missing 1, total 33; 59th Indiana, killed 11, wounded 99, missing 1, total 111, Lieut. Marcus B. C. Tripp killed; 4th Minnesota, killed 12, wounded 42, total 54, Lieut. George G. Sherbrooke killed, Lieut. Clark Turner mortally wounded; 18th Wisconsin (on skirmish line), killed 5, wounded 11, total 16, Lieut. William H. Alban mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 36, wounded 176, missing 2, total 214.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Boomer's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

Second Position.

This brigade moved from its first position, on the left of Stevenson's Brigade of Logan's Division, about 3:00 p. m., reported to General Carr about 4:00 p. m., and was ordered to assault the Confederate curtain between the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road and the railroad redoubt. The brigade was formed, in two lines with intervals of about fifty yards, behind the crest of the ridge, about 400 yards in front of the Confederate curtain, in the following order: The 5th Iowa on the right, in front, with the 26th Missouri in its rear; the 93d Illinois on the left, in front, with the 10th Iowa in its rear. When the formation was completed, the brigade advanced, at common time, passed the first ridge and halted, near the crest of the second, to correct its alignment for the final assault on the Confederate curtain—the 5th Iowa being moved by the left flank to the rear and partly to the left of the 93d Illinois and 10th Iowa. Immediately thereafter the brigade commander, Col. George B. Boomer, 26th Missouri, was instantly killed by a musket ball and the final assault was not made. Col. Holden Putnam, 93d Illinois, assumed command, and, under orders from General Carr, the brigade remained in position until after dark and then retired to the position where it was first formed for the afternoon assault—returning, next day, to its position on the investment line of the Seventeenth Corps. This tablet marks the place where Colonel Boomer was killed. Casualties in second position: 93d Illinois, killed 4, wounded 51, total 55; 5th Iowa, killed 2, wounded 16, total 18; 10th Iowa, wounded 12; 26th Missouri, killed 5, wounded 5, total 10, Col. George B. Boomer killed; aggregate, killed 11, wounded 84, total 95.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Lunette on Right of Baldwin's Ferry Road.

This salient lunette and the lines immediately on its right and left were held, May 22, 1863, and the assaults of the Union force repulsed, by the 2d Texas Infantry—the right two companies occupying the curtain to the right; the left four companies, the curtain immediately north of the Baldwin's Ferry road; and four companies in the lunette. The 42d Alabama held the curtain between the right of the 2d Texas and the railroad. Green's Brigade, about 1:00 p. m., reinforced this position; and, about 5:00 p. m., detachments of the 1st and 3d Missouri Cavalry and of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, dismounted, made a sally from the lunette and materially assisted in repulsing the Union assault on the left flank. Before the end of May the left four companies of the 2d Texas were moved into the lunette. A countermine against the Union approach was fired, June 28; two others were prepared, but not fired. Both the sap rollers in front of the two Union approaches to this work were burned on July 1. This tablet marks the salient angle of this lunette. Casualties: In 2d Texas during the defense: Killed 38, wounded 73, missing 15, total 126, Capt. A. F. Gammell and Lieut. Robert S. Henry killed, Lieut. William F. Kirk mortally wounded.

Confederate Gun, Trench and Tablet—City in the Background.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Lawler's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

This brigade was formed for the assault of the Confederate Railroad Redoubt, in the ravine immediately in front of that redoubt, in two lines—the 22d Iowa on the right, supported by the 21st Iowa, and the 11th Wisconsin on the left, supported by the 97th Illinois of Landram's Brigade, temporarily attached. The brigade advanced to the assault about 10:00 a.m., detachments of the 21st and 22d Iowa reached the ditch of the redoubt and the flag of the 22d was placed on its parapet; Sergts. Joseph E. Griffith and N. C. Messenger and about twelve other enlisted men of that regiment mounted the parapet at the salient angle, entered the redoubt, captured a lieutenant and about twelve enlisted men, remained a short time in the work and then retired to its ditch and the outside slope of the parapet. after sustaining severe loss. The 11th Wisconsin passed beyond the redoubt, on its left, took position in the ravine in front of the line of the Confederate intrenchment and held the position until after dark. About 5:30 p.m. the Confederates made a sortie from the intrenchment in rear of the redoubt, and reoccupied it; later in the evening, Lieut. Col. Harvey Graham, 22d Iowa, and about twenty-eight enlisted men of the brigade were captured in the ditch of the redoubt. Detachments of the 21st and 22d Iowa remained in position on the slope in front of the redoubt until after dark, when the brigade retired, under orders. This tablet marks the place on the parapet of the redoubt where the flag of the 22d Iowa was placed. Casualties: 21st Iowa, killed 16, wounded 87, missing 10, total 113, Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap killed, Lieuts. Samuel Bates and William A. Roberts mortally wounded; 22d Iowa, killed 27, wounded 118, missing 19, total 164, Capt. James Robertson and Lieut. Matthew A. Robb killed; 11th Wisconsin, killed 11, wounded 80, total 91, Lieut. Hiram E. Smith killed, Capt. Alfred J. Peaslee and Lieut. James Law mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 54, wounded 285, missing 29, total 368.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Landram's Brigade; Assault, May 22, 1863.

This brigade was formed, in support of Lawler's, for the assault of the Confederate Railroad Redoubt, behind the crest of the ridge, about 380 yards in front of that redoubt, in lines of battle—the 77th Illinois on the right supported by the 48th Ohio, the 19th Kentucky on the left, the 130th Illinois in support of both right and left. The 97th Illinois was temporarily attached to Lawler's Brigade and formed with it, in support of the 11th Wisconsin, on the left of that brigade. This brigade advanced about 10:00 a.m., some men of the 77th Illinois reached the ditch of the redoubt and the flag of that regiment was placed on its parapet; the brigade took position on the slope in front of the redoubt, and the flag of the 130th Illinois was placed close to that work. About 5:30 p. m., the Confederates made a sortie from the intrenchment in the rear of the redoubt and reoccupied it; later in the evening, about thirty men of the brigade were captured in the ditch of the redoubt. Colonel Sullivan, in his report, states that the flag of the 48th Ohio was also placed on the parapet and was brought off just before the sortie was made. This brigade held its position on the slope in front of the redoubt until after dark and then retired, under orders. This tablet marks the place on the parapet of the redoubt where the flag of the 77th Illinois was placed. Casualties: 77th Illinois, killed 19, wounded 85, missing 26, total 130; 97th Illinois, wounded 12, missing 2, total 14; 130th Illinois, killed 10, wounded 31, total 41, Capt. William M. Colby killed; 19th Kentucky, killed 5, wounded 57, missing 2, total 64, Maj. Morgan V. Evans killed; 48th Ohio, killed 10, wounded 25, total 35, Maj. Virgil H. Moats mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 44, wounded 210, missing 30, total 284.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

The Railroad Redoubt.

This salient redoubt was occupied, May 22, 1863, by a detachment of the 30th Alabama, supported by two companies under Maj. O. Steele, of Waul's Texas Legion. The intrenchment in rear was held by the 30th Alabama, reinforced during the day by the 46th Alabama, under command of Lieut. Col. E. W. Pettus, 20th Alabama—a large part of the 46th, including all its field officers, having been captured, May 16, in the battle of Champion's Hill. About 11:00 a. m., a detachment of the Union assaulting force reached the ditch of the redoubt and placed flags on its parapet, a small party entered this work at its salient angle, where a breach had been made by the Union artillery, captured a lieutenant and a few enlisted men, held the redoubt a short time and then retired to its ditch, after sustaining severe loss. This work was retaken, about 5:30 p. m., by detachments of Captain Bradley's and Lieutenant Hogue's companies of Waul's Texas Legion, led by Lieut. Col. E. W. Pettus, 20th Alabama; later in the evening, a lieutenant colonel and about fifty-eight men were captured in the ditch. The casualties in the commands defending and recapturing the redoubt on that day cannot be accurately stated. After May 22, during the defense, this work was held by companies of the 46th Alabama. Countermines against the Union approach were prepared and one was fired the night of July 2. This tablet marks the salient angle at which the assaulting party entered this redoubt on May 22. Casualties in 46th Alabama during the defense: Killed 15, wounded 45, total 60.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Small Work on Line of Lee's Brigade.

This work was held by the right of the 30th Alabama, under command of Col. Charles M. Shelley, with the 31st Alabama on its right. No direct assault was made on it, but the fire from this work materially assisted in repulsing the assaults, May 22, 1863, on the lines to its right and left. During the defense, Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding brigade, made his headquarters, in the daytime, at this work. The casualties in the 30th Alabama during the defense cannot be accurately stated.

UNION POSITION TABLET.

Osterhaus' Division, Assault, May 22, 1863.

This division was formed for the assault in three columns by divisions at half distance, as follows: Right column, 22d Kentucky, 42d Ohio; center column, 114th Ohio, 49th Indiana, 69th Indiana; left column, 7th Kentucky, 118th Illinois, 120th Ohio. The 16th Ohio was deployed in front as skirmishers. The division advanced about 10:00 a. m.; the heads of columns approached close to the Confederate intrenchment; the 7th Kentucky leading the left column, encountered the severest fire and suffered the greatest loss. This tablet marks the farthest advance of that regiment. The positions gained were held until after dark when the division retired, under orders, leaving strong pickets and a line of sharpshooters on the most advanced points. Casualties: 118th Illinois, killed 2, wounded 3, total 5; 49th Indiana, killed 2, wounded 13, total 15; 69th Indiana, killed 2, wounded 10, total 12, Maj. John H. Finley and Lieut. Henry Stratton mortally wounded; 7th Kentucky, killed 9, wounded 60, total 69, Lieut. Thomas Buchanan mortally wounded; 120th Ohio, wounded 1; 22d Kentucky, killed 3, wounded 14, total 17; 16th Ohio, killed 4, wounded 5, total 9; 42d Ohio, killed 1, wounded 21, missing 1, total 23; 114th Ohio, killed 6, wounded 23, total 29, Lieut. Willis C. Ferguson mortally wounded; aggregate, killed 29, wounded 150, missing 1, total 180.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Small Work on Line of Lee's Brigade.

This work was held, May 22, 1863, and the assault of the Union force repulsed, by the 31st Alabama, under command of Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington, and Maj. G. W. Mathieson, with the 23d Alabama on its right and the 30th Alabama on its left. The casualties in the regiment on that day cannot be accurately stated. The regiment held the same position until the end of the defense. Casualties during the defense: in 31st Alabama, killed 21, wounded 37, total 58; in 23d Alabama, killed 17, wounded 15, total 32.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Fort Garrott on Right of Lee's Brigade.

This work and the line immediately on its left were held by the 20th Alabama. No direct assault was made on it, May 22, 1863, by the Union force, but the fire from this work materially aided in repulsing the assault of Osterhaus' Division on the line to its left. Col. Isham W. Garrott was killed June 17, on duty in this fort, and Lieut. Col. E. W. Pettus commanded the regiment from that time until the end of the defense. Two countermines against the Union approach were prepared, but not fired. The casualties in the 20th Alabama during the defense cannot be accurately stated.

CONFEDERATE POSITION TABLET.

Salient Work on Left of Hall's Ferry Road.

This work was held by the right companies of the 57th Georgia, under command of Lieut. Col. C. S. Guyton. No assault was made on it by the Union force. Two sorties were made from this work by its garrison, reinforced by the left companies of the 43d Tennessee of Reynolds' Brigade. In the last one, the night of June 22, 1863, a lieutenant colonel and five men were captured, part of the Union trench was filled, and, the next night, a countertrench from this work was begun. The ground gained was held until the night of June 24, when it was retaken by the Union force. A countermine against the Union approach was prepared, but not fired. The casualties in the 57th Georgia during the defense cannot be accurately stated.

Park Inscriptions

FOR THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE COMMANDS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS COMMEMORATED.

U. S.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Escort and Guards.

4TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband.
101ST ILLINOIS INFANTRY, Company K, Capt. Sylvester L. Moore.

Engineers.

1ST BATTALION ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST, Maj. Henry Flad; Maj. Wm. Tweeddale.
PIONEER CORPS, Capt. John W. Fouts.

9TH CORPS, Maj. Gen. John G. Parke.
13TH CORPS, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand; Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord.
15TH CORPS, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman.
16TH CORPS (detachment), Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn.
17TH CORPS, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson.
HERRON'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron.
UNATTACHED CAVALRY (three regiments), Col. Cyrus Bussey.
DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan; Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis.

Detached for Service on Gunboats.

29TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, detachment.
101ST ILLINOIS INFANTRY, detachment.
58TH OHIO INFANTRY, Maj. Ezra P. Jackson.

The 13th, 15th and 17th Corps were engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign, beginning March 29, 1863; took position on the investment line May 19—the 15th on the right, the 17th in the center, the 13th on the left, and made unsuccessful assaults on the Confederate line of defense the afternoon of May 19 and on May 22. One division of the 16th Corps took position on the left of the 13th, May 25, and Herron's Division on the extreme left, June 15. The 9th Corps, two divisions of the 16th, and seven brigades from the other corps were deployed on an exterior line, from Haynes' Bluff on the left to the Big Black River Bridge on the right, to guard against attack by Johnston's army, and were under command of General Sherman after June 22. Siege operations were carried on from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation came to General Grant from General Pemberton. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting, and, July 4, the Confederate army of Vicksburg was surrendered to General Grant, and a detachment of his army occupied the city. The aggregate reported casualties in the army, during the campaign and siege were, killed 1,581, wounded 7,554, missing 1,007, total 10,142.

U. S.
NINTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

1ST DIVISION. Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh.
2D DIVISION. Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter.
ARTILLERY RESERVE: 2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

The two divisions of the corps were ordered from the Department of the Ohio June 3, 1863; arrived in the Yazoo River on transports from Cairo; disembarked June 17; took position from Milldale to Templeton's, and slightly fortified that line. By order of General Sherman, the corps took position on the exterior line from Haynes' Bluff to the railroad crossing of Big Black River June 29, the center of the corps line near Wixon's, fortified that position and occupied it until the end of the siege.

U. S.
FIRST DIVISION.
NINTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Brig. Gen. THOMAS WELSH.

First Brigade.
Col. HENRY BOWMAN.

36TH MASSACHUSETTS, Lieut. Col. John B. Norton.
17TH MICHIGAN, Lieut. Col. Constant Luce.
27TH MICHIGAN, Lieut. Col. John H. Richardson; Col. Dorus M. Fox.
45TH PENNSYLVANIA, Col. John I. Curtin.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

2D MICHIGAN, Col. William Humphrey.
8TH MICHIGAN, Col. Frank Graves.
20TH MICHIGAN, Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith.
79TH NEW YORK, Col. David Morrison.
100TH PENNSYLVANIA, Lieut. Col. Mathew M. Dawson.

Artillery.

PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.

U. S.

SECOND DIVISION.

NINTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

6TH NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson.
9TH NEW HAMPSHIRE, Col. Herbert B. Titus.
7TH RHODE ISLAND, Col. Zenas R. Vliss.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

35TH MASSACHUSETTS, Col. Sumner Carruth.
11TH NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lieut. Col. Moses N. Collins.
51ST NEW YORK, Col. Charles W. LeGendre.
51ST PENNSYLVANIA, Col. John F. Hartranft.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

29TH MASSACHUSETTS, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.
46TH NEW YORK, Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
50TH PENNSYLVANIA, Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Brenholtz.

Artillery.

2D NEW YORK LIGHT, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.

U. S.

THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.

Escort.

3D ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company L, Capt. David R. Sparks.

Pioneers.

KENTUCKY INFANTRY (independent company), Capt. Wm. F. Patterson.
9TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee; Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus.
10TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith.
12TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.
14TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

The corps held the advance in the march from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana; went on board transports at Perkins' Landing, April 28, 1863, under orders to attack Grand Gulf next day; crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, April 30; held the advance in the march towards Port Gibson; took position on the investment line May 19, and made approaches to three points on the Confederate line of defense. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 125, wounded 678, missing 23, total 826; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 231, wounded 987, missing 145, total 1,363; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 39, wounded 237, missing 3, total 279; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 8, wounded 23, total 31; in the assault, May 19, killed 7, wounded 93, total 100; in the assault, May 22, killed 202, wounded 1,004, missing 69, total 1,275; during the siege, killed 21, wounded 101, missing 1, total 123; in the attack on Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, killed 23, wounded 34, total 57; and other minor combats, wounded 10. The aggregate reported casualties in the corps during the campaign and siege were, killed 657, wounded 3,169, missing 241, total 4,067.

U. S.

NINTH DIVISION.

THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.
Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Theophilus T. Garrard; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee; Col. James Keigwin.
2D BRIGADE, Col. Lionel A. Sheldon; Col. Daniel W. Lindsey.
CAVALRY (three detachments).
ARTILLERY (two batteries), Capt. Jacob T. Foster.

The division began the march from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, March 31, 1863; advanced in three columns with division fronts against the Confederate line of defense immediately north of Fort Garrott, in the assault, May 22, and carried the colors of its leading regiments close to that line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 36, wounded 175, missing 3, total 214, one officer killed; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 19, wounded 88, missing 26, total 133, three officers killed; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 10, wounded 20, missing 1, total 31, one officer killed; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 3, wounded 9, total 12; in the assault, May 19, killed 2, wounded 62, total 64; in the assault, May 22, killed 29, wounded 150, missing 1, total 180, four officers mortally wounded; during the siege, wounded 12; and other minor combats, wounded 6. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 100, wounded 524, missing 31, total, 655.

U. S.

First Brigade.

NINTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD.
Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.
Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.

118TH ILLINOIS, Col. John G. Fonda.
49TH INDIANA, Col. James Keigwin; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Thornton; Col. James Kiegwin; Maj. Arthur J. Hawhe; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Thornton.
69TH INDIANA, Col. Thomas W. Bennett; Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
7TH KENTUCKY, Capt. Elisha B. Treadway; Lieut. Col. John Lucas; Capt. Elisha B. Treadway; Col. Reuben May.
120TH OHIO, Col. Marcus M. Spiegel.

The brigade was ordered to Big Black River Bridge, May 23, 1863, under command of General Osterhaus, and remained there until the end of the siege. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 18, wounded 102, missing 3, total 123; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 11, wounded 44, missing 13, total 68, three officers killed; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, wounded 1; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1; in the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 28, total 29; in the assault, May 22, killed 15, wounded 87, total, 102, three officers mortally wounded; and in skirmish near Edwards, July 1, wounded 3. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 46, wounded 265, missing 16, total 327.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

NINTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. LIONEL A. SHELDON;
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.

54TH INDIANA, Col. Fielding Mansfield.

22D KENTUCKY, Maj. William J. Worthington; Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe.

16TH OHIO, Capt. Eli W. Botsford; Maj. Milton Mills.

42D OHIO, Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee; Maj. William H. Williams; Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

114TH OHIO, Col. John Cradlebaugh; Lieut. Col. John H. Kelley; Col. John Cradlebaugh; Lieut. Col. John H. Kelley.

The brigade took position on the investment line on the left of Carr's Division and the right of Hovey's, temporarily under command of General Hovey; its regiments (excepting the 114th Ohio, sent to garrison, Warrenton, Mississippi) were successively ordered to report to General Osterhaus at Big Black River Bridge during the siege. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 15, wounded 66, total, 81, one officer killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 6, wounded 42, missing 13, total 61; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 10, wounded 14, missing 1, total 25, one officer killed; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 2, wounded 8, total 10; in the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 34, total 35; in the assault, May 22, killed 14, wounded 63, missing 1, total 78, one officer mortally wounded; during the siege, wounded 12. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 48, wounded 239, missing 15, total 302.

U. S.

Cavalry.

NINTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

2D ILLINOIS (five companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Bush, Jr.
3D ILLINOIS (three companies), Capt. John L. Campbell.
6TH MISSOURI (seven companies), Col. Clark Wright.

Casualties: In skirmish at Dunbar's Plantation, Louisiana, April 15, 1863, wounded 2 (in 2d Illinois); in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3 (in 6th Missouri); in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 2, wounded 2, total 4 (3d Illinois, wounded 1, 6th Missouri, killed 2, wounded 1, total 3); and in skirmish at Birdsong Ferry, June 12, wounded 1 (in 6th Missouri). The aggregate reported casualties in the three detachments during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 7, total 10.

U. S.

Artillery.

NINTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Capt. JACOB T. FOSTER.

MICHIGAN LIGHT, 7th Battery, Capt. Charles H. Lanphere.
WISCONSIN LIGHT, 1st Battery, Lieut. Charles B. Kimball; Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 3, wounded 7, total 10 (in Michigan Battery, killed 3, wounded 3, total 6; in Wisconsin Battery, wounded 4); in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, wounded 4 (in Wisconsin Battery); and in skirmishes about Vicksburg, wounded 1 (in Michigan Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 12, total 15.

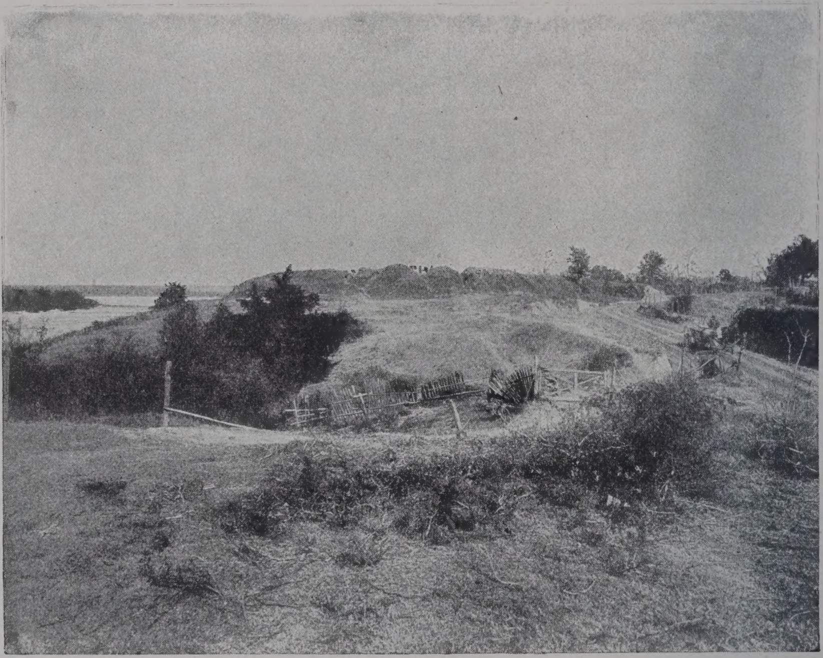
U. S.
TENTH DIVISION.
THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

Escort.

4TH INDIANA CAVALRY, Company C, Capt. Joseph P. Lesslie; Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher.
1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge.
2D BRIGADE, Col. William J. Landram.
ARTILLERY, two batteries.

The division held the right of the corps investment line and made an approach to within about ten feet of the ditch of the Confederate lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 2, wounded 29, missing 8, total 39; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 25; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, wounded 1, missing 1, total 2; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 4, wounded



Confederate South Fort—Looking North.

14, total 18; in the assault, May 19, killed 5, wounded 30, total 35; in the assault, May 22, killed 58, wounded 295, missing 32, total 385, three officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 11, missing 1, total 13. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 70, wounded 405, missing 42, total 517.

U. S.

First Brigade.

TENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

16TH INDIANA, Col. Thomas J. Lucas; Maj. James H. Redfield.
60TH INDIANA, Col. Richard Owen.
67TH INDIANA, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.
83D OHIO, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
96TH OHIO, Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown; Col. Joseph W. Vance.
23D WISCONSIN, Col. Joshua J. Guppey; Lieut. Col. William F. Vilas.

The brigade, in support of Benton's Brigade of Carr's Division, attacked the north face of the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, in the assault, May 22, 1863, placed its colors close to that work, and held its position until relieved by Sanborn's Brigade of Quinby's Division, 17th Corps. It held the left of the division investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, wounded 8; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 16; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, wounded 1, missing 1, total 2; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 3, wounded 14, total 17, one officer killed; in the assault, May 19, killed 2, wounded 15, total 17; and in the assault, May 22, killed 14, wounded 82, missing 2, total 98. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 19, wounded 136, missing 3, total 158.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

TENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

77TH ILLINOIS, Col. David P. Grier.
97TH ILLINOIS, Col. Friend S. Rutherford; Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Martin.
130TH ILLINOIS, Col. Nathaniel Niles.
19TH KENTUCKY, Lieut. Col. John Cowan; Maj. Josiah J. Mann.
48TH OHIO, Capt. Joseph W. Lindsey; Maj. Virgil H. Moats; Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker; Capt. Joseph W. Lindsey; Col. Peter J. Sullivan.

The brigade, in support of Lawler's Brigade of Carr's Division, attacked the railroad redoubt, in the assault, May 22, 1863, placed the colors of the 77th Illinois on the parapet of that work, and held its position in front of the redoubt until dark. It held the right of the division investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 2, wounded 21, missing 8, total 31; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 6; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, 1 officer killed; in the assault, May 19, killed 3, wounded 15, total 18; in the assault, May 22, killed 44, wounded 210, missing 30, total 284, three officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 11, missing 1, total 13. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 51, wounded 263, missing 39, total 353.

U. S.

Artillery.

TENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY, Capt. Patrick H. White.
OHIO LIGHT, 17th Battery, Capt. Ambrose A. Blount; Capt. Charles S. Rice.

In the assault, May 22, 1863, one gun of the Chicago Mercantile Battery was dragged by hand to within a few yards of the Confederate lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road and served against that work for several hours. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 3 (in the Chicago Mercantile Battery); and in the assault, May 22, wounded 3 (in the Ohio Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the two batteries during the campaign and siege were, wounded 6.

U. S.
TWELFTH DIVISION.

THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Escort.

1ST INDIANA CAVALRY, Company C, Capt. William McReynolds; Lieut. James L. Carey.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis; Col. William T. Spicely; Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis.

2D BRIGADE, Col. Peter Kinney; Col. James R. Slack.

ARTILLERY, three batteries.

The division held the left of the corps investment line and made an approach to within about thirty-five feet of the ditch of the Confederate Fort Garrott. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 45, wounded 252, missing 12, total 309; in skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 13, wounded 4, cannot be distributed between the two brigades; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 211, wounded 872, missing 119, total 1,202, nineteen officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 19, wounded 76, total 95, cannot be distributed between the two brigades. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 275, wounded 1,204, missing 131, total 1,610.

U. S.
First Brigade.

TWELFTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. McGINNIS;
Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY;
Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. McGINNIS.

11TH INDIANA, Col. Daniel Macauley; Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.

24TH INDIANA, Col. William T. Spicely.

34TH INDIANA, Col. Robert A. Cameron; Lieut. Col. William Swaim; Maj. Robert B. Jones; Col. Robert A. Cameron.

46TH INDIANA, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.

29TH WISCONSIN, Col. Charles R. Gill; Lieut. Col. William A. Greene.

The brigade was in support of Osterhaus' Division in the assault, May 22, 1863, and was not seriously engaged; it held the left of the division investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 30, wounded 187, missing 1, total 218; and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 102, wounded 506, missing 26, total 634, seven officers killed or mortally wounded.

The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 132, wounded 693, missing 27, total 852.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

TWELFTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. PETER KINNEY:
Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

87TH ILLINOIS, Col. John E. Whiting.
47TH INDIANA, Col. James R. Slack; Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
24TH IOWA, Col. Eber C. Byam; Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds.
28TH IOWA, Col. John Connell.
56TH OHIO, Col. William H. Raynor.

The brigade was at Big Black River Bridge during the assault, May 22, 1863, and took position on the right of the division investment line May 25. The 87th Illinois was assigned June 23. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 15, wounded 62, missing 11, total 88; and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 108, wounded 363, missing 93, total 564, eleven officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 123, wounded 425, missing 104, total 652.

U. S.

Artillery.

TWELFTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

1ST MISSOURI LIGHT, Battery A, Capt. George W. Schofield.
OHIO LIGHT, 2d Battery, Lieut. Augustus Beach.
OHIO LIGHT, 16th Battery, Capt. James A. Mitchell; Lieut. Russell P. Twist.

The 2d Ohio Battery was with General Osterhaus at Big Black River Bridge during the siege. The Missouri Battery served the siege guns on the investment line of Hovey's Division. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, wounded 3 (in the 2d Ohio Battery); and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4 (in the Missouri Battery, wounded 2, and in the 16th Ohio Battery, killed Capt. James A. Mitchell, wounded 1, total 2). The aggregate reported casualties in the three batteries during the campaign and siege were, killed 1, wounded 6, total 7.

U. S.
FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

Escort.

3D ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company G, Capt. Enos McPhail; Capt. Samuel S. Marrett.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. William P. Benton; Col. Henry D. Washburn; Col. David Shunk.

2D BRIGADE, Col. Charles L. Harris; Col. William M. Stone; Col. Samuel Merrill; Col. William M. Stone; Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler.

ARTILLERY, two batteries.

The division was in advance in the march from Bruinsburg towards Port Gibson, held the center of the corps investment line, and made an approach to within about thirty feet of the ditch of the Confederate Railroad Redoubt. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 42, wounded 222, total 264; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 29, wounded 216, missing 1, total 246, six officers killed or mortally wounded; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, one officer killed; in the assault, May 22, killed 115, wounded 559, missing 36, total 710, sixteen officers killed or mortally wounded; in the attack on Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, killed 23, wounded 34, total 57; and during the siege, killed Capt. Enos McPhail, wounded 2, total 3. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 212, wounded 1,035, missing 37, total 1,284.

U. S.

First Brigade.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON;
Col. HENRY D. WASHBURN.
Col. DAVID SHUNK.

33D ILLINOIS, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.

99TH ILLINOIS, Col. George W. K. Bailey; Capt. Asa C. Matthews; Lieut. Col. Lemuel Parke.

8TH INDIANA, Col. David Shunk; Maj. Thomas J. Brady.

18TH INDIANA, Col. Henry D. Washburn; Capt. Jonathan H. Williams.

1ST UNITED STATES (siege guns), Maj. Maurice Maloney.

The brigade advanced against the Confederate Lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road in the assault, May 22, 1863, and placed the colors of its regiments close to that work and to the curtain south of it, the flag of the 99th Illinois being carried across the curtain. The brigade held the right of the division investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 27, wounded 134, total 161; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 1, wounded 22, missing 1, total 24; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, one officer killed; in the assault, May 22, killed 61, wounded 273, missing 7, total 341, eight officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, one officer and one enlisted man of the 1st U. S. Infantry mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 91, wounded 433, missing 8, total 532.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS;
Col. WILLIAM M. STONE;
Col. SAMUEL MERRILL;
Col. WILLIAM M. STONE;
Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

21ST IOWA, Col. Samuel Merrill; Maj. Salue G. Van Anda; Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap; Maj. Salue G. Van Anda.

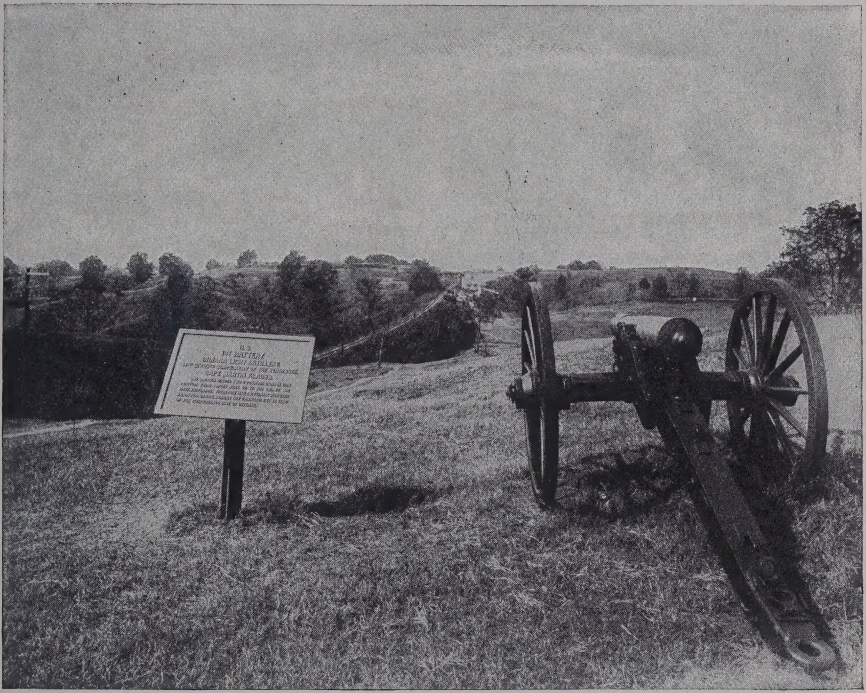
22D IOWA, Lieut. Col. Harvey Graham; Col. William M. Stone; Maj. Joseph B. Atherton; Col. William M. Stone; Lieut. Col. Harvey Graham; Maj. Joseph B. Atherton; Capt. Charles N. Lee.

23D IOWA, Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Glasgow; Col. William H. Kinsman; Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.

11TH WISCONSIN, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wood; Col. Charles L. Harris; Maj. Arthur Platt.

The brigade advanced against the Confederate Railroad Redoubt in the assault, May 22, 1863, placed the colors of the 22d Iowa on the parapet of that work, and temporarily occupied a part of it with a small detachment. The 23d Iowa was detailed to guard prisoners to Memphis, Tennessee, at the close of the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, and was engaged in the attack on Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, before rejoining the brigade. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 13, wounded 88, total 101; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 27, wounded 194, total 221, Col. William H.

Kinsman and five other officers killed or mortally wounded; in the assault, May 22, killed 54, wounded 285, missing 29, total 368, Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap and seven other officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the attack on Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, killed 23, wounded 34, total 57. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 117, wounded 601, missing 29, total 747.



Gun of the First Battery, Indiana Light Artillery.

U. S.

Artillery.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION; THIRTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Jacob C. Hansel; Lieut. Frank B. Fenton; Capt. Peter Davidson.

Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Martin Klauss.

Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 2 (one in each battery); in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 1 (in the Indiana Battery); and in the assault, May 22, wounded 1 (in the Indiana Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the two batteries during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 1, total 4.

U. S.

FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

1ST DIVISION, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele.
2D DIVISION, Brig. Gen. David Stuart; Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair.
3D DIVISION, Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle.
CAVALRY: 4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.
ARTILLERY (nine batteries), Maj. Ezra Taylor.

The corps took position on the right of the investment line, May 19, 1863—Steele's Division on the right, resting its right at the river above Vicksburg, Blair's on the left across the Graveyard road, and Tuttle's at first in reserve but later in the center. It made close approaches to four points on the Confederate line of defense and started mines at all of them. Casualties: In skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, killed 6, wounded 6, total 12; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 6, wounded 22, missing 4, total 32; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 4, wounded 16, missing 2, total 22; in the assault, May 19, killed 134, wounded 571, missing 8, total 713; in the assault, May 22, killed 150, wounded 666, missing 42, total 858; during the siege, killed 19, wounded 31, missing 1, total 51; in action at Hill's Plantation, June 22, killed 8, wounded 16, missing 23, total 47; and other minor combats, killed 1, wounded 11, total 12. The aggregate reported casualties in the corps during the campaign and siege were, killed 328, wounded 1,339, missing 80, total 1,747.

U. S.

FIRST DIVISION.

FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

Cavalry.

KANE COUNTY (Illinois) INDEPENDENT COMPANY, Lieut. Thomas J. Beebe.
3D ILLINOIS, Company D, Lieut. James K. McLean; Capt. Thomas M. Davis; Lieut. Jonathan Kershner.
1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair; Col. Francis H. Manter; Col. Bernard G. Farrar.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Hovey; Col. Charles R. Woods..
3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer.
ARTILLERY, three batteries.

The division marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, May 2, 1863; crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 6 and 7; and was engaged at Jackson, May 14, without casualties. In the assault, May 22, it advanced, late in the afternoon, against the Confederate line of defense in front of its left (third) brigade, that brigade leading, and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to that line. The division made an approach to the part of the Confederate line of defense which it assaulted, May 22. Casualties: In skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, killed 5, wounded 6, total 11; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, one officer killed; in the assault, May 19, killed 9, wounded 55, total 64, two officers killed; in the assault, May 22, killed 74, wounded 270, missing 9, total 353, fourteen officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 16, wounded 11, total 27, two officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 105, wounded 342, missing 9, total 456.

U. S.

First Brigade.

FIRST DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR;
Col. FRANCIS H. MANTER;
Col BERNARD G. FARRAR.

13TH ILLINOIS, Col. Adam B. Gorgas.
27TH MISSOURI, Col. Thomas Curly.
29TH MISSOURI, Col. James Peckham.
30TH MISSOURI, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.
31ST MISSOURI, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson; Col. Thomas C. Fletcher; Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson; Maj. Frederick Jaensch; Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32D MISSOURI, Col. Francis H. Manter; Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

The brigade formed part of the expeditionary force under command of General Blair, marched to Mechanicsburg, returned to the investment line about June 4, 1863, and took position in the center of the division. Casualties: In the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 9, total 10, one officer killed; and in the assault, May 22, killed 2, wounded 5, total 7, one officer killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 14, total 17.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

FIRST DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY;
Col. CHARLES R. WOODS.

25TH IOWA, Col. George A. Stone.
31ST IOWA, Col. William Smyth; Maj. Theodore Stimming.
3D MISSOURI, Col. Isaac F. Shepard; Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
12TH MISSOURI, Col. Hugo Wangelin.
17TH MISSOURI, Col. Francis Hassendeubel; Maj. Francis Romer; Col. Francis Hassendeubel; Lieut. Col. John F. Cramer.
76TH OHIO, Col. Charles R. Woods; Lieut. Col. William B. Woods.

The brigade held the right of the division investment line. Casualties: In skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, 1863, killed 4, wounded 6, total 10; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, one officer killed; in the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4, one officer killed; in the assault May 22, killed 37, wounded 145, missing 8, total 190, five officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, one officer killed, Col. Francis Hassenduebel mortally wounded, total 2. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 44, wounded 155, missing 8, total 207.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

FIRST DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

4TH IOWA, Col. James A. Williamson; Lieut. Col. George Burton.
9TH IOWA, Maj. Don A. Carpenter; Capt. Frederick S. Washburn; Maj. Don A. Carpenter; Col. David Carskaddon.
26TH IOWA, Col. Milo Smith.
30TH IOWA, Col. Charles H. Abbott; Col. William N. G. Torrence.

The brigade held the left of the division investment line and made an approach to the part of the Confederate line of defense assaulted by the division, May 22, 1863. Casualties: In the assault, May 19, killed 7, wounded 43, total 50; in the assault, May 22, killed 35, wounded 119, missing 1, total 155, Col. Charles H. Abbott and seven other officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 15, wounded 10, total 25. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 57, wounded 172, missing 1, total 230.

U. S.
Artillery.

FIRST DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

IOWA LIGHT, 1st Battery, Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.
2D MISSOURI LIGHT, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
OHIO LIGHT, 4th Battery, Capt. Louis Hoffman; Lieut. George Froehlich.

Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, wounded 1 (in the Iowa Battery); in skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, killed 1 (in the Missouri Battery); and in the assault, May 22, wounded 1 (in the Missouri Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the three batteries during the campaign and siege were, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3. The casualty in the Iowa Battery is credited to the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, 13th Corps, to which it was temporarily attached.

U. S.
SECOND DIVISION.

FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. **DAVID STUART**;
Maj. Gen. **FRANK P. BLAIR**.

Cavalry.

THIELEMANN'S (Illinois) BATTALION, Companies A. and B. Capt. Milo Thielemann.
10TH MISSOURI, Company C, Capt. Daniel W. Ballou; Lieut. Benjamin Joel.
1ST BRIGADE, Col. Giles A. Smith.
2D BRIGADE, Col. Thomas Kilby Smith; Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn.
3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing.
ARTILLERY, four batteries.

The division, under command of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, made a feint attack on the Confederate batteries at Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi, April 30 and May 1, 1863. It made three close approaches to the Confederate line of defense, starting mines at all of them. Casualties: In skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 2, wounded 3, total 5; in the assault, May 19, killed 120, wounded 485, missing 8, total 613, thirteen officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the assault, May 22, killed 58, wounded 242, missing 4, total 304, four officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 180, wounded 730, missing 12, total 922.

U. S.
First Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. GILES A. SMITH.

113TH ILLINOIS (detachment), Col. George B. Hoge; Lieut. Col. John W. Paddock.
116TH ILLINOIS, Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
6TH MISSOURI, Col. James H. Blood; Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell; Col. James H. Blood.
8TH MISSOURI, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman; Maj. Dennis T. Kirby; Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
13TH UNITED STATES, 1st Battalion, Maj. Daniel Chase; Capt. Edward C. Washington; Capt. Charles Ewing; Capt. Charles C. Smith.

The brigade marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, May 7, 1863; crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 11; was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, without casualties; advanced against the north face of the Confederate Stockade Redan, in the assault, May 19, and carried the colors of some of the regiments close to that work; advanced against the Confederate line of defense immediately south of the Graveyard road, in the assault, May 22, and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to that line. It held the left of the division investment line and made an approach to the Confederate Lunette south of the Graveyard road. Casualties: In the assault, May 19, killed 37, wounded 164, missing 1, total 202, two officers mortally wounded; and in the assault, May 22, killed 20, wounded 81, missing 1, total 102, two officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 57, wounded 245, missing 2, total 304.

U. S.
Second Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. THOMAS KILBY SMITH;
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

55TH ILLINOIS, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
127TH ILLINOIS, Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge.
83D INDIANA, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
54TH OHIO, Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher.
57TH OHIO, Col. William Mungen; Col. Americus V. Rice; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

The brigade marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, May 7, 1863; crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 11; was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, without casualties; advanced against the east face of the Confederate Stockade Redan, in the assault the afternoon of May 19, and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to that work; was not closely engaged in the assault, May 22; formed part of the expeditionary force under General Blair and marched to Mechanicsburg; returned to the investment line, June 4; took position on the right of the division; and, after June 11, carried forward the approach to the Confederate Stockade west of the redan on the Graveyard road, begun by the First and Third Brigades of the Third Division. Casualties: In the assault, May 19, killed 29, wounded 125, missing 1, total 155, five officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the assault, May 22, killed 11, wounded 45, total 56. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 40, wounded 170, missing 1, total 211.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing.

30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones; Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt; Col Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Col. Edward Siber; Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh; Maj. Charles Hipp; Col. Edward Siber.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
4th West Virginia, Col. Joseph A. J. Lightburn; Col. James H. Dayton.

The brigade marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, May 9, 1863; crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 15; marched by way of Raymond and Champion's Hill to join the division at Vicksburg, arriving at midnight, May 18, advanced against the curtain west of the Confederate Stockade Redan, in the assault the afternoon of May 19, and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to the Confederate line; advanced by the flank on the Graveyard road, in the assault, May 22, against the Confederate Stockade Redan on that road, following the division volunteer storming party which placed General Ewing's headquarters flag on the parapet of that redan; held the center of the division investment line; and made a close approach to the Confederate Stockade Redan. Casualties: In the assault, May 19, killed 54, wounded 194, missing 6, total 254, six officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the assault, May 22, killed 25, wounded 116, missing 3, total 144, two officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 79, wounded 310, missing 9, total 398.

U. S.

Artillery.

SECOND DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Samuel E. Barrett; Lieut. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Levi W. Hart.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.

Battery B, 1st Illinois Light, went with the expeditionary force under General Blair to Mechanicsburg; later, was with General Mower west of the river, and did not return to the investment line. Casualties: In skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 2, wounded 1, total 3 (in Battery A, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2, in Battery H, killed 1); in the assault May 19, wounded 2 (in Battery B); and in the assault May 22, killed 2, (in Battery B). The aggregate reported casualties in the four batteries during the campaign and siege were, killed 4, wounded 3, total 7.

Cavalry.

Thielemann's (Illinois) Battalion, Companies A and B, Capt. Milo Thielemann.
10th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Daniel W. Ballou; Lieut. Benjamin Joel.

Casualties: In skirmishes about Vicksburg, one officer of the Illinois Battalion mortally wounded and one officer in the Missouri company wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the three companies during the campaign and siege were, wounded 2.

U. S.
THIRD DIVISION.
FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Buckland; Col. William L, McMillen.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower.
3D BRIGADE, Col. Joseph J. Woods; Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies; Col. Joseph J. Woods.
ARTILLERY, two batteries, Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse; Capt. Nelson T. Spoor.

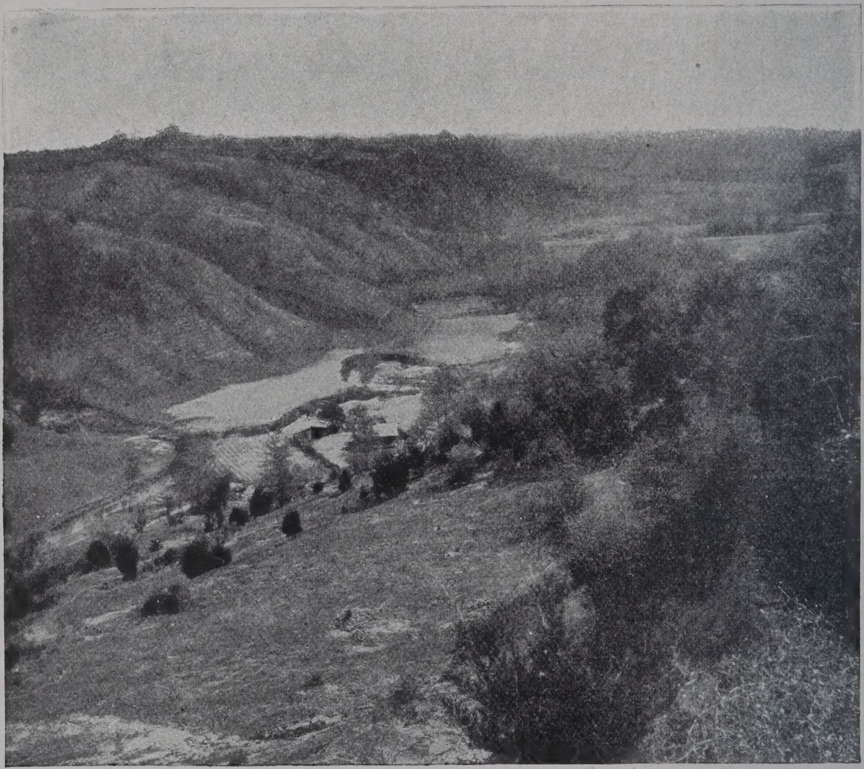
The division marched from Duckport, Louisiana, May 2, 1863, and crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 7. The First and Third Brigades began the approach known as "Lightburn's." Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 6, wounded 22, missing 4, total 32; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1, wounded 13, missing 2, total 16; in the assault, May 19, killed 5, wounded 31, total 36; in the assault, May 22, killed 18, wounded 154, missing 29, total 201, three officers killed or mortally wounded; during the siege, killed 3, wounded 20, missing 1, total 24; and other minor combats, killed 1, wounded 11, total 12. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 34, wounded 251, missing 36, total 321.

U. S.
First Brigade.
THIRD DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND;
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114TH ILLINOIS, Col. James W. Judy.
93D INDIANA, Col. DeWitt C. Thomas.
72D OHIO, Lieut. Col. LeRoy Crockett; Maj. Charles G. Eaton.
95TH OHIO, Col. William L. McMillen; Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

The brigade held the right of the division investment line, its right connecting with the left of Steele's Division, and, in connection with the Third Brigade, began the approach known as "Lightburn's" to the Confederate Stockade west of the redan on the Graveyard road. It was engaged in the work of the siege until June 22, 1863, when it marched to Bear Creek on the exterior line. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 4, wounded 9, total 13; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1, wounded 13, missing 2, total 16; in the assault, May 19, killed 4, wounded 30, total 34; in the assault, May 22, wounded 9; and during the siege, killed 2, wounded 16, missing 1, total 19. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 11, wounded 77, missing 3, total 91.



Mint Spring Bayou.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47TH ILLINOIS, Col. John N. Cromwell; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.
5TH MINNESOTA, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11TH MISSOURI, Maj. Eli Bowyer; Col. Andrew J. Weber; Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.
8TH WISCONSIN, Col. George W. Robbins.

The brigade advanced by the flank on the Graveyard road, in the assault the afternoon of May 22, 1863, and placed the flag of the leading regiment (11th Missouri) on the parapet of the Stockade Redan on that road; formed part of the expeditionary force under command of General Blair; was ordered to the west side of the river; marched to Richmond, Louisiana; returned to the vicinity of Young's Point, Louisiana, and remained on that side of the river until the end of the siege. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 9, missing 3, total 13, Col. John N. Cromwell killed near Jackson, May 16; in the assault, May 22, killed 17, wounded 136, missing 29, total 182, three officers killed or mortally wounded; in skirmish at Mechanicsburg, June 4, wounded 2; in skirmish at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, killed 1, wounded 8, total 9; and in the trenches on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, June 29, mortally wounded 1 (Col. Andrew J. Weber). The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 19, wounded 156, missing 32, total 207.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS;
Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES;
Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

8TH IOWA, Col. James L. Geddes.
12TH IOWA, Maj. Samuel R. Edgington; Col. Joseph J. Woods; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington.
35TH IOWA, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.

The brigade held the left of the division investment line, its left connecting with the right of Blair's Division, and, in connection with the First Brigade, began the approach known as "Lightburn's" to the Confederate Stockade west of the redan on the Graveyard road. It was engaged in the work of the siege until June 22, 1863, when it marched to Bear Creek on the exterior line. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 1, missing 1, total 3; in the assault, May 19, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2; in the assault May 22, wounded 5; and during the siege, wounded 1. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 2, wounded 8, missing 1, total 11.

U. S.

Artillery.

THIRD DIVISION; FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Capt. ALLEN C. WATERHOUSE;
Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1ST ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery E, Lieut. John A. Fitch; Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.
IOWA LIGHT, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

The command served on the investment line to June 22, 1863, when it moved with the First and Third Brigades to Bear Creek on the exterior line. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, wounded 3 (in the Illinois Battery, wounded 2, in the Iowa Battery, wounded 1); in the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 4, total 5 (in the Illinois Battery, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2; in the Iowa Battery, wounded 3); and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3 (in the Iowa Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, killed 2, wounded 9, total 11.

U. S.

Cavalry.

FIFTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

4TH IOWA, Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.

The regiment occupied Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi, May 19, 1863, and turned over to the commander of the gunboat "DeKalb" the guns and stores abandoned there. Casualties: In skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, killed 1; in action at Hill's Plantation near Birdsong Ferry, June 22, killed 8, wounded 16, missing 23, total 47, one officer mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the regiment during the campaign and siege were, killed 9, wounded 16, missing 23, total 48.

U. S.

SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

Escort.

2D WISCONSIN CAVALRY, Company H, Lieut. Ernest J. Myers.

1ST DIVISION, Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith.
4TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman.
PROVISIONAL DIVISION, Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball.

The divisions of the detachment were successively ordered to Vicksburg by General Grant after the beginning of the campaign. The First Division arrived at Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi, about June 12, 1863, the Fourth at Young's Point, Louisiana, May 19, and the Provisional Division at Satartia, Mississippi, June 4. The Fourth Division took position on the investment line; the First and the Provisional Divisions remained in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and formed the left wing of the exterior line. The aggregate reported casualties in the detachment during the siege were, killed 8, wounded 39, missing 117, total 164.

U. S.
FIRST DIVISION.
SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. **William Sooy Smith.**

Escort.

7th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Henry C. Forbes.

1st Brigade, Col. John M. Loomis.
2d Brigade, Col. Stephen G. Hicks.
3d Brigade, Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.
4th Brigade, Col. William W. Sanford.

Artillery.

Capt. **William Cogswell.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. William N. Lansing.
Illinois Light, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Michael Mueller.

The division took position at Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi, about June 12, 1863, and assisted in fortifying that point. By order of General Sherman, dated June 26, it took position on Oak Ridge from Neily's on the right to the postoffice on the left, fortified that line and remained on it to the end of the siege.

First Brigade.

Col. **John M. Loomis.**

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
90th Illinois, Col. Timothy O'Meara.
12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
100th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

FIRST DIVISION; SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

40TH ILLINOIS, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103D ILLINOIS, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
15TH MICHIGAN, Col. John M. Oliver.
46TH OHIO, Col. Charles C. Walcutt.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

97TH INDIANA, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99TH INDIANA, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53D OHIO, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70TH OHIO, Maj. William B. Brown.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.

48TH ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
6TH IOWA, Col. John M. Corse.

U. S.

FOURTH DIVISION.

SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

Cavalry.

15TH ILLINOIS, Companies F and I, Maj. James G. Wilson.

1ST BRIGADE, Col. Isaac C. Pugh.
2D BRIGADE, Col. Cyrus Hall.
3D BRIGADE, Col. George E. Bryant; Col. Amory K. Johnson.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE C. GUMBART.

2D ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery E, Lieut. George L. Nispel.
2D ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
OHIO LIGHT, 5th Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.
OHIO LIGHT, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.
OHIO LIGHT, 15th Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, Jr.

The division reported at Young's Point, Louisiana, from May 13 to 19, 1863. The First and Second Brigades were ordered to

Snyder's Bluff, Mississippi; arrived there May 20 and marched from that place to take position on the extreme left of the investment line May 24. They moved to the right by order of General Grant, dated May 28, connected with the left of the Thirteenth Corps, their own left resting at or near the Hall's Ferry road. The Third Brigade proceeded to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and remained there from May 18 to June 11, when it started to rejoin the other brigades. The division made an approach to the salient Confederate work on the east side of the Hall's Ferry road. Its aggregate reported casualties during the siege were, killed 8, wounded 39, missing 117, total 164, one officer killed and one mortally wounded. The division casualties cannot be fully distributed to the three brigades.

U. S.

First Brigade.

FOURTH DIVISION; SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.

41ST ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53D ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. Seth C. Earl.
3D IOWA, Col. Aaron Brown.
33D WISCONSIN, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

On transport en route to Vicksburg and near Greenville, Mississippi, fourteen enlisted men of the 3d Iowa were wounded May 18, 1863.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14TH ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. William Cam; Capt. Augustus H. Cornman.
15TH ILLINOIS, Col. George C. Rogers.
46TH ILLINOIS, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.
76TH ILLINOIS, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
53D INDIANA, Col. Walter Q. Gresham.

On the picket line west of the Warrenton road 7 officers and 104 enlisted men of the 46th Illinois were captured the night of May 25, 1863. In the approach to the salient Confederate work on the east side of the Hall's Ferry road Lieut. Col. William Cam was captured the night of June 22. The 53d Indiana was transferred to the Third Brigade June 22. One officer was killed and one mortally wounded.

Third Brigade.

Col. George E. Bryant;
Col. Amory K. Johnson.

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.
32d Illinois, Col. John Logan; Lieut. Col. William Hunter.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. DeWitt C. Poole; Col. George E. Bryant.

Confederate South Fort—Looking South.

U. S.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.

SIXTEENTH CORPS (DETACHMENT); ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball.

Engelmann's Brigade, Col. Adolph Engelmann.
Richmond's Brigade, Col. Jonathan Richmond.
Montgomery's Brigade, Col. Milton Montgomery.

A portion of the division bore a part in skirmish at Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 4, 1863, without reported casualties. Uniting with the remainder of the division at Haynes' Bluff, June 7, the whole force held that position until June 15, when it moved to Snyder's Bluff, strongly fortified that point and remained there to the end of the siege.

Engelmann's Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43D ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.
61ST ILLINOIS, Maj. Simon P. Ohr.
106TH ILLINOIS, Maj. John M. Hurt.
12TH MICHIGAN, Col. William H. Graves.

Richmond's Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN RICHMOND.

18TH ILLINOIS, Col. Daniel N. Brush.
54TH ILLINOIS, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
126TH ILLINOIS, Maj. William W. Wilshire.
22D OHIO, Col. Oliver Wood.

Montgomery's Brigade.

Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.

40TH IOWA, Col. John A. Garrett.
3D MINNESOTA, Col. Chauncey W. Griggs.
25TH WISCONSIN, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith.
27TH WISCONSIN, Col. Conrad Krez.

U. S.

SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

Escort.

4TH COMPANY OHIO CAVALRY, Capt. John S. Foster.

3D DIVISION, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.
6TH DIVISION, Brig. Gen. John McArthur.
7TH DIVISION, Col. John B. Sanborn; Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker; Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby; Brig. Gen. John E. Smith.

The corps took position in the center of the investment line the morning of May 19, 1863—the Second Brigade of the Sixth Division on the right, the Third Division in the center and the Seventh Division on the left. It made close approaches to two points on the Confederate line of defense, starting mines at both. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 6, wounded 41, missing 2, total 49; in skirmish on the south fork of Bayou Pierre, May 2, wounded 1; in skirmish on the north fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3, killed 1, wounded 6, total 7; in skirmish at Pin Hook, Louisiana, May 10, killed 2, wounded 8, missing 3, total 13; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 66, wounded 339, missing 37, total 442; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 35, wounded 227, missing 3, total 265; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 179, wounded 857, missing 42, total 1,078; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the assault, May 19, killed 16, wounded 113, total 129; in the assault May 22, killed 150, wounded 880, missing 36, total 1,066; in action near Lake Providence, Louisiana, June 9, wounded 1; in skirmish near Lake Providence, June 29, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4, and during the siege, killed 41, wounded 238, total 279. The aggregate reported casualties in the corps during the campaign and siege were, killed 498, wounded 2,716, missing 123, total 3,337.

U. S.

THIRD DIVISION

SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Escort.

2D ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company A, Capt. John R. Hotaling; Lieut. William B. Cummins.

1ST BRIGADE, Col. C. Carroll Marsh; Brig. Gen. John E. Smith; Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett.

2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis; Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett; Col. Manning F. Force.

3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson.

ARTILLERY five batteries, Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand.

The division marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 25, 1863, and crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, the evening of April 30 and the morning of May 1; advanced against the Third Louisiana Redan on the right and the great redoubt on the left of the Jackson road in the assault, May 22, and carried the flags of its leading regiments close to both works; made an approach along the Jackson road to the Third Louisiana Redan and fired mines under that work the afternoon of June 25 and the afternoon of July 1. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 6, wounded 41, missing 2, total 49; in skirmish on the south fork of Bayou Pierre, May 2, wounded 1; in skirmish on the north fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3, wounded 5; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 63, wounded 336, missing 37, total 436, seven officers killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 51, wounded 329, missing 27, total 407, six officers killed or mortally wounded; in the assault, May 22, killed 41, wounded 316, missing 2, total 359, nine officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 33, wounded 179, total 212, eleven officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 194, wounded 1,207, missing 68, total 1,469.

U. S.

First Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. C. Carroll Marsh;
Brig. Gen. John E. Smith;
Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett.

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Evan Richards; Maj. Daniel Bradley.
31st Illinois, Col. Edwin S. McCook; Lieut. Col. John D. Rees; Maj. Robert M. Pearson.
45th Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby; Maj. Luther H. Cowen; Col. Jasper A. Maltby.
124th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Sloan; Lieut. Col. John H. Howe; Col. Thomas J. Sloan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.

The brigade held the right of the division investment line, its left resting at the Jackson road and its camps clustered about the "White House"; advanced against the Third Louisiana Redan in the assault May 22, carrying the colors of some of its regiments close to that work; and again assaulted that redan when the mine under it was fired the afternoon of June 25. When the detachment of the Army of the Tennessee marched into Vicksburg on the Jackson road at the end of the siege the brigade led the column, the 45th Illinois leading the brigade. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 5, wounded 27, total 32; in skirmish on the north fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3, wounded 5; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 35, wounded 175, missing 25, total 235, Lieut. Col. Evan Richards and three other officers killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 22, wounded 104, missing 9, total 135; in the assault, May 22, killed 7, wounded 72, missing 2, total 81, three officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 31, wounded 176, total 207, Lieut. Col. John D. Rees and five other officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 100, wounded 559, missing 36, total 695.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. **Elias S. Dennis**;
Brig. Gen. **Mortimer D. Leggett**;
Col. **Manning F. Force**.

30th Illinois, Col. Warren Shedd.
20th Ohio, Col. Manning F. Force; Capt. Francis M. Shaklee.
68th Ohio, Col. Robert K. Scott; Lieut. Col. John S. Snook; Col. Robert K. Scott.
78th Ohio, Col. Zachariah M. Chandler; Maj. John T. Rainey; Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

The brigade formed part of the expeditionary force under General Blair and marched to Mechanicsburg; returned to the investment line June 4, 1863; was engaged in the work of the siege on the division front from that time to June 22; withdrew from the investment line on the last named day and took position at Tiffin, on the exterior line, June 30; constructed earthworks and remained in that position to the end of the siege. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, wounded 3; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 10, wounded 75, total 85; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 21, wounded 189, total 210, six officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the assault May 22, wounded 6. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 31, wounded 273, total 304.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. **John D. Stevenson**.

8th Illinois, Col. John P. Post; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Sturgess.
17th Illinois, Maj. Frank F. Peats; Lieut. Col. Francis M. Smith.
81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Franklin Campbell; Col. James J. Dollins; Col. Franklin Campbell.
7th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William S. Oliver; Maj. Edwin Wakefield; Lieut. Col. William S. Oliver; Maj. Edwin Wakefield; Capt. Robert Buchanan; Lieut. Col. William S. Oliver; Capt. William B. Collins.
32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.

The brigade held the left of the division investment line, its right resting at the Jackson road, and advanced against the redoubt immediately south of that road in the assault, May 22, carrying the colors of some of its regiments close to that work. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 1, wounded 8, missing 2, total 11; in skirmish on the south fork of Bayou Pierre, May 2, Lieut. Col. William S. Oliver severely wounded; in the engagement at Raymond, May 2, killed 18, wounded 85, missing 12, total 115, three officers killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 7, wounded 36, missing 18, total 61; in the assault, May 22, killed 34, wounded 238, total 272, Col. James J. Dollins and five other officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, one officer killed, two officers mortally wounded, total 3. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were: killed 61, wounded 370, missing 32, total 463.

U. S.

Artillery.

THIRD DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.

1ST ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery D, Capt. Henry A. Rogers; Lieut. George J. Wood; Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
2D ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom; Lieut. John W. Lowell.
2D ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
MICHIGAN LIGHT, 8th Battery, Capt. Samuel DeGolyer; Lieut. Theodore W. Lockwood.
OHIO LIGHT, 3d Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

By a collision between the transports "Horizon" and "Moderator" about 3 a. m., May 1, 1863, while the command was crossing the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, the "Horizon" was sunk, two enlisted men of Battery G, 2d Illinois, were drowned, the guns, the equipment and most of the horses of the battery were lost. It was sent to Memphis to refit and did not rejoin the division until near the end of the siege. The other batteries of the command were engaged in the battles of the division in the campaign and served on its investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, wounded 2 (in the Michigan Battery); in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, wounded 1 (in the Michigan Battery); in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1 (in the

Michigan Battery); and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2 (Capt. Henry A. Rogers killed and Capt. Samuel DeGolyer mortally wounded). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, killed 2, wounded 4, total 6.

U. S.
SIXTH DIVISION.

SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

Escort.

11TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company G, Lieut. Stephen S. Tripp.

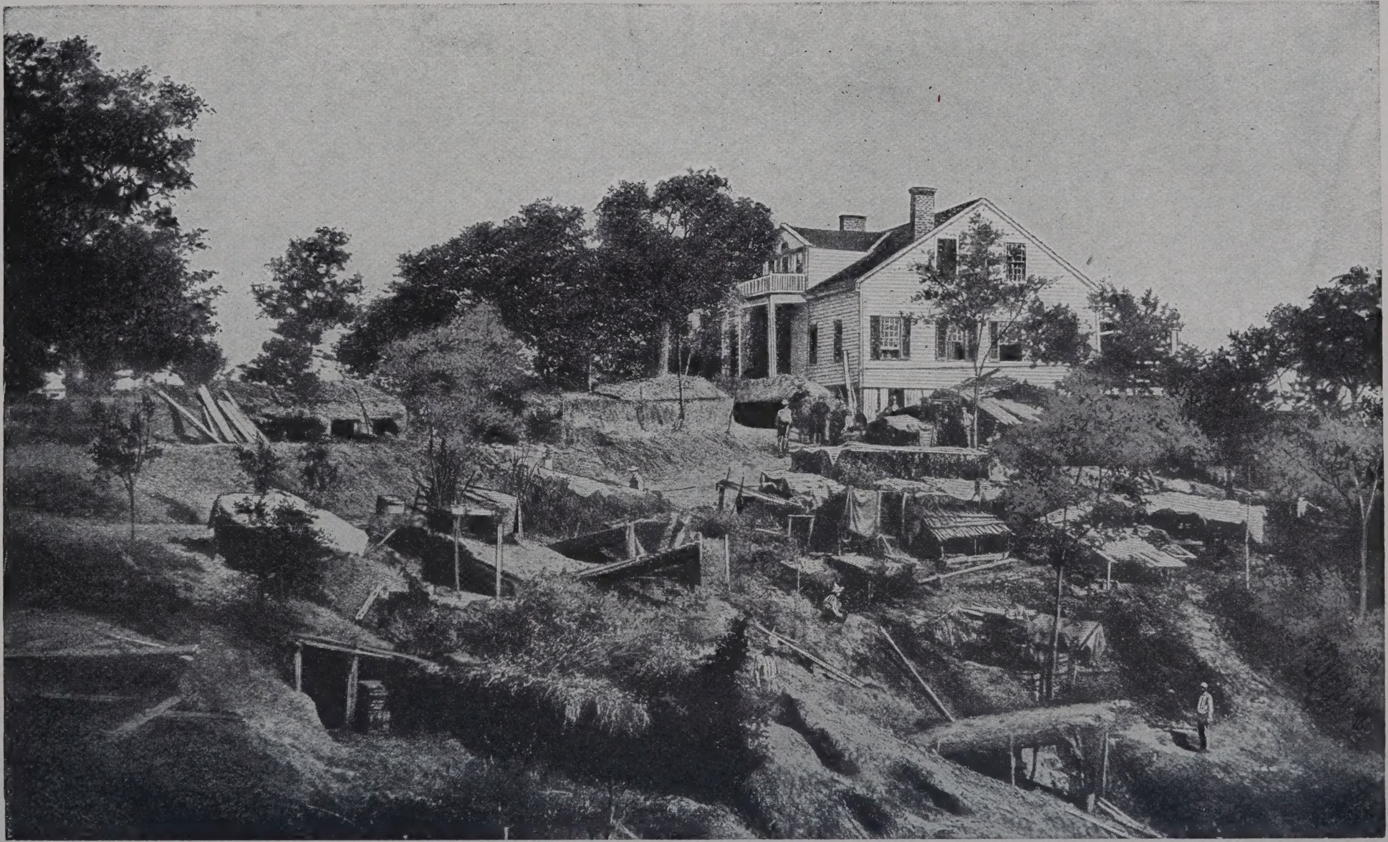
1ST BRIGADE, Col. George W. Deitzler; Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom.
3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker; Col. William Hall; Col. Alexander Chambers.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS D. MAURICE.

2D ILLINOIS LIGHT, Battery F, Capt. John W. Powell.
MINNESOTA LIGHT, 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry Hurter; Capt. William Z. Clayton.
1ST MISSOURI LIGHT, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.
OHIO LIGHT, 10th Battery, Capt. Hamilton B. White; Lieut. William L. Newcomb.

The Second and Third Brigades were engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign, beginning March 29, 1863, and served on the investment line. The First Brigade was on duty in the vicinity of Lake Providence, Louisiana, during that time. The division artillery served on the investment line of the Second Brigade (except that the Ohio Battery went with the Third Brigade to take position on the exterior line) without reported casualties. Casualties: In skirmish at Pin Hook, Louisiana, May 10, killed 2, wounded 8, missing 3, total 13, one officer killed; in the assault, May 19, killed 14, wounded 110, total 124; in the assault, May 22, killed 58, wounded 277, missing 32, total 367, nine officers killed or mortally wounded; in action near Lake Providence, Louisiana, June 9, wounded 1; in skirmish near Lake Providence, June 29, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4, one officer killed; and during the siege, wounded 1. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 75, wounded 400, missing 35, total 510.



Shirley House During the Siege.

Showing the camp of an Illinois regiment and the beginning of "Logan's Sap."

U. S.

First Brigade.

SIXTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. GEORGE W. DEITZLER;
Brig. Gen. HUGH T. REID.

1ST KANSAS, Lieut. Col. Otto M. Tennison; Col. William Y. Roberts.
16TH WISCONSIN, Maj. Thomas Reynolds; Col. Benjamin Allen.

The 1st Kansas served as mounted infantry from about May 1, 1863, to the end of the siege. Casualties: In skirmish at Pin Hook, Louisiana, May 10, killed 2, wounded 8, missing 3, total 13, one officer killed; in action near Lake Providence, Louisiana, June 9, wounded 1; and in skirmish near Lake Providence, June 29, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4, one officer killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 12, missing 3, total 18.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

SIXTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

11TH ILLINOIS, Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevius; Lieut. Col. James H. Coates.
72D ILLINOIS, Col. Frederick A. Starring.
95TH ILLINOIS, Col. Thomas W. Humphrey; Lieut. Col. Leander Blanden; Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
109TH ILLINOIS, Col. Alexander J. Nimmo.
14TH WISCONSIN, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17TH WISCONSIN, Lieut. Col. Thomas McMahon; Col. Adam G. Malloy.

The 109th Illinois was assigned to the brigade March 30, 1863. The officers of Company K and the enlisted men of the regiment were transferred to the 11th Ililnois April 23. The brigade marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 26; crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 12; marched by way of Raymond and Champion's Hill, arriving on that battlefield at close of the fighting; held the right of the corps investment line; advanced against the Confederate line of defense north of Glass' Bayou in the assaults May 19 and May 22, carrying the colors of some of its regiments close to that line in both assaults; and made an approach to the Confederate work immediately north of Glass'

Bayou. Casualties: In this assault, May 19, killed 14, wounded 110, total 124; and in the assault May 22, killed 57, wounded 275, missing 32, total 364, Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevius and eight other officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 71, wounded 385, missing 32, total 488.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

SIXTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER;
Col. WILLIAM HALL;
Col. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

11TH IOWA, Col. William Hall; Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie; Col. William Hall.
13TH IOWA, Col. John Shane.
15TH IOWA, Col. Hugh T. Reid; Col. William W. Belknap.
16TH IOWA, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders; Maj. William Purcell; Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

The brigade was engaged in guarding a portion of the road from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to Hard Times, Louisiana, during the first part of May, 1863; was stationed at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, when Vicksburg was first invested; advanced on the Warrenton road in the assault May 22, and drove the Confederate skirmishers within their entrenchments, advancing its own skirmishers to within about forty yards of the Confederate line; formed part of the expeditionary force under General Blair and marched to Mechanicsburg; returned to the investment line June 4 and was engaged in the work of the siege in connection with the Second Brigade until June 22, when it marched to the rear; took position on the exterior line in the vicinity of Fox's plantation and remained on that line to the end of the siege. Casualties: In the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; and during the siege, wounded 1. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4.

U. S.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN;
Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER;
Brig. Gen. ISAAC F. QUINBY;
Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

Escort.

4TH MISSOURI CAVALRY, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.
2D ILLINOIS CAVALRY, Company E, Capt. Samuel P. Tipton.

1ST BRIGADE, Col. Jesse I. Alexander; Col. John B. Sanborn.
2D BRIGADE, Col. Samuel A. Holmes; Col. Green B. Raum.
3D BRIGADE, Col. George B. Boomer; Col. Holden Putnam; Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies.
ARTILLERY four batteries, Capt. Frank C. Sands; Capt. Henry Dillon.

The division marched from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 18 to 25, 1863, and crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, May 1. Casualties: In skirmish near the north fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 3, wounded 3, total 6 (in the escort company, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2); in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 35, wounded 227, missing 3, total 265, one officer killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 128, wounded 528, missing 15, total 671, ten officers killed or mortally wounded; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the assault May 19, killed 2, wounded 3, total 5; in the assault May 22, killed 51, wounded 287, missing 2, total 340, six officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 8, wounded 58, total 66. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and siege were, killed 229, wounded 1,109, missing 20, total 1,358.

U. S.
First Brigade.
SEVENTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER;
Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.

48TH INDIANA, Col. Norman Eddy.
59TH INDIANA, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott; Col. Jesse I. Alexander.
4TH MINNESOTA, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18TH WISCONSIN, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

The brigade advanced late in the afternoon in the assault May 22, 1863, against the north face of the Confederate Lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, relieving Burbridge's Brigade of Smith's Division, Thirteenth Corps; was part of the expeditionary force under General Blair and marched to Mechanicsburg; returned to its place on the left of the division investment line June 4; remained in that position until June 24, when it moved to the right and occupied the part of the line vacated by the Third Brigade. Casualties: In skirmish near the north fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2; in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, wounded 1; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 4, wounded 33, total 37; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 5, wounded 51, total 56; in the assault May 22, killed 36, wounded 176, missing 2, total 214, four officers killed or mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 11, total 12. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 47, wounded 273, missing 2, total 322.

U. S.

Second Brigade.

SEVENTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES;
Col. GREEN B. RAUM.

56TH ILLINOIS, Col. Green B. Raum; Capt. Pinckney J. Welsh.
17TH IOWA, Col. David B. Hillis; Lieut. Col. Clark R. Wever; Col. David B. Hillis; Col. Clark R. Wever; Maj. John F. Walden.
10TH MISSOURI, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Horney; Maj. Francis C. Deimling.
24TH MISSOURI, Company E, Lieut. Vincent Chalifoux; Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80TH OHIO, Col. Matthias H. Bartilson; Maj. Pren Metham.

The brigade held the center of the division investment line; marched south of the railroad late in the afternoon of May 22 to reinforce Osterhaus' Division, but did not assault, and returned to its place in the line next day. The 56th Illinois and 17th Iowa were engaged in the assault following the firing of the mine under the Third Louisiana Redan, June 25. Casualties: In the engagement at Raymond, May 12, 1863, killed 2, wounded 1, total 3; in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 30, wounded 182, missing 3, total 215, one officer killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 12, wounded 87, missing 4, total 103, Lieut. Col.

Leonidas Horney killed; in the assault May 22, killed 1, wounded 11, total 12, one officer mortally wounded; and during the siege, killed 7, wounded 47, total 54. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 52, wounded 328, missing 7, total 387.

U. S.

Third Brigade.

SEVENTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. GEORGE B. BOOMER;
Col. HOLDEN PUTNAM;
Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.

93D ILLINOIS, Col. Holden Putnam; Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell; Col. Holden Putnam.
5TH IOWA, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson; Col. Jabez Banbury.
10TH IOWA, Col. William E. Small.
26TH MISSOURI, Maj. Charles F. Brown; Capt. Benjamin D. Dean.

The brigade advanced late in the afternoon of May 22, 1863, against the curtain immediately north of the Confederate Railroad Redoubt; held the right of the division investment line to June 22, when it withdrew from that line, marched to the rear, and June 30 took position in the vicinity of Tiffin, on the exterior line, fortified its front and remained in that position to the end of the siege. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, killed 1, wounded 10, total 11; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 111, wounded 388, missing 11, total 510, nine officers killed or mortally wounded; in skirmishes about Vicksburg, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; in the assault May 19, killed 2, wounded 3, total 5; and in the assault May 22, killed 14, wounded 100, total 114, Col. George B. Boomer killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and siege were, killed 129, wounded 503, missing 11, total 643.

U. S.

Artillery.

SEVENTH DIVISION; SEVENTEENTH CORPS; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Capt. **FRANK C. SANDS**;
Capt. **HENRY DILLON**.

1ST MISSOURI LIGHT, Battery M, Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray.
OHIO LIGHT, 11th Battery, Lieut. Cyrus Sears; Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong; Capt. Frank C. Sands.
WISCONSIN LIGHT, 6th Battery, Capt. Henry Dillon; Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
WISCONSIN LIGHT, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

The Missouri Battery served on the investment line until June 22, when it was ordered to the rear; went with the Third Brigade to take position on the exterior line. The Ohio Battery went with the First Brigade on the march to Mechanicsburg, under General Blair, and was temporarily assigned to Kimball's Division, 16th Corps, June 6, 1863. Casualties: In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, wounded 2 (in the 6th Wisconsin); and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 2 (in the 6th Wisconsin). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, wounded 4.

U. S.

HERRON'S DIVISION.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. **FRANCIS J. HERRON**.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. William Vandever.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. William W. Orme.

The division arrived at Young's Point, Louisiana, June 11, 1863, on transports from the Department of the Missouri; and took position on the left of the investment line, June 15, resting its left at the river below Vicksburg and connecting its right with the left of Lauman's Division at or near the Hall's Ferry road. The First Brigade held the left, and the Second Brigade the right of the division investment line. The division began an approach to the Confederate Redoubt immediately west of the Warrenton road. Its aggregate reported casualties from June 15 to the end of the siege were, killed 5, wounded 16, total 21.

U. S.

First Brigade.

HERRON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

37TH ILLINOIS, Col. John C. Black.
26TH INDIANA, Col. John G. Clark.
20TH IOWA, Col. William McE. Dye.
34TH IOWA, Col. George W. Clark.
38TH IOWA, Col. D. Henry Hughes.
1ST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Battery E, Capt. Nelson Cole.
1ST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade from June 15, 1863, to the end of the siege were, killed 4, wounded 6, total 10.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. ORME.

94TH ILLINOIS, Col. John McNulta.
19TH IOWA, Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent.
20TH WISCONSIN, Col. Henry Bertram.
1ST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Battery B, Capt. Martin Welfley.

The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade from June 15, 1863, to the end of the siege were, killed 1, wounded 10, total 11.

U. S.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Col. CYRUS BUSSEY.

5TH ILLINOIS, Maj. Abel H. Seley; Maj. Thomas A. Apperson.
3D IOWA, six companies, Maj. Oliver H. P. Scott.
2D WISCONSIN, Col. Thomas Stephens.

The troops composing this command arrived in the Yazoo River on transports at intervals from June 1 to 16, 1863. The command was engaged in skirmishing, out-post duty, and reconnaissances. It was massed on Bear Creek, June 29, to watch the lower Benton road and the ford on Big Black River below Birdsong Ferry. Casualties: In skirmish at Mechanicsburg, June 4, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4 (in 5th Illinois); in skirmish near Ellisville, June 25, missing 37 (in 5th Illinois). The aggregate reported casualties from June 4 to the end of the siege were, killed 1, wounded 3, missing 37, total 41.

U. S.

DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan;
Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis.

Detached Brigade, Col. George W. Neely.
African Brigade, Col. Isaac F. Shepard.

The headquarters of the District were at Young's Point, Louisiana. The command was employed in guarding the approaches to the right bank of the river. The Detached Brigade was assembled and the African Brigade enrolled, organized, equipped, and armed after the beginning of the siege of Vicksburg. Casualties: Killed 78, wounded 246, missing 409, total 733.

Detached Brigade.

Col. George W. Neely.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles Turner.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
131st Illinois, Col. George W. Neely; Maj. Joseph L. Purvis.
10th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, D, G, and K, Maj. Elvis P. Shaw.

The command was assembled after the investment of Vicksburg, the selection of its regiments being determined by necessity or convenience. The 108th Illinois was engaged in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, attached to the Second Brigade, Tenth Division, 13th Corps. No casualties are reported in the command during the siege.

U. S.

African Brigade.

DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA; ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

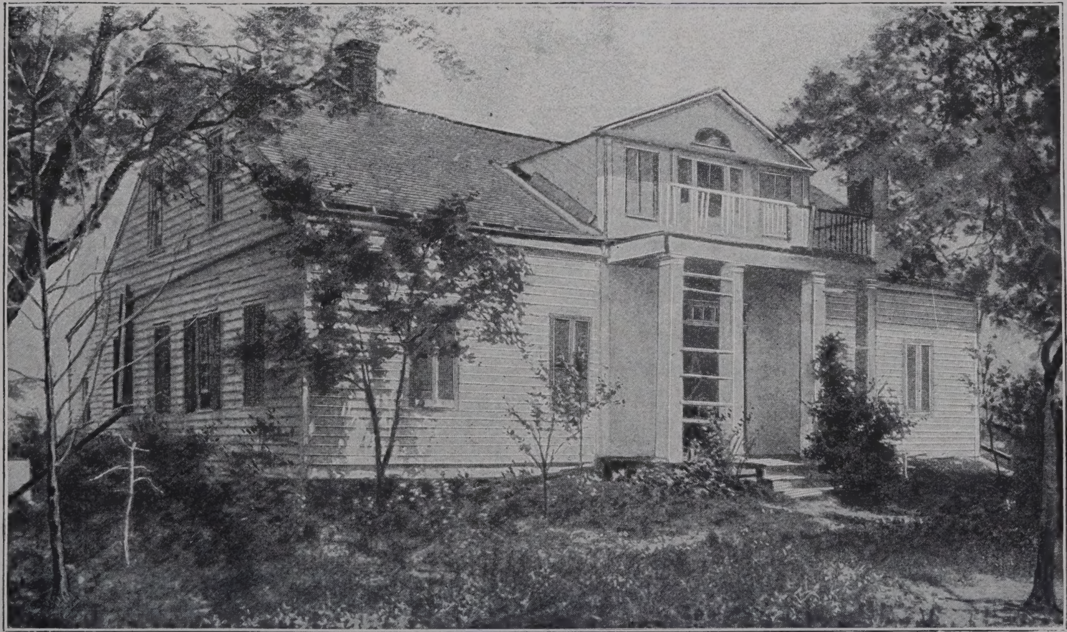
Col. Isaac F. Shepard.

POST OF MILLIKEN'S BEND, LOUISIANA.

Col. Hiram Scofield.

8th Louisiana, Col. Hiram Scofield.
9th Louisiana, Col. Herman Lieb; Maj. Erastus N. Owen; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Paige.
11th Louisiana, Col. Edwin W. Chamberlain; Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Herman Knoll.
1st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. Watson Webber.
3d Mississippi, Col. Richard H. Ballenger.

Casualties: In the attack on Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, 1863, killed 78, wounded 246, missing 265, total 589.



The Shirley House in 1868.

POST OF GOODRICH'S LANDING, LOUISIANA.

Col. WILLIAM F. WOOD.

1ST ARKANSAS, Lieut. Col. James W. Campbell.
10TH LOUISIANA, Col. Frederick M. Crandal.

Two companies (numbering 144 officers and men) of the 1st Arkansas were captured June 29, 1863, at Mounds, near Goodrich's Landing.

U. S.

Detached for Service on Gunboats.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

29TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY (detachment.)

Companies D and K were assigned to duty on gunboats by order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, dated February 18, 1863; Company D, under Capt. Eberlee P. H. Stone, served during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg on gunboat ''Tyler'' and a detachment from the company for a time on U. S. S. ''Tuscumbia;'' Company K, under Capt. Elijah P. Curtis, with enlisted men of other companies of the regiment attached to it, served on gunboat ''Petrel'' and on other boats. Casualties: In the bombardment of Grand Gulf, April 29, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3 (in Company D). The detachment was borne on the returns for January 31, 1863, in First Brigade, District of Jackson, 16th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

U. S.

Detached for Service on Gunboats.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

101ST ILLINOIS INFANTRY (detachment.)

Company A was detailed for service on gunboats, March 6, 1863. Its operations after that date, during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, are not of record; Company D served for a time at General Grant's headquarters, and, later was assigned to duty on the gunboats ''Cricket'' and ''Rattler;'' Company G was detailed for duty, about March 1, 1863, on the ram ''Switzerland'' and appears to have served on that ram during the campaign and siege; Company H served on the gunboat ''LaFayette;'' a detachment from the company served on the ram ''Monarch;'' Company K was on duty as provost-guard at General Grant's headquarters; a detachment from the company was, for a time, in charge of coal fleet. Casualties in detachment during the campaign and siege, not reported. The detachment was borne on the returns for January 31, 1863, in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 16th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

U. S.

Detached for Service on Gunboats.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

58TH OHIO INFANTRY, Maj. Ezra P. Jackson.

This regiment was detailed for service on gunboats by order of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, dated February 6, 1863; before that date it was attached to First Brigade, First Division, 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Casualties: In the bombardment of Grand Gulf, April 29, killed 1, wounded 18, total 19; near Yazoo City, May 23, killed 1; near Vicksburg, May 23, wounded 5; near Vicksburg, May 27, killed 3, wounded 1, total 4; and during the remainder of the siege, not reported. Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 5, wounded 24, total 29.

CONFEDERATE ARMY.

C. S.

ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Lieut. Gen. JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson.

MAURY'S-FORNEY'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury; Maj. Gen. John H. Forney.

SMITH'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith.

FORNEY'S-BOWEN'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney; Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION, Col. T. N. Waul.

RIVER BATTERIES, Col. Ed. Higgins.

MISCELLANEOUS, one detachment and two companies.

The army was engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign beginning March 29, 1863, and began taking position on the line of defense, May 18—Stevenson's Division on the right, Forney's in the center, and Smith's on the left. Bowen's Division and Waul's Texas Legion in reserve. The assaults of the Union army, May 19 and May 22, were repulsed. The siege operations of that army were successfully opposed from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation was sent by General Pemberton to General Grant. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting and, July 4, the army was surrendered to General Grant. The aggregate reported casualties in the army during the campaign and defense were, killed 1,302, wounded 3,486, missing 3,448, total 8,236.

C. S.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. E. D. Tracy; Col. Isham W. Garrott; Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee.
3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor; Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming.
4TH BRIGADE ARTILLERY (six batteries and a section), Col. A. W. Reynolds.

Attached.

CARTER'S 1ST TENNESSEE CAVALRY, Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.
SIGNAL CORPS, Lieut. C. H. Barrot.

The division was at Vicksburg at the beginning of the campaign, March 29, 1863, and took position on the right of the line of defense May 18—the First Brigade on the right resting its right at the redoubt west of the Warrenton road, the fourth on the right center, the third on the left center, and the second on the left, resting its left at the railroad. Countermines against saps were prepared at three points and fired at one. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 18, wounded 132, missing 142, total 292, three officers killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 233, wounded 527, missing 2,103, total 2,863. Maj. Joseph W. Anderson, chief of artillery, and twelve other officers killed; and in the defense, killed 145, wounded 350, missing 37, total 532, eleven officers killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and defense were, killed 396, wounded 1,009, missing 2,282, total 3,687.

C. S.

First Brigade.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

40TH GEORGIA, Col. Abda Johnson; Lieut. Col. R. M. Young.
41ST GEORGIA, Col. William E. Curtiss.
42D GEORGIA, Col. R. J. Henderson.
43D GEORGIA, Col. Skidmore Harris; Capt. M. M. Grantham.
52D GEORGIA, Col. C. D. Phillips; Maj. John Jay Moore.

Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, killed 58, wounded 16, missing 737, total 901, Col. Skidmore Harris and two other officers killed; and in the defense, killed 6, wounded 20, missing 16, total 42. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 64, wounded 126, missing 753, total 943.

C. S.

Second Brigade.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY;
Col. ISHAM W. GARROTT;
Brig. Gen. S. D. LEE.

20TH ALABAMA, Col. Isham W. Garrott; Lieut. Col. Edmund W. Pettus; Col. Isham W. Garrott; Col. Edmund W. Pettus.
23D ALABAMA, Col. F. K. Beck.
30TH ALABAMA, Col. C. M. Shelley; Capt. John C. Francis.
31ST ALABAMA, Col. D. R. Hundley; Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington; Maj. George W. Mathieson; Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington.
46TH ALABAMA, Col. M. L. Woods; Capt. George E. Brewer; Lieut. Col. Edmund W. Pettus; Capt. George E. Brewer.

The brigade reinforced by Waul's Texas Legion, repulsed a determined assault on its front and especially at the railroad redoubt on its left, May 22, 1863, Colonel Pettus leading a detachment of the Legion that reoccupied the redoubt in the afternoon. Countermines were prepared at that redoubt and at Fort Garrott on the right of the brigade, one of which was fired at the redoubt the night of July 2. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 17, wounded 112, missing 142, total 271, Brig. Gen. E. D. Tracy and one other officer killed, Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee assigned to command May 2; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 44, wounded 142, missing 604, total 790, two officers killed; and in the defense, killed 70, wounded 147, missing 7, total 224, Col. Isham W. Garrott and two other officers killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 131, wounded 401, missing 753, total 1,285.

C. S.

Third Brigade.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR;
Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

34TH GEORGIA, Col. James A. W. Johnson.
36TH GEORGIA, Col. Jesse A. Glenn; Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39TH GEORGIA, Col. J. T. McConnell; Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.
56TH GEORGIA, Col. E. P. Watkins; Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.
57TH GEORGIA, Col. William Barkuloo.

Two sorties were made from the salient redoubt on the east side of the Hall's Ferry road at which the right of the brigade rested; in the last one, the night of June 22, 1863, a lieutenant colonel and five men were captured. A countermine was prepared at that redoubt during the night of July 2. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 121, wounded 269, missing 605, total 995, seven officers killed; and in the defense, killed 43, wounded 128, total 171, one officer killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 164, wounded 397, missing 605, total 1,166.

C. S.

Fourth Brigade.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3D TENNESSEE (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.
31ST TENNESSEE, Col. W. M. Bradford.
43D TENNESSEE, Col. James W. Gillespie.
59TH TENNESSEE, Col. William L. Eakin.

The left of the brigade rested at the Hall's Ferry road and a detachment of its left regiment was engaged in the sortie the night of June 22, 1863. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, missing 152 (including 12 at Big Black River), the brigade having been ordered to take charge of and guard the army train to Brownsville north of the railroad, and not actively engaged in the defense, killed 16, wounded 25, missing 14, total 55, six officers killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 16, wounded 25, missing 166, total 207.

C. S.

Artillery.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

ALABAMA BATTERY, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

BOTETOURT (Virginia) ARTILLERY, Capt. J. W. Johnston; Lieut. Francis G. Obenchain.

CHEROKEE (Georgia) ARTILLERY, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.

3D MARYLAND BATTERY, Capt. F. O. Claiborne; Capt. John B. Rowan.

HUDSON'S (Mississippi) BATTERY, Lieut. J. R. Sweaney; Lieut. M. H. Trantham.

POINTE COUPEE (Louisiana) ARTILLERY, Company A (Section), Lieut. John Yoist.

POINTE COUPEE (Louisiana) ARTILLERY, Company C, Capt. Alexander Chust.

Capt. J. W. Johnston served as Division Inspector-General of Light Artillery during the defense. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 1, wounded 20, total 21 (in the Virginia Artillery, one officer killed; in the Mississippi Battery, wounded 20); in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 9, wounded 10, missing 5, total 24 (in the Alabama Battery); and in the defense, killed 10, wounded 30, total 40 (in the Alabama Battery, killed 9, wounded 30, total 39; in the Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne killed). The aggregate reported casualties in the six batteries and section during the campaign and defense were, killed 20, wounded 60, missing 5, total 85.

C. S.

MAURY'S-FORNEY'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY;
Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

HEBERT'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Louis Hebert; Col. William W. Witherspoon; Brig. Gen. Louis Hebert.

MOORE'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. John C. Moore.

The division held the line from Haynes' Bluff on the right to the Mississippi River at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863; General Forney assigned to command April 17; it took position in the center of the line of defense, May 18—Moore's Brigade on the right resting its right at the railroad, and Hebert's Brigade on the left resting its left at the Graveyard road. Countermines against saps and mines were prepared at three points and fired at one. Casualties: In the defense of Haynes' Bluff, April 30, wounded 3; and in the defense, killed 340, wounded 759, missing

21, total 1,120, thirty-three officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and defense were, killed 340, wounded 762, missing 21, total 1,123.

C. S.

Hebert's Brigade.

MAURY'S–FORNEY'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HEBERT;
Col. W. W. WITHERSPOON;
Brig. Gen. LOUIS HEBERT.

3D LOUISIANA, Maj. David Pierson; Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Russell; Maj. David Pierson.
21ST LOUISIANA, Col. Isaac W. Patton.
22D LOUISIANA (detachment), Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.
36TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.
37TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. O. S. Holland.
38TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. Preston Brent; Capt. D. B. Seal.
43D MISSISSIPPI, Col. Richard Harrison.
7TH MISSISSIPPI BATTALION, Capt. A. M. Dozier.
2D ALABAMA ARTILLERY BATTALION, Company C, Capt. T. K. Emanuel; Lieut. John R. Sclater.
APPEAL (Arkansas) BATTERY, Capt. William N. Hogg; Lieut. Christopher C. Scott; Lieut. R. N. Cotten.

The brigade, reinforced by regiments of Cockrell's Brigade of Bowen's Division, repulsed determined and repeated assaults on its front, May 19 and May 22, 1863; and with the same reinforcement, repulsed the assault following the firing of the mine under the Third Louisiana Redan, June 25. It closed to the right, June 2, thereby making room for Green's Brigade between its left and the Graveyard road. Countermines were prepared at two points. Casualties: In the defense of Haynes' Bluff, April 30, wounded 3; and in the defense, killed 219, wounded 455, missing 21, total 695, twenty-five officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 219, wounded 458, missing 21, total 698.

C. S.

Moore's Brigade.

MAURY'S-FORNEY'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. MOORE.

37TH ALABAMA, Col. James F. Dowdell.
40TH ALABAMA, Col. John H. Higley.
42D ALABAMA, Col. John W. Portis; Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier; Col. John W. Portis.
35TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. William S. Barry; Lieut. Col. C. R. Jordan.
40TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. W. B. Colbert.
2D TEXAS, Col. Ashbel Smith.
1ST MISSISSIPPI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Companies A, C, D, E, G and I, Col. William T. Withers.
ALABAMA BATTERY, Capt. H. H. Sengstak.
POINTE COUPEE (Louisiana) ARTILLERY, Company B, Capt. Wm. A. Davidson.

The brigade, reinforced by regiments of Green's Brigade, repulsed determined and repeated assaults on its front, May 22, 1863. Countermines were prepared at the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, one of which was fired June 28. Casualties: In the defense, killed 121, wounded 304, total 425, eight officers killed or mortally wounded.

C. S.

SMITH'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

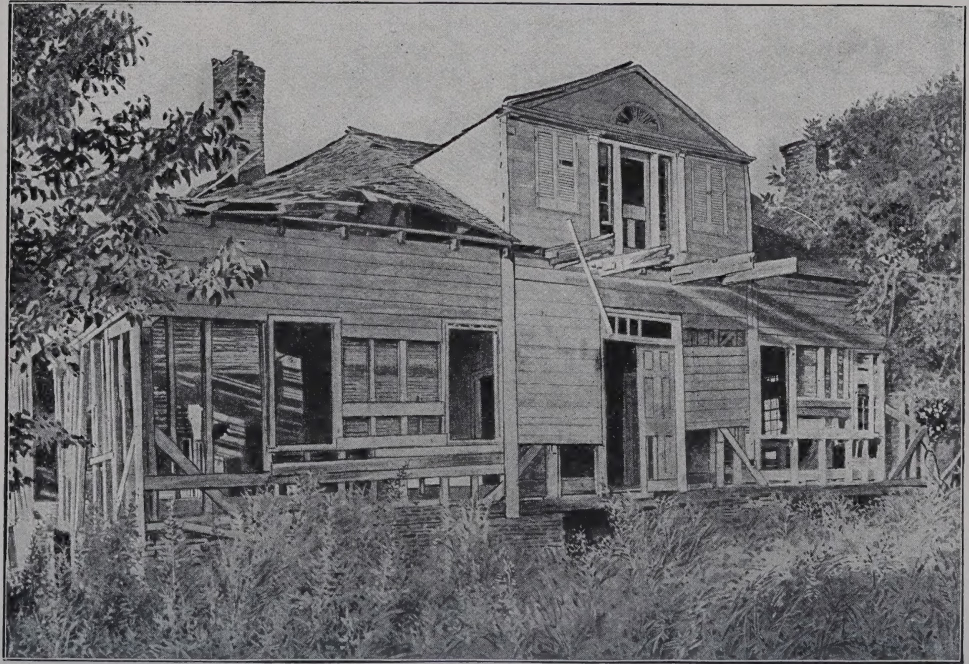
Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

BALDWIN'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin; Col. Allen Thomas; Col. Robert Richardson; Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin.
VAUGHN'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughn.
LEE'S-SHOUP'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee; Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup.
MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS, Brig. Gen. Jeptha V. Harris.

Attached.

DETACHMENT, Maj. J. R. Stevens.
14TH MISSISSIPPI LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION, Maj. M. S. Ward.
MISSISSIPPI PARTISAN RANGERS, Capt. J. S. Smyth.
SIGNAL CORPS, Capt. Max T. Davidson.

The division was at Vicksburg at the beginning of the campaign, March 29, 1863; took position on the line of defense, May 18, and the morning of May 19—Shoup's Brigade on the right resting its right at the angle in the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road,



Shirley House Before Restoration.

Baldwin's in the center, and Vaughn's on the left resting its left at or near the river; and repulsed determined and repeated assaults on its right, May 19 and May 22. Countermines against saps and mines were prepared at three points and fired at one. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 12, wounded 48, missing 27, total 87; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, not reported; and in the defense, killed 151, wounded 338, missing 18, total 507, fifteen officers killed or mortally wounded. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and defense were, killed 163, wounded 386, missing 45, total 594.

C. S.

Baldwin's Brigade.

SMITH'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin;
Col. Allen Thomas;
Col. Robert Richardson;
Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin.

17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson; Lieut. Col. Madison Rogers; Maj. W. A. Redditt; Col. Robert Richardson.
31st Louisiana, Col. C. H. Morrison; Lieut. Col. S. H. Griffin; Maj. James W. Draughon.
4th Mississippi, Col. P. S. Layton; Lieut. Col. T. N. Adaire; Capt. Thomas P. Nelson.
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

One regiment was engaged at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 12, wounded 48, missing 27, total 87; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, not reported; and in the defense, killed 30, wounded 85, missing 6, total 121, Lieut. Col. Madison Rogers, Lieut. Col. S. H. Griffin and one other officer killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 42, wounded 133, missing 33, total 208.

C. S.

Vaughn's Brigade.

SMITH'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN.

60TH TENNESSEE, Col. J. H. Crawford; Lieut. Col. N. Gregg; Capt. J. W. Bachman.
61ST TENNESSEE, Col. F. E. Pitts; Lieut. Col. James G. Rose.
62D TENNESSEE, Col. John A. Rowan.

Casualties: In the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863, not reported; and in the defense, killed 9, wounded 22, missing 10, total 41.

C. S.

Lee's-Shoup's Brigade.

SMITH'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. S. D. LEE;
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS A. SHOUP.

26TH LOUISIANA, Col. Winchester Hall; Lieut. Col. William C. Crow.
27TH LOUISIANA, Col. L. D. Marks; Lieut. Col. L. L. McLaurin; Maj., Alex S. Norwood; Col. L. D. Marks; Capt. Joseph T. Hatch.
28TH (29th) LOUISIANA, Col. Allen Thomas.
MCNALLY'S (Arkansas) BATTERY, Capt. Francis McNally.

The brigade, reinforced by regiments of Cockrell's Brigade of Bowen's Division, repulsed determined and repeated assaults on its front, May 19 and May 22, 1863. Countermines were prepared at two points and fired at one. Casualties: In the defense, killed 107, wounded 199, total 306, Col. L. D. Marks, Lieut. Col. L. L. McLaurin and ten other officers killed or mortally wounded.

C. S.

Mississippi State Troops.

SMITH'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. JEPTHA V. HARRIS.

5TH REGIMENT, Col. H. C. Robinson.
3D BATTALION, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Burgin.

The command arrived at Vicksburg about May 10, 1863. Casualties: In the defense, killed 3, wounded 28, total 31.

Attached.

DETACHMENT, Maj. J. R. Stevens.
14TH MISSISSIPPI LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION, Maj. M. S. Ward.
MISSISSIPPI PARTISAN RANGERS, Capt. J. S. Smyth.
SIGNAL CORPS, Capt. Max T. Davidson.

The detachment under Major Stevens was composed of officers and men of Loring's Division, largely of the 6th Mississippi, detached from that command at the close of the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863. Casualties: In the defense, killed 2, wounded 1, missing 2, total 5. Battery C, 14th Mississippi Light Artillery Battalion, was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16; Batteries A and B and one section of Battery C served in the defense. Casualties: In the defense, wounded 3. Neither the Mississippi Partisan Rangers nor the Signal Corps are mentioned in the ''Official Records'' except in the statement of the organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg. The aggregate reported casualties in the attached commands during the defense were, killed 2, wounded 4, missing 2, total 8.

C. S.

FORNEY'S–BOWEN'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY;
Maj. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.

FIRST (Missouri) BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen; Col. Francis M. Cockrell.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green; Col. T. P. Dockery.

The headquarters of the division were at Big Black River Bridge at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863; General Bowen assigned to command, April 17. The division was nominally in reserve at the beginning of the defense, but was engaged in repulsing the assaults, May 19 and May 22, and in all the work of the defense. Casualties: In the defense of Grand Gulf, April 29, killed 3, wounded 18, total 21, Col. William Wade, Chief of Artillery, killed; in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 26, wounded 148, missing 172, total 346, one officer killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 131, wounded 430, missing 307, total 868, sixteen officers killed; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, killed 3, wounded 9, missing 539, total 551 (cannot be distributed to the two brigades), one officer killed; and in the defense, killed 190, wounded 504, missing 74, total 768, twenty-four officers killed. The aggregate reported casualties in the division during the campaign and defense were, killed 353, wounded 1,109, missing 1,092, total 2,554.

C. S.

First (Missouri) Brigade.

FORNEY'S-BOWEN'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN;
Col. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1ST AND 4TH MISSOURI, Col. A. C. Riley.
2D MISSOURI, Col. Francis M. Cockrell; Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny; Maj. Thomas M. Carter.
3D MISSOURI, Lieut. Col. F. L. Hubbell; Col. W. R. Gause; Maj. J. K. McDowell.
5TH MISSOURI, Col. James McCown; Lieut. Col. R. S. Bevier; Col. James McCown.
6TH MISSOURI, Col. Eugene Erwin; Maj. S. Cooper; Col. Eugene Erwin; Maj. S. Cooper.
GUIBOR'S (Missouri) BATTERY, Capt. Henry Guibor; Lieut. William Corkery; Lieut. Cornelius Heffernan.
LANDIS' (Missouri) BATTERY, Capt. John C. Landis; Lieut. John M. Langan.
WADE'S (Missouri) BATTERY, Lieut. R. C. Walsh.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments were engaged in the repulse of the assault following the firing of the mine under the Third Louisiana Redan, June 25, Col. Eugene Erwin and one other officer killed. Casualties: In the defense of Grand Gulf, April 29, killed 2, wounded 18, total 20; in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 13, wounded 97, missing 96, total 206, one officer killed; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 65, wounded 293, missing 242, total 600; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, cannot be stated; and in the defense, killed 113, wounded 446, total 559. The aggregate reported casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 193, wounded 854, missing 338, total 1,385.

C. S.

Second Brigade.

FORNEY'S-BOWEN'S DIVISION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN E. GREEN;
Col. T. P. DOCKERY.

15TH ARKANSAS, Lieut. Col. W. W. Reynolds; Capt. Caleb Davis.
19TH ARKANSAS, Col. T. P. Dockery; Capt. James K. Norwood.
20TH ARKANSAS, Col. D. W. Jones.
21ST ARKANSAS, Col. J. E. Cravens; Capt. A. Tyler.
1ST ARKANSAS CAVALRY BATTALION (dismounted), Capt. W. S. Catterson; Capt. John J. Clark.
12TH ARKANSAS BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Capt. Griff Bayne; Lieut. John S. Bell.
1ST MISSOURI CAVALRY (dismounted), Col. E. Gates; Maj. William C. Parker.
3D MISSOURI CAVALRY BATTALION (dismounted), Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel; Capt. Felix Lotspeich.
3D MISSOURI BATTERY, Capt. William E. Dawson.
LOWE'S (Missouri) BATTERY, Capt. Schuyler Lowe; Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.

The brigade took position on the line of defense, June 2, 1863, resting its left at the angle of the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road and connecting its right with the left of Hebert's Brigade. Detachments only of the First and Third Missouri Cavalry were engaged in the defense. General Green was killed in the trenches, June 27, and Colonel Dockery assigned to command. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, killed 13, wounded 51, missing 76, total 140; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16 (estimated), killed 66, wounded 137, missing 65, total 268; in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, cannot be stated; and in the defense (estimated), killed 77, wounded 58, missing 74, total 209. The aggregate reported and estimated casualties in the brigade during the campaign and defense were, killed 156, wounded 246, missing 215, total 617.

C. S.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Col. T. N. WAUL.

1ST BATTALION (Infantry), Maj. Eugene S. Bolling.
2D BATTALION (Infantry), Lieut. Col. James Wrigley.
ZOUAVE BATTALION (Infantry), Capt. J. B .Fleitas.
CAVALRY BATTALION, Lieut. Thomas J. Cleveland.
ARTILLERY COMPANY, Capt. J. Q. Wall.

The Legion was at Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, during March and April, 1863. By order of General Pemberton, dated May 4, Colonel Waul moved on transports to Snyder's Bluff, leaving 300 of his troops at Fort Pemberton. He reported that the part of the Legion that entered Vicksburg, May 17, and served in the defense, consisted of eleven infantry companies, one artillery company, a detachment of mounted scouts, and a battalion of attached Zouaves. The afternoon of May 19, the command reported to General Stevenson and was assigned a position in rear of the left of Lee's Brigade, that being the most assailable and threatened point on the line of Stevenson's Division. It assisted in repulsing the assaults on General Lee's line, May 22, with a detachment from two of its companies—about thirty-five men, led by Col. Edmund Pettus, 20th Alabama, reoccupied the railroad redoubt. Casualties: In the defense, killed 47, wounded 190, missing 8, total 245, ten officers reported killed.

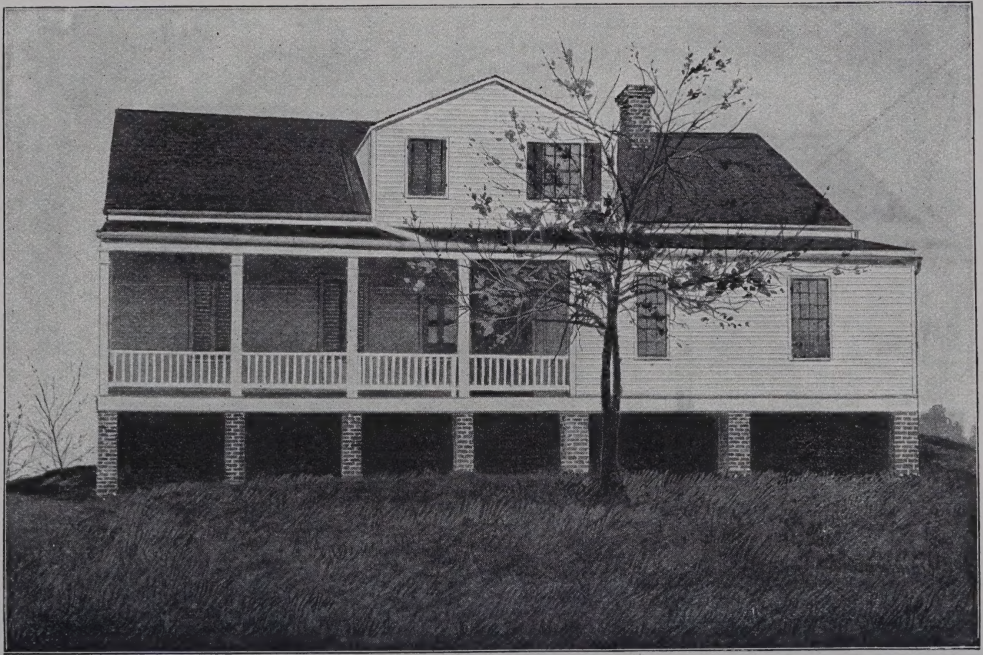
C. S.

RIVER BATTERIES; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

Col. Ed. Higgins.

1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Col. C. A. Fuller; Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover.
8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion, Maj. F. N. Ogden.
22d Louisiana (detachment), Capt. Samuel Jones.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Col. A. Jackson, Jr.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. B. Caruthers.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. P. Lynch.
Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. S. C. Bains.

The command, at the beginning of the defense, May 18, 1863, was in charge of thirty-one heavy guns in position on the river front line, and thirteen light guns on the city front. All the light and six of the heavy guns were successively ordered to the rear line of defense with the detachment serving them. The attacks of the Union gunboats were repulsed, May 22 and May 27, the gunboat "Cincinnati" being sunk in the great bend of the river by the upper batteries on the last-named day. Casualties: In opposing the passage of the Union transports, the night of April 22, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3; and during the defense, about 30 killed and wounded.



Rear, or North Side of Shirley House after Restoration.

C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS; ARMY OF VICKSBURG.

54TH ALABAMA (detachment), Lieut. Joel P Abney.
CITY GUARDS, Capt. E. B. Martin.
SIGNAL CORPS, Capt. C. A. King.

The detachment of the 54th Alabama, Buford's Brigade, Loring's Division, was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, and served in the defense. Neither the Detachment, the City Guards, nor the Signal Corps are mentioned in the ''Official Records'' except in the statement of the organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg.

C. S.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge.
FRENCH'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. S. G. French.
LORING'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring.
WALKER'S DIVISION, Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker.
CAVALRY DIVISION, Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson.
RESERVE ARTILLERY, Maj. W. C. Preston.

The army was assembled after the engagement at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863, in the hope that it would be able to raise the siege of Vicksburg, either by defeating the Army of the Tennessee, or by assisting the Confederate Army of Vicksburg to break through the investment line. Loring's Division and Gregg's, Gist's and Wilson's Brigades of Walker's Division were engaged in some of the battles of the campaign. The army was on the march toward Vicksburg, July 4, and its leading divisions were close to and on the east side of Big Black River. It fell back to Jackson when the Army of Vicksburg surrendered. The aggregate reported casualties in the army during the campaign were, killed 111, wounded 392, missing 352, total 855.

C. S.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

D. W. ADAMS' BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams.
KENTUCKY BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Ben H. Helm.
STOVALL'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. M. A. Stovall.
ARTILLERY, Maj. Rice E. Graves.

The division arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, June 1, 1863, from the Department of the Tennessee. Its headquarters were at Bolton, July 4.

D. W. Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS.

32D ALABAMA, Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
13TH AND 20TH LOUISIANA, Col. Augustus Richard.
16TH AND 25TH LOUISIANA, Col. D. Gober.
19TH LOUISIANA, Col. Wesley P. Winans.
14TH LOUISIANA BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Maj. John E. Austin.

C. S.

Kentucky Brigade.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. BEN H. HELM.

41ST ALABAMA, Col. M. L. Stansel.
2D KENTUCKY, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt.
4TH KENTUCKY, Col. Joseph P. Nuckols; Lieut. Col. John A. Adair.
6TH KENTUCKY, Lieut. Col. M. H. Cofer.
9TH KENTUCKY, Col. J. W. Caldwell.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. A. STOVALL.

1ST AND 3D FLORIDA, Col. W. S. Dilworth.
4TH FLORIDA, Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
47TH GEORGIA, Col. George W. M. Williams.
60TH NORTH CAROLINA, Col. Washington M. Hardy; Lieut. Col. James M. Ray.

Artillery.

Maj. RICE E. GRAVES.

TENNESSEE BATTERY, Capt. J. W. Mebane.
KENTUCKY BATTERY, Capt. Robert Cobb.
WASHINGTON (Louisiana) ARTILLERY, (5th Company), Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

C. S.

FRENCH'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH.

MCNAIR'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. E. McNair.
MAXEY'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey.
EVAN'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans.

The division was organized and General French assigned to its command, June 21, 1863. Its headquarters were at Jackson, Mississippi, July 4.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. McNAIR.

1ST ARKANSAS MOUNTED RIFLES (dismounted), Col. R. W. Harper.
2D ARKANSAS MOUNTED RIFLES (dismounted), Col. J. A. Williamson.
4TH ARKANSAS, Col. H. G. Bunn.
25TH ARKANSAS, Col. Charles J. Turnbull.
31ST ARKANSAS, Col. T. H. McCray.
29TH NORTH CAROLINA, Lieut. Col. William B. Creasman.
39TH NORTH CAROLINA, Col. D. Coleman.

The brigade was ordered from Shelbyville, Tennessee, May 9, 1863. It was near Canton, Mississippi, May 26, and at Yazoo City, Mississippi, June 10, at both dates temporarily in Walker's Division.

Artillery.

LOUISIANA BATTERY, Capt. C. E. Fenner.
McBETH (South Carolina) ARTILLERY, Lieut. B. A. Jeter.
SOUTH CAROLINA BATTERY, Capt. J. F. Culpeper.

C. S.

Maxey's Brigade.

FRENCH'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY.

4TH LOUISIANA, Lieut. Col. William F. Pennington; Col. S. E. Hunter.
30TH LOUISIANA, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42D TENNESSEE, Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46TH AND 55TH TENNESSEE, Col. Alexander J. Brown.
48TH TENNESSEE, Col. W. M. Voorhies.
49TH TENNESSEE, Maj. David A. Lynn.
53D TENNESSEE, Lieut. Col. John R. White.
1ST TEXAS BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Maj. James Burnet.

The brigade was ordered from Port Hudson, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, May 4, 1863, by General Pemberton. It was at Brookhaven, Mississippi, May 12; and at Jackson, Mississippi, May 30, temporarily attached to Loring's Division.

Evan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. N. G. EVANS.

17TH SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. James Beaty; Maj. John R. Culp.
18TH SOUTH CAROLINA, Col. W. H. Wallace.
22D SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. A. C. Pease.
23D SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. John M. Kinloch; Col. H. L. Benbow.
26TH SOUTH CAROLINA, Col. A. D. Smith.
HOLCOMBE LEGION, Lieut. Col. W. J. Crawley; Maj. Martin G. Ziegler; Lieut. Col. W. J. Crawley.

The brigade was ordered from the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It was at Jackson, Mississippi, May 30, 1863, temporarily attached to Loring's Division; and was in Breckinridge's command, June 3.

C. S.

LORING'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING.

1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman; Col. A. E. Reynolds; Brig. Gen. John Adams.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston.
3D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. A. Buford.

The division was engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign, beginning March 29, 1863; was partially reorganized, April 15; abandoned its artillery at the close of the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, and marched to Crystal Springs; marched to Jackson, May 19, and from that date became a part of Johnston's army; and was camped on Bogue Chitto the evening of July 1. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 16, wounded 61, missing 43, total 120, four officers killed.

C. S.

First Brigade.

LORING'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN;
Col. A. E. REYNOLDS;
Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1ST CONFEDERATE BATTALION, Lieut. Col. G. H. Forney.
6TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. Robert Lowry.
14TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. G. W. Abert.
15TH MISSISSIPPI, Lieut. Col. J. R. Binford; Col. M. Farrell.
20TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. D. R. Russell; Lieut. Col. William N. Brown.
23D MISSISSIPPI, Col. J. M. Wells.
26TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. A. E. Reynolds; Maj. T. F. Parker.
1ST MISSISSIPPI LIGHT ARTILLERY, Company G, Capt. J. J. Cowan.
14TH MISSISSIPPI ARTILLERY BATTALION, Company C, Capt. Jacob Culbertson.

The brigade was at Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863, and was reorganized April 15. Part of the officers and men of the two artillery companies fell back to Vicksburg at the close of the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, and served in the defense. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, one regiment (6th Mississippi) engaged, not reported; and in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 5, wounded 10, missing 42, total 57, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman killed.

C. S.

Second Brigade.

LORING'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston.

3d Mississippi, Col. T. A. Mellon.
22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid; Col. Frank Schaller.
31st Mississippi, Col. J. A. Orr.
33d Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. A. Rayburn.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Company D, Capt. Jeff L. Wofford.
Alabama Battery, Capt. S. Charpentier.

The brigade was at Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, wounded 2, missing 1, total 3. Captain Wofford and the men of his company fell back to Vicksburg and served in the defense. The Alabama Battery was attached after May 16.

C. S.

Third Brigade.

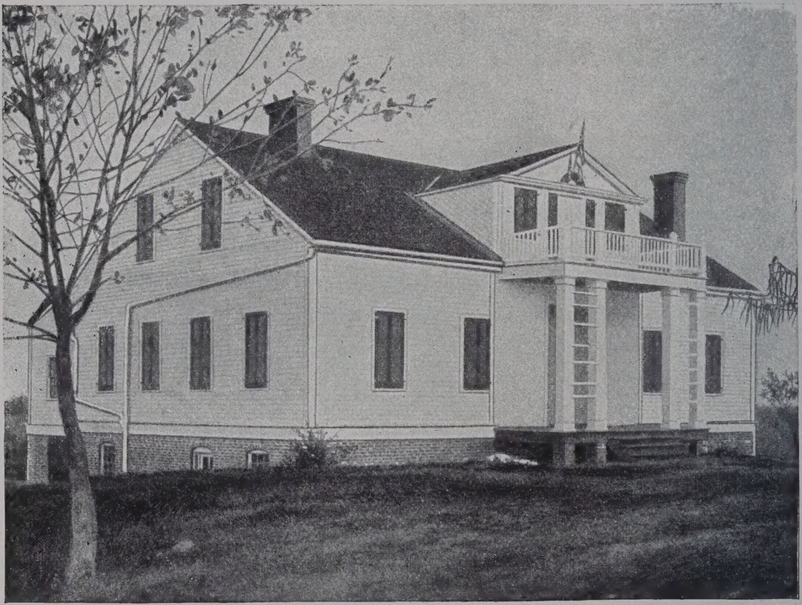
LORING'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Edward Goodwin.
54th Alabama, Col. Alpheus Baker.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
3d Kentucky, Col. A. P. Thompson.
7th Kentucky, Col. Ed. Crossland.
8th Kentucky, Col. H. B. Lyon; Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett.
12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
3d Missouri Cavalry Battalion (dismounted), Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuel.
Pointe Coupee (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. A. Bouanchaud.

The brigade was at Port Hudson, Louisiana, at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863; was organized April 15, and at about that date was ordered to Tullahoma, Tennessee, but was recalled, April 18. Some of the men of the Pointe Coupee Artillery, under Lieut. John Yoist, and a detachment of the 54th

Alabama, under Lieut. Joel P. Abney, fell back to Vicksburg at the close of the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, and served in the defense. The 3d Missouri Battalion was of Bowen's Division and was also cut off from its command at the close of that battle; a detachment of the battalion, under Capt. Felix Lotspeich, fell back to Vicksburg and served in the defense. Casualties: In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 11, wounded 49, total 60, three officers killed.



Shirley House after Restoration.

C. S.

WALKER'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Maj. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER.

Escort.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY, GEORGIA CAVALRY, Capt. T. M. Nelson.

ECTOR'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector.

GREGG'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. John Gregg; Col. Robert Farquharson; Brig. Gen. John Gregg.

GIST'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist.

WALKER'S–WILSON'S BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker; Col. C. C. Wilson.

The headquarters of the division were at Canton, Mississippi, May 26, 1863; at Yazoo City, Mississippi, June 10; and near Vernon, Mississippi, June 15. The division was camped on Bogue Falia the evening of July 1.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

9TH TEXAS, Col. William H. Young.
10TH TEXAS (dismounted cavalry), Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
14TH TEXAS (dismounted cavalry), Col. J. L. Camp.
32D TEXAS (dismounted cavalry), Col. Julius A. Andrews.
ALABAMA BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Maj. T. O. Stone.
MISSISSIPPI BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Capt. M. Pound.
MCNALLY'S (Arkansas) BATTERY (section), Lieut. F. A. Moore.

The brigade was ordered from Shelbyville, Tennessee, May 9, 1863. It was at Meridian, Mississippi, May 17; and joined the division about May 21.

C. S.

Gregg's Brigade.

WALKER'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG:
Col. ROBERT FARQUHARSON;
Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.

3D TENNESSEE (Volunteers), Col. C. H. Walker.
10TH AND 30TH TENNESSEE, Col. R. W. MacGavock; Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
41ST TENNESSEE, Col. Robert Farquharson.
50TH TENNESSEE, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Beaumont.
1ST TENNESSEE BATTALION, Maj. S. H. Colms.
7TH TEXAS, Col. H. B. Granbury.
MISSOURI BATTERY, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe.

The brigade was at Port Hudson, Louisiana, at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, March 29, 1863. It was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, May 1, by General Pemberton. Casualties in the engagement at Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, killed 73, wounded 251, missing 190, total 514; Col. R. W. MacGavock and eight other officers killed or mortally wounded; and in the engagement at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, not reported.

C. S.

Gist's Brigade.

WALKER'S DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. S. R. GIST.

46TH GEORGIA, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt.
8TH GEORGIA BATTALION, Capt. Z. L. Watters.
16TH SOUTH CAROLINA, Col. James McCullough.
24TH SOUTH CAROLINA, Lieut. Col. Ellison Capers; Col. C. H. Stevens.
SOUTH CAROLINA BATTERY, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.

The brigade was ordered from South Carolina about May 5, 1863, by General Beauregard. A battalion of the 46th Georgia and the 24th South Carolina were engaged at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14. Casualties: Killed 15, wounded 60, missing 118, total 193, one officer killed. A battalion of the 14th Mississippi (First Brigade, Loring's Division) and the Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery were then temporarily attached and engaged. Casualties: Killed 2, wounded 4, total 6.

Walker's-Wilson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER;
Col. C. C. WILSON.

25TH GEORGIA, Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams.
29TH GEORGIA, Col. William J. Young.
30TH GEORGIA, Col. Thomas W. Mangham.
1ST GEORGIA BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
4TH LOUISIANA BATTALION, Lieut. Col. J. McEnery.
MARTIN'S (Georgia) BATTERY, Capt. Robert Martin; Lieut. E. P. Howell.

The brigade was ordered from South Carolina about May 5, 1863, by General Beauregard. It was engaged at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14; casualties not reported.

C. S.

CAVALRY DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Escort.

7TH TENNESSEE CAVALRY, Company A, Capt. W. F. Taylor; Lieut. J. W. Sneed.
1ST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby.
2D BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. J. W. Whitfield; Col. Lawrence S. Ross; Brig. Gen. J. W. Whitfield.

The division was ordered from the Department of the Tennessee, about May 26, 1863. Its headquarters was near Canton, Mississippi, June 4, and at Vernon, Mississippi, from June 13 to June 23. When the army marched toward Vicksburg, the division covered the heads of its columns.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

Escort.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY LOUISIANA CAVALRY, Lieut. Nathaniel M. Martin; Capt. Junius Y. Webb.
1ST MISSISSIPPI, Col. R. A. Pinson.
4TH MISSISSIPPI, Lieut. Col. James Gordon.
28TH MISSISSIPPI, Col. P. B. Starke; Maj. Joshua T. McBee.
ADAMS' (Mississippi) REGIMENT, Col. Wirt Adams; Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, Jr.; Capt. Stephen D. Cleveland; Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, Jr.; Col. Wirt Adams.
BALLENTINE'S (Mississippi) REGIMENT, Lieut. Col. W. L. Maxwell; Maj. William H. Ford.
17TH MISSISSIPPI BATTALION, Maj. A. C. Steede.
CLARK (Missouri) ARTILLERY, Capt. Houston King.

Adams' and the 28th Mississippi regiments were engaged in action at Hill's plantation near Birdsong Ferry, Mississippi, June 22. Casualtes: Killed 5, wounded 16, missing 1, total 22.

C. S.

Second Brigade.

CAVALRY DIVISION; JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD;
Col. LAWRENCE S. ROSS;
Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD.

3D TEXAS, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
6TH TEXAS, Col. Lawrence S. Ross.
9TH TEXAS, Col. D. W. Jones.
1ST TEXAS LEGION, Lieut. Col. J. H. Broocks.
BRIDGES' BATTALION, Maj. H. W. Bridges.

Reserve Artillery

Maj. W. C. PRESTON.

COLUMBUS (Georgia) ARTILLERY, Capt. Edward Craft.
DURRIVE'S (Louisiana) BATTERY, Capt. Edward Durrive, Jr.
CULPEPER'S (South Carolina) BATTERY, Capt. James F. Culpeper.
(Also for a time reported with French's Division.)
WATIES' (South Carolina) BATTERY, Capt. John Waties.

UNION SUMMARY COMMANDS.

ILLINOIS—Infantry (8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 61st, 63d, 72d, 76th, 77th, 81st, 87th, 90th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 97th, 99th, 101st, 103d, 106th, 108th, 113th, 114th, 116th, 118th, 120th, 124th, 126th, 127th, 130th, 131st) 55; Cavalry (Thielemann's Battalion, Kane County, Independent Company, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th) 10; Artillery (Cogswell's Battery, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Batteries A, B, D, E, F, H and I, 1st Light and Batteries A, E, F, G, K and L, 2d Light) 15; total 79.

INDIANA—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83d, 93d, 97th, 99th, 100th) 24; Cavalry (1st, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 6th) 2; total 28.

IOWA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th) 28; Cavalry (3d, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 2d) 2; total 32.

KANSAS—Infantry (1st) 1.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (Independent Company of Pioneers, 7th, 19th, 22d) 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—Infantry (29th, 35th, 36th) 3.

MICHIGAN—Infantry (2d, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 27th) 7; Artillery (7th, 8th) 2; total 9.

MINNESOTA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th) 3; Artillery (1st); total 4.

MISSOURI—Infantry (3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35th, Engineer Regiment of the West) 17; Cavalry (4th, 6th, 10th) 3; Artillery (Batteries A, B, C, E, F, and M, 1st Light, and Battery F (Landgraeber's), 2d Light) 7; total 27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Infantry (6th, 9th, 11th) 3.

NEW YORK—Infantry (46th, 51st, 79th) 3; Artillery (Battery L, 2d Light) 1; total 4.

OHIO—Infantry (16th, 20th, 22d, 30th, 32d, 37th, 42d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 68th, 70th, 72d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 83d, 95th, 96th, 114th, 120th) 26; Cavalry (4th) 1; Artillery (2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, Yost's) 12; total 39.

PENNSYLVANIA—Infantry (45th, 50th, 51st, 100th) 4; Artillery (Durell's Battery) 1; total 5.

RHODE ISLAND—Infantry (7th) 1.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st, 13th) 2; Artillery (E, Second) 1; total 3.

WEST VIRGINIA—Infantry (4th) 1.

WISCONSIN—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, 33d) 13; Cavalry (2d) 1; Artillery (1st, 6th, 12th) 3; total 17.

AGGREGATE: Infantry, 194; Cavalry, 19; Artillery, 47; total 260—not including eight regiments of negroes in process of enlistment.

CONFEDERATE COMMANDS.

ALABAMA—Infantry (20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 37th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 46th, 54th, 55th, Stone's Battalion of Sharpshooters) 15; Artillery (Company C, 2d Battalion; Waddell's Battery; Sengstak's Battery; Charpentier's Battery) 4; total 19.

ARKANSAS—Infantry (4th, 9th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 31st, 12th Battalion—Sharpshooters) 9; Cavalry (1st Rifles—Dismounted, 2d Rifles—Dismounted, 1st Battalion—Dismounted, Bridge's Battalion—Sharpshooters) 4; Artillery (Appeal Battery, McNally's Battery) 2; total 15.

FLORIDA—Infantry (1st, 3d, 4th) 3.

GEORGIA—Infantry (25th, 29th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 46th, 47th, 52d, 56th, 57th, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters, 8th Battalion) 17; Cavalry (Nelson's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Cherokee Battery, Martin's Battery, Columbus Battery) 3; total 21.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th) 7; Artillery (Cobb's Battery) 1; total 8.

LOUISIANA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th (sometimes known as 29th), 30th, 31st, 4th Battalion, 14th Battalion of Sharpshooters, Fleitas' Zouave Battalion) 18; Cavalry (Martin's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Bond's Bruce's Butler's, Capers', Grayson's, Hayne's, Lamon's, and Robertson's companies of the 1st Heavy; Barrow's, Grandpre's, Hart's and McCrory's companies of the 8th Heavy Battalion; Companies A, B and C of Pointe Coupee; 5th Company, Washington-Fenner's Battery; Durrive's Battery; Gomez's, Marks', Morlot's and Theard's companies of the 22d Regiment—Gomez's and Theard's companies served as infantry during the defense) 22; total 41.

MISSOURI—Infantry (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th) 6; Cavalry (1st—Dismounted, 3d—Dismounted) 2; Artillery (3d Battery, Guibor's Battery, Landis' Battery, Wade's Battery, Lowe's Battery, Bledsoe's Battery, Clark's Battery) 7; total 15.

MARYLAND—Artillery (3d Battery) 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th—State Troops, 6th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 46th, 1st Battalion—Sharpshooters, 3d Battalion—State Troops, 7th Battalion, Pound's Battalion—Sharpshooters) 23; Cavalry (1st, 4th, 28th, Adams' Regiment, Ballentine's Regiment, 17th Battalion) 6; Artillery (Companies A, C, D, E, G and I of the 1st Light; Companies A, B and C of the 14th Light Battalion; Hudson's Battery, Vaiden Battery) 11; total 40.

NORTH CAROLINA—Infantry (29th, 39th, 60th) 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Infantry (16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, Holcombe Legion) 8; Artillery (Culpeper's Battery, Ferguson's Battery, Watie's Battery, McBeth's Battery) 4; total 12.

TENNESSEE—Infantry (3d—Volunteers, 3d—Provisional Army, 10th, 30th, 31st, 41st, 42d, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 53d, 55th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 1st Battalion) 19; Cavalry (Company C, 1st Company A, 7th) 2; Artillery (Companies A, B, C and D, 1st Heavy, Johnston's Battery, Lynch's Battery, Tobin's Battery, Mebane's Battery) 8; total 29.

TEXAS—Infantry (2d, 7th, 9th, 1st Battalion—Sharpshooters, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion) 6; Cavalry (3d, 6th, 9th, 10th—Dismounted, 14th—Dismounted, 32d—Dismounted, Whitfield's Legion, Cleveland's Battalion) 8; Artillery (Wall's Battery) 1; total 15.

VIRGINIA—Artillery (Botetourt Battery) 1.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st Battalion) 1.

MISCELLANEOUS—Davidson's Signal Corps, King's Signal Corps, Barrot's Signal Corps, City Guards, Partisan Rangers—total 5.

AGGREGATE: Infantry 134, Cavalry 25, Artillery 63, miscellaneous 5, total 227.

Major General Ulysses S. Grant.
Army of the Tennessee.

Report of Major General U. S. Grant.

MADE TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG, JULY 4, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURG, MISS., July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, and co-operating forces, from the date of my assuming the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg, Miss., to the reduction of that place:

From the moment of taking command in person, I became satisfied that Vicksburg could only be turned from the south side, and, in accordance with this conviction, I prosecuted the work on the canal, which had been located by Brig. Gen. (Thomas) Williams across the peninsula on the Louisiana side of the river, with all vigor, hoping to make a channel which would pass transports for moving the army and carrying supplies to the new base of operations thus provided. The task was much more herculean than it at first appeared, and was made much more so by the almost continuous rains that fell during the whole of the time this work was prosecuted. The river, too, continued to rise and made a large expenditure of labor necessary to keep the water out of our camps and the canal.

Finally, on March 8, the rapid rise of the river, and the consequent great pressure upon the dam across the canal, near the upper end, at the main Mississippi levee, caused it to give way and let through the lowlands back of our camps a torrent of water that separated the north and south shores of the peninsula as effectually as if the Mississippi flowed between them. This occurred when the enterprise promised success within a short time. There was some delay in trying to repair damages. It was found, however, that with the then stage of water some other plan would have to be adopted for getting below Vicksburg with transports.

Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer, and Col. G. G. Pride, who was acting on my staff, prospected a route through the bayous which run from near Milliken's Bend, on the north, and New Carthage, on the south, through Roundaway Bayou, into the Tensas River. Their report of the practicability of this route determined me to commence work upon it. Having three dredge-boats at the time, the work of opening this route was executed with great rapidity. One small steamer and a number of barges were taken through the channel thus opened, but the river commencing about the middle of April to fall rapidly, and the roads becoming passable between Milliken's Bend and New Carthage, made it impracticable and unneccessary to open water communication between these points.

Soon after commencing the first canal spoken of, I caused a channel to be cut from the Mississippi River into Lake Providence; also one from the Mississippi River into Coldwater, by way of Yazoo Pass.

I had no great expectations of important results from the former of these, but having more troops than could be employed to advantage at Young's Point, and knowing that Lake Providence was connected by Bayou Baxter with Bayou Macon, a navigable stream, through which transports might pass into the Mississippi below, through Tensas, Washita and Red rivers, I thought it possible that a route might be opened in that direction which would enable me to co-operate with General Banks on Port Hudson.

By the Yazoo Pass route I only expected at first to get into the Yazoo by way of Coldwater and Tallahatchee with some lighter gunboats and a few troops, and destroy the enemy's transports in that stream and some gunboats which I knew he was building. The navigation, however, proved so much better than had been expected that I thought for a time of the possibility of making this the route for obtaining a foothold on high land above Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi, and small-class steamers were accordingly ordered for transporting an army that way.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding 17th Army Corps, was directed to hold his corps in readiness to move by this route, and one division each from the 13th and 15th Corps were collected near the entrance of the pass, to be added to his command. It soon became evident that a sufficient number of boats of the right class could not be obtained for the movement of more than one division.

While my forces were opening one end of the pass, the enemy was diligently closing the other end, and in this way succeeding in gaining time to strongly fortify Greenwood, below the junction of the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha. The advance of the expedition, consisting of one division of McClernand's Corps, from Helena, commanded by Brig. Gen. L. F. Ross, and the Twelfth and Seventeenth Regiments Missouri Infantry, from Sherman's Corps, as sharpshooters on the gunboats, succeeded in reaching Coldwater March 2, after much difficulty and the partial disabling of most of the boats. From the entrance into Coldwater to Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, Mississippi, no great difficulty of navigation was experienced, nor any interruption of magnitude from the enemy. Fort Pemberton extends from the Tallahatchee to the Yazoo at Greenwood. Here the two rivers come within a few hundred yards of each other. The land around the fort is low, and at the time of the attack was entirely overflowed. Owing to this fact, no movement could be made by the army to reduce it, but all depended upon the ability of the gunboats to silence the guns of the enemy and enable the transports to run down and land troops immediately on the fort itself.

After an engagement of several hours, the gunboats drew off, being unable to silence the batteries. Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby, commanding a division of McPherson's Corps, met the expedition under Ross with his division on its return near Fort Pemberton, on March 21, and, being the senior, assumed command of the entire expedition, and returned to the position Ross had occupied.

On March 23, I sent orders for the withdrawal of all the forces operating in that direction, for the purpose of concentrating my army at Milliken's Bend.

On March 14, Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, informed me that he had made a reconnaissance up Steele's Bayou, and partially through Black Bayou toward Deer Creek, and, so far as explored, these water courses were reported navigable for the smaller iron-clads.

Information, given mostly, I believe, by the negroes of the country, was to the effect that Deer Creek could be navigated to Rolling Fork, and that from there through the Sunflower to the Yazoo River there was no question about the navigation.

On the following morning I accompanied Admiral Porter in the ram Price, several iron-clads preceding us, up through Steele's Bayou to near Black Bayou.

At this time our forces were at a deadlock at Greenwood, and I looked upon the success of this enterprise as of vast importance. It would, if successful, leave Greenwod between two forces of ours, and would necessarily cause the immediate abandonment of that stronghold. About thirty steamers of the enemy would have been destroyed or fallen into our hands.

Seeing that the great obstacles of navigation, so far as I had gone, was from overhanging trees, I left Admiral Porter near Black

Bayou, and pushed back to Young's Point, for the purpose of sending forward a pioneer corps to remove these difficulties. Soon after my return to Young's Point, Admiral Porter sent back to me for a co-operating military force. Sherman was promptly sent with one division of his corps. The number of steamers suitable for the navigation of these bayous being limited, most of the force was sent up the Mississippi River to Eagle Bend, a point where the river runs within one mile of Steele's Bayou, thus saving an important part of this difficult navigation.

The expedition failed, probably more from want of knowledge as to what would be required to open this route than from any impracticability in the navigation of the streams and bayous through which it was proposed to pass. Want of this knowledge led the expedition on until difficulties were encountered, and then it would become necessary to send back to Young's Point for the means of removing them. This gave the enemy time to move forces to effectually checkmate further progress, and the expedition was withdrawn when within a few hundred yards of free and open navigation to the Yazoo.

All this may have been providential in driving us ultimately to a line of operations which has proven eminently successful.

For further particulars on the Steele's Bayou expedition, see report of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, forwarded on April 12.

As soon as I decided to open water communication from a point on the Mississippi, near Milliken's Bend, to New Carthage, I determined to occupy the latter place, it being the first point below Vicksburg that could be reached by land at the stage of water then existing, and the occupancy of which, while it secured to us a point on the Mississippi River, would also protect the main line of communication by water. Accordingly, the 13th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand, commanding, was directed to take up its line of march on March 29 for New Carthage, the 15th and 17th Army Corps to follow, moving no faster than supplies and ammunition could be transported to them.

The roads, though level, were intolerably bad, and the movement was therefore necessarily slow. Arriving at Smith's plantation, two miles from New Carthage, it was found that the levee of Bayou Vidal was broken in several places, thus leaving New Carthage an island.

All the boats that could be were collected from the different bayous in the vicinity and others were built, but the transportation of an army in this way was found exceedingly tedious. Another route had to be found. This was done by making a further march around Vidal to Perkins' plantation, a distance of twelve miles more, making the whole distance to be marched from Milliken's Bend to reach water communication on the opposite side of the point thirty-five miles. Over this distance, with bad roads to contend against, supplies of ordnance stores and provisions had to be hauled by wagons with which to commence the campaign on the opposite side of the river. At the same time that I ordered the occupation of New Carthage, preparations were made for running transports by the Vicksburg batteries with Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet.

On the night of April 16, Admiral Porter's fleet and the transports Silver Wave, Forest Queen and Henry Clay ran the Vicksburg batteries. The boilers of the transports were protected as well as possible with hay and cotton. More or less commissary stores were put on each. All three of these boats were struck more or less frequently while passing the enemy's batteries, and the Henry Clay, by the explosion of a shell or by some other means, was set on fire and entirely consumed. The other two boats were somewhat injured, but not seriously disabled. No one on board of either was hurt.

As these boats succeeded in getting by so well, I ordered six more to be prepared in like manner for running the batteries. These latter, viz., Tigress, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman, Empire City, Horizon and Moderator, left Milliken's Bend on the night of April 22, and five of them got by, but in a somewhat damaged condition. The Tigress received a shot in her hull below the water line, and sunk on the Louisiana shore soon after passing the last of the batteries. The crews of these steamers, with the exception of that of the Forest Queen, Capt. C. D. Conway, and the Silver Wave, Captain McMillan, were composed of volunteers from the army. Upon the call for volunteers for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented themselves by the hundreds, anxious to undertake the trip. The names of those whose services were accepted will be given in a separate report.

It is a striking feature, so far as my observation goes, of the present volunteer army of the United States, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment.

The transports injured in running the blockade were repaired by order of Admiral Porter, who was supplied with the material for such repairs as they required, and who was and is ever ready to afford all the assistance in his power for the furtherance of the success of our arms. In a very short time five of the transports were in running order, and the remainder were in a condition to be used as barges in the moving of troops. Twelve barges loaded with forage and rations were sent in tow of the last six boats that run the blockade. One-half of them got through in a condition to be used.

Owing to the limited number of transports below Vicksburg, it was found necessary to extend our line of land travel to Hard Times, Louisiana, which, by the circuitous route it was necessary to take, increased the distance to about seventy miles from Milliken's Bend, our starting point.

The 13th Army Corps being all through to the Mississippi, and the 17th Army Corps well on the way, so much of the 13th as could be got on board of the transports and barges were put aboard, and moved to the front of Grand Gulf on April 29. The plan here was that the navy should silence the guns of the enemy, and the troops landed under the cover of the gunboats, and carry the place by storm.

At 8 a. m. the navy made the attack, and kept it up for more than five hours in the most gallant manner. From a tug out in the stream I witnessed the whole engagement. Many times it seemed to me the gunboats were within pistol-shot of the enemy's batteries. It soon became evident that the guns of the enemy were too elevated and their fortifications too strong to be taken from the water side. The whole range of hills on that side were known to be lined with rifle-pits; besides, the field artillery could be moved to any position where it could be made useful in case of an attempt at landing. This determined me again to run the enemy's batteries, turn his position by effecting a landing at Rodney, or at Bruinsburg, between Grand Gulf and Rodney. Accordingly, orders were immediately given for the troops to debark at Hard Times, Louisiana, and march across to the point immediately below Grand Gulf.

At dark the gunboats again engaged the batteries, and all the transports run by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without injury. I had some time previously ordered a reconnaissance to a point opposite Bruinsburg, to ascertain, if possible, from persons in the neighborhood the character of the road leading to the highlands back of Bruinsburg. During the night I learned from a negro man that there was a good road from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, which determined me to land there.

The work of ferrying the troops to Bruinsburg was commenced at daylight in the morning, the gunboats as well as transports being used for the purpose.

As soon as the 13th Army Corps was landed, and could draw three days' rations to put in haversacks (no wagons were allowed to cross until the troops were all over), they were started on the road to Port Gibson. I deemed it a matter of vast importance that the highlands should be reached without resistance. The 17th Corps followed as rapidly as it could be put across the river.

About 2 o'clock, May 1, the advance of the enemy was met eight miles from Bruinsburg, on the road to Port Gibson. He was forced to fall back, but, as it was dark, he was not pursued far until daylight.

Early on the morning of the 1st, I went out, accompanied by members of my staff, and found McClernand with his corps engaging the enemy about four miles from Port Gibson. At this point the roads branched in exactly opposite directions, both, however, leading to Port Gibson. The enemy had taken position on both branches, thus dividing, as he fell back, the pursuing forces. The nature of the ground in that part of the country is such that a very small force could retard the progress of a much larger one for many hours. The roads usually run on narrow, elevated ridges, with deep and impenetrable ravines on either side. On the right were the divisions of Hovey, Carr and (A. J.) Smith, and on the left the division of Osterhaus, of McClernand's Corps. The three former succeeded in driving the enemy from position to position back toward Port Gibson steadily all day.

Osterhaus did not, however, move the enemy from the position occupied by him on our left until Logan's Division, of McPherson's Corps, arrived. McClernand, who was with the right in person, sent repeated messages to me before the arrival of Logan to send Logan's and Quinby's Divisions, of McPherson's Corps, to him.

I had been on that as well as all other parts of the field, and could not see how they could be used there to advantage. However, as soon as the advance of McPherson's Corps (Logan's Division) arrived, I sent one brigade to McClernand on the right, and sent one briagde, Brig. Gen. J. E. Smith commanding, to the left, to the assistance of Osterhaus.

By the judicious disposition made of this brigade, under the immediate supervision of McPherson and Logan, a position was soon obtained, giving us an advantage which soon drove the enemy from that part of the field, to make no further stand south of Bayou Pierre.

The enemy was here repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The repulse of the enemy on our left took place late in the afternoon. He was pursued toward Port Gibson, but night closing in, and the enemy making the appearance of another stand, the troops slept upon their arms until daylight.

In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, on the Grand Gulf road, and a brigade of Logan's Division was sent to divert his attention, while a floating bridge was being built across Bayou Pierre immediately at Port Gibson. This bridge was completed, eight miles marched by McPherson's Corps to the North Fork of Bayou Pierre, that stream bridged, and the advance of this corps commenced passing over it at 5 o'clock the following morning.

On the 3d, the enemy was pursued to Hankinson's Ferry, with slight skirmishing all day, during which we took quite a number of prisoners, mostly stragglers, from the enemy.

Finding that Grand Gulf had been evacuated, and that the advance of my forces was already fifteen miles out from there, and on the road, too, they would have to take to reach either Vicksburg, Jackson, or any intermediate point on the railroad between the two places, I determined not to march them back; but taking a small escort of cavalry, some fifteen or twenty men, I went to the Gulf myself, and made the necessary arrangements for changing my base of supplies from Bruinsburg to Grand Gulf.

In moving from Milliken's Bend, the 15th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, was left to be the last to start. To prevent heavy reinforcements going from Vicksburg to the assistance of the Grand Gulf forces, I directed Sherman to make a demonstration on Haynes' Bluff, and to make all the show possible. From information since received from prisoners captured, this ruse succeeded admirably.

It had been my intention, up to the time of crossing the Mississippi River, to collect all my forces at Grand Gulf, and get on hand a good supply of provisions and ordnance stores before moving, and in the meantime to detach an army corps to co-operate with General Banks on Port Hudson, and effect a junction of our forces.

About this time I received a letter from General Banks, giving his position west of the Mississippi River, and stating that he could return to Baton Rouge by May 10; that by the reduction of Port Hudson he could join me with 12,000 men.

I learned about the same time that troops were expected at Jackson from the Southern cities, with General Beauregard in command. To delay until May 10, and for the reduction of Port Hudson after that, the accession of 12,000 men would not leave me relatively so strong as to move promptly with what I had. Information received from day to day of the movements of the enemy also impelled me to the course pursued.

While lying at Hankinson's Ferry waiting for wagons, supplies and Sherman's Corps, which had come forward in the meantime, demonstrations were made, successfully, I believe, to induce the enemy to think that route and the one by Hall's Ferry, above, were objects of much solicitude to me. Reconnaissances were made to the west side of the Big Black to within six miles of Warrenton.

On May 7, an advance was ordered, McPherson's Corps keeping the road nearest Big Black River, to Rocky Springs, McClernand's Corps keeping the ridge road from Willow Springs, and Sherman following, with his corps divided on the two roads. All the ferries were closely guarded until our troops were well advanced. It was my intention here to hug the Big Black River as closely as possible with McClernand's and Sherman's Corps, and get them to the railroad at some place between Edwards Station and Bolton. McPherson was to move by way of Utica to Raymond, and from there into Jackson, destroying the railroad, telegraph, public stores, etc., and push west to rejoin the main force. Orders were given to McPherson accordingly. Sherman was moved forward on the Edwards Station road, crossing Fourteen-Mile Creek at Dillon's plantation; McClernand was moved across the same creek, farther west, sending one division of his corps by the Baldwin's Ferry road as far as the river. At the crossings of Fourteen-Mile Creek both McClernand and Sherman had considerable skirmishing with the enemy to get possession of the crossings.

McPherson met the enemy near Raymond, two brigades strong, under Gregg and Walker, on the same day; engaged him, and, after several hours' hard fighting, drove him, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many threw down their arms and deserted. My position at this time was with Sherman's Corps, some seven miles west of Raymond, and about the center of the army.

On the night of May 12, after orders had been given for the corps of McClernand and Sherman to march toward the railroad by parallel roads, the former in the direction of Edwards Station and the latter to a point on the railroad between Edwards Station and Bolton, the order was changed, and both were directed to move toward Raymond. This was in consequence of the enemy having retreated toward Jackson after his defeat at Raymond, and of information that reinforcements were daily arriving at Jackson, and that Gen. Joe Johnston was hourly expected there to take command in person. I therefore determined to make sure of that place and leave no enemy in my rear.

McPherson moved on the 13th to Clinton, destroyed the railroad and telegraph, and captured some important dispatches from General Pemberton to General Gregg, who had commanded the day before in the battle of Raymond. Sherman moved to a parallel position on the Mississippi Springs and Jackson road. McClernand moved to a point near Raymond.

The next day Sherman and McPherson moved their entire force toward Jackson. The rain fell in torrents all the night before and continued until about noon of that day, making the roads at first slippery, and then miry. Notwithstanding, the troops marched in excellent order, without straggling and in the best of spirits, about fourteen miles, and engaged the enemy about 12 m. near Jackson. McClernand occupied Clinton with one division, Mississippi Springs with another, Raymond with a third, and had his fourth division and Blair's Division, of Sherman's Corps, with a wagon train, still in the rear near New Auburn, while McArthur, with one brigade of his division, of McPherson's Corps, was moving toward Raymond on the Utica road. It was not the intention to move these forces any nearer Jackson, but to have them in a position where they would be in supporting distance if the resistance at Jackson should prove more obstinate than there seemed reason to expect.

The enemy marched out the bulk of his force on the Clinton road, and engaged McPherson's Corps, about two and one-half miles from the city. A small force of artillery and infantry took a strong position in front of Sherman, about the same distance out. By a determined advance of our skirmishers, these latter were soon driven within their rifle-pits, just outside the city. It was impossible to ascertain the strength of the enemy at this part of the line in time to justify an immediate assault; consequently McPherson's two divisions engaged the main bulk of the rebel garrison at Jackson without further aid than the moral support given them by the knowledge the enemy had of a force to the south side of the city and the few infantry and artillery of the enemy posted there to impede Sherman's progress. Sherman soon discovered the weakness of the enemy by sending a reconnoitering party to his right, which also had the effect of causing the enemy to retreat from this part of his line. A few of the artillerists, however, remained in their places, firing upon Sherman's troops until the last moment, evidently instructed to do so, with the expectation of being captured in the end.

On entering the city it was found that the main body of the enemy had retreated north after a heavy engagement of more than two hours with McPherson's Corps, in which he (the enemy) was badly beaten. He was pursued until near night, but without further damage to him.

During that evening I learned that General Johnston, as soon as he had satisfied himself that Jackson was to be attacked, had ordered Pemberton peremptorily to march out from the direction of Vicksburg and attack our rear. Availing myself of this information, I immediately issued orders to McClernand, and Blair of Sherman's Corps, to face their troops toward Bolton, with a view to reaching Edwards Station, marching on different roads converging near Bolton. These troops were admirably located for such a move. McPherson was ordered to retrace his steps early in the morning of the 15th on the Clinton road. Sherman was left in Jackson to destroy the railroads, bridges, factories, workshops, arsenals, and everything valuable for the support of the enemy. This was accomplished in the most effectual manner.

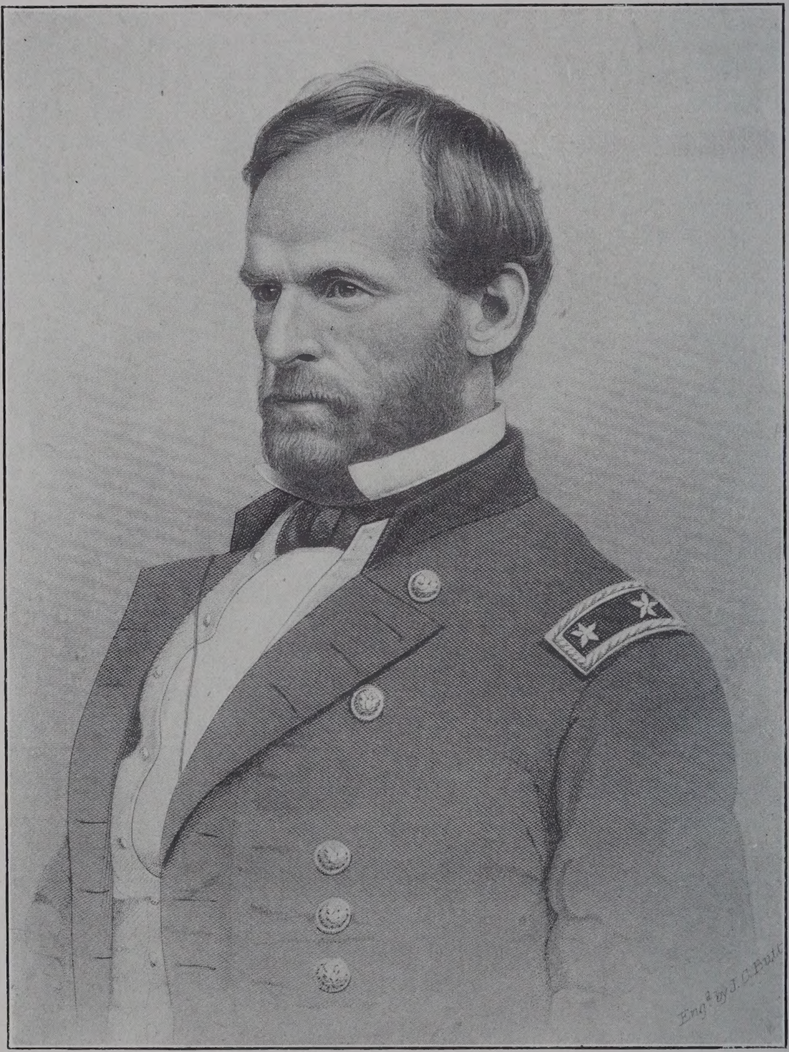
On the afternoon of the 15th, I proceeded as far west as Clinton, through which place McPherson's Corps passed to within supporting distance of Hovey's Division, of McClernand's Corps, which had moved that day on the same road to within one and one-half miles of Bolton.

On reaching Clinton, at 4:45 p. m., I ordered McClernand to move his command early the next morning toward Edwards Depot, marching so as to feel the enemy if he encountered him, but not to bring on a general engagement unless he was confident he was able to defeat him; and also to order Blair to move with him.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, two men, employes on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, who had passed through Pemberton's army the night before, were brought to my headquarters. They stated Pemberton's force to consist of about eighty regiments, with ten batteries of artillery, and that the whole force was estimated by the enemy at about 25,000 men. From them I also learned the positions being taken by the enemy, and his intention of attacking our rear. I had determined to leave one division of Sherman's Corps one day longer in Jackson, but this information determined me to bring his entire command up at once, and I accordingly dispatched him, at 5:30 a. m., to move with all possible speed until he came up with the main force at Bolton. My dispatch reached him at 7:10 a.m., and his advance division was in motion in one hour from that time. A dispatch was sent to Blair at the same time to push forward his division in the direction of Edwards Station with all possible dispatch. McClernand was directed to establish communication between Blair and Osterhaus, of his corps, and keep it up, moving the former to the support of the latter. McPherson was ordered forward, at 5:45 a.m., to join McClernand, and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of my staff, was sent forward to communicate the information received, and with verbal instructions to McClernand as to the disposition of his forces.

At an early hour I left for the advance, and, on arriving at the crossing of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad with the road from Raymond to Bolton, I found McPherson's advance and his pioneer corps engaged in rebuilding a bridge on the former road, that had been destroyed by the cavalry of Osterhaus' Division, that had gone into Bolton the night before. The train of Hovey's Division was at a halt, and blocked up the road from farther advance on the Vicksburg road. I ordered all quartermasters and wagonmasters to draw their teams to one side and make room for the passage of troops. McPherson was brought up by this road.

Passing to the front, I found Hovey's Division, of the 13th Army Corps, at a halt, with our skirmishers and the enemy's pickets near each other. Hovey was bringing his troops into line ready for battle, and could have brought on an engagement at any moment. The enemy had taken up a very strong position on a narrow ridge, his left resting on a height where the road makes a sharp turn to the left, approaching Vicksburg. The top of the ridge and the precipitous hillside to the left of the road are covered by a dense forest and undergrowth. To the right of the road the timber extends a short distance down the hill, and then opens into cultivated fields on a gentle slope and into a valley, extending for a considerable distance. On the road and into the wooded ravine and hillside, Hovey's Division was disposed for the attack. McPherson's two divisions—all of his corps with him on the march from Milliken's Bend, until Ransom's Brigade arrived that day after the battle—were thrown to the right of the road (properly speaking, the enemy's rear), but I would not permit an attack to be commenced by our troops until I could hear from McClernand, who was advancing with four divisions, two of them on a road intersecting the Jackson road, about one mile from where the troops above described were placed, and


Engd by J. C. Buttre

Major General William T. Sherman,
Fifteenth Corps.

about the center of the enemy's line; the other two divisions on a road still north, and nearly the same distance off.

I soon heard from McClernand through members of his staff and my own, whom I had sent to him early in the morning, and found that, by the nearest practicable route of communication, he was two and one-half miles distant. I sent several successive messages to him to push forward with all rapidity. There had been continuous firing between Hovey's skirmishers and the rebel advance, which by 11 o'clock grew into a battle. For some time this division bore the brunt of the conflict; but, finding the enemy too strong for them, at the instance of Hovey, I directed first one and then a second brigade from Crocker's Division to reinforce him. All this time Logan's Division was working upon the enemy's left and rear, and weakened his front attack most wonderfully. The troops here opposing us evidently far outnumbered ours. Expecting McClernand momentarily with four divisions, including Blair's, I never felt a doubt of the result. He did not arrive, however, until the enemy had been driven from the field, after a terrible contest of hours, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded and prisoners, and a number of pieces of artillery.

It was found afterward that the Vicksburg road, after following the ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile, and to where it intersected one of the Raymond roads, turns almost to the west, down the hill and across the valley in which Logan was operating on the rear of the enemy. One brigade of Logan's Division had, unconscious of this important fact, penetrated nearly to this road, and compelled the enemy to retreat to prevent capture. As it was, much of his artillery and Loring's Division of his army were cut off, besides the prisoners captured.

On the call of Hovey for more reinforcements just before the rout of the enemy commenced, I ordered McPherson to move what troops he could by a left flank around to the enemy's front. Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force. I immediately rode forward and found the troops that had been so gallantly engaged for so many hours withdrawn from their advanced position, and were filling their cartridge-boxes. I directed them to use all dispatch, and push forward as soon as possible, explaining to them the position of Logan's Division. Proceeding still farther forward, expecting every moment to see the enemy, and reaching what had been his line, I found he was retreating.

Arriving at the Raymond road, I saw to my left and on the next ridge, a column of troops, which proved to be Carr's Division, and McClernand with it in person; and to the left of Carr, Osterhaus' Division soon afterward appeared, with his skirmishers well in advance. I sent word to Osterhaus that the enemy was in full retreat, and to push up with all haste. The situation was soon explained, after which I ordered Carr to pursue with all speed to Black River, and across it if he could, and to Osterhaus to follow. Some of McPherson's troops had already got into the road in advance; but having marched and engaged the enemy all day, they were fatigued and gave the road to Carr, who continued the pursuit until after dark, capturing a train of cars loaded with commissary and ordnance stores and other property.

The delay in the advance of the troops immediately with McClernand was caused, no doubt, by the enemy presenting a front of artillery and infantry where it was impossible, from the nature of the ground and the density of the forest, to discover his numbers. As it was, the battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, was fought mainly by Hovey's Division, of McClernand's Corps, and Logan's and Quinby's Divisions (the latter commanded by Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker), of McPherson's Corps.

Ransom's Brigade, of McPherson's Corps, came on to the field where the main battle had been fought immediately after the enemy had begun his retreat.

Word was sent to Sherman, at Bolton, of the result of the day's engagement, with directions to turn his corps toward Bridgeport, and to Blair to join him at this latter place.

At daylight on the 17th, the pursuit was renewed, with McClernand's Corps in the advance. The enemy was found strongly posted on both sides of Black River. At this point on Black River the bluffs extend to the water's edge on the west bank. On the east side is an open, cultivated bottom of nearly one mile in width, surrounded by a bayou of stagnant water, from two to three feet in depth and from ten to twenty feet in width, from the river above the railroad to the river below. Following the inside line of this bayou, the enemy had constructed rifle-pits, with the bayou to serve as a ditch on the outside and immediately in front of them. Carr's Division occupied the right in investing this place, and Lawler's Brigade the right of his division. After a few hours' skirmishing, Lawler discovered that by moving a portion of his brigade under cover of the river bank he could get a position from which that place could be successfully assaulted, and ordered a charge accordingly. Notwithstanding the level ground over which a portion of his troops had to pass without cover, and the great obstacle of the ditch in front of the enemy's works, the charge was gallantly and successfully made, and in a few minutes the entire garrison, with seventeen pieces of artillery, were the trophies of this brilliant and daring movement. The enemy on the west bank of the river immediately set fire to the railroad bridge and retreated, thus cutting off all chance of escape for any portion of his forces remaining on the east bank.

Sherman by this time had reached Bridgeport, on Black River, above. The only pontoon train with the expedition was with him. By the morning of the 18th, he had crossed the river, and was ready to march on Walnut Hills. McClernand and McPherson built floating bridges during the night, and had them ready for crossing their commands by 8 a. m. of the 18th.

The march was commenced by Sherman at an early hour by the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road, turning to the right when within three and one-half miles of Vicksburg, to get possession of Walnut Hills and the Yazoo River. This was successfully accomplished before the night of the 18th. McPherson crossed Big Black River above the Jackson road and came into the same road with Sherman, but to his rear. He arrived after nightfall with his advance to where Sherman turned to the right. McClernand moved by the Jackson and Vicksburg road to Mount Albans, and there turned to the left, to get into Baldwin's Ferry road. By this disposition the three army corps covered all the ground their strength would admit of, and by the morning of the 19th the investment of Vicksburg was made as complete as could be by the forces at my command.

During the day there was continuous skirmishing, and I was not without hope of carrying the enemy's works. Relying upon the demoralization of the enemy, in consequence of repeated defeats outside of Vicksburg, I ordered a general assault at 2 p. m. on this day. The 15th Army Corps, from having arrived in front of the enemy's works in time on the 18th to get a good position, were enabled to make a vigorous assault. The 13th and 17th Army Corps succeeded no farther than to gain advanced positions covered from the fire of the enemy.

The 20th and 21st were spent in perfecting communications with our supplies. Most of the troops had been marching and fighting battles for twenty days, on an average of about five days' rations drawn from the commissary department. Though they had not suffered from short rations up to this time, the want of bread to accompany the other rations was beginning to be much felt.

On the 21st, my arrangements for drawing supplies of every description being complete, I determined to make another effort to carry Vicksburg by assault. There were many reasons to determine me to adopt this course. I believed an assault from the position gained by this time could be made successfully. It was known that Johnston was at Canton with the force taken by him from Jackson, reinforced by other troops from the East, and that more were daily reaching him. With the force I then had, a short time must have enabled him to attack me in the rear, and possibly succeeded in raising the siege.

Possession of Vicksburg at that time would have enabled me to have turned upon Johnston and driven him from the State, and possessed myself of all the railroads and practical military highways, thus effectually securing to ourselves all territory west of the Tombigbee, and this before the season was too far advanced for campaigning in this latitude. I would have saved the Government sending large reinforcements, much needed elsewhere; and, finally, the troops themselves were impatient to possess Vicksburg, and would not have worked in the trenches with the same zeal, believing it unnecessary, that they did after their failure to carry the enemy's works.

Accordingly, on the 21st, orders were issued for a general assault on the whole line, to commence at 10 a. m. on the 22d. All the corps commanders set their time by mine, that there should be no difference between them in movement of assault. Promptly at the hour designated the three army corps then in front of the enemy's works commenced the assault. I had taken a commanding position near McPherson's front, and from which I could see all the advancing columns from his corps, and a part of each of Sherman's and McClernand's. A portion of the commands of each succeeded in planting their flags on the outer slopes of the enemy's bastions, and maintained them there until night.

Each corps had many more men than could possibly be used in the assault over such ground as intervened between them and the enemy. More men could only avail in case of breaking through the enemy's line or in repelling a sortie. The assault was gallant in the extreme on the part of all the troops, but the enemy's position was too strong, both naturally and artificially, to be taken in that way.

At every point assaulted, and at all of them at the same time, the enemy was able to show all the force his works would cover.

The assault failed, I regret to say, with much loss on our side in killed and wounded, but without weakening the confidence of the troops in their ability to ultimately succeed.

No troops succeeded in entering any of the enemy's works with the exception of Sergeant Griffith, of the 21st (22d) Iowa Volunteers, and some eleven privates of the same regiment. Of these none returned, except the sergeant and possibly one man. The work entered by him, from its position, could give us no practical advantage, unless others to the right and left of it were carried and held at the same time.

About 12 m. I received a dispatch from McClernand that he was hard pressed at several points, in reply to which I directed him to reinforce the points hard pressed from such troops as he had that were not engaged. I then rode around to Sherman and had just reached there when I received a second dispatch from McClernand, stating positively and unequivocally that he was in possession of, and still held, two of the enemy's forts; that the American flag then waved over them, and asking me to have Sherman and McPherson make a diversion in his favor. This dispatch I showed Sherman, who immediately ordered a renewal of the assault on his front. I also sent an answer to McClernand, directing him to order up McArthur to his assistance, and started immediately to the position I had just left on McPherson's line, to convey to him the information from McClernand by this last dispatch, that he might make the diversion requested. Before reaching McPherson, I met a messenger with a third dispatch from McClernand, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., May 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GENERAL: We have gained the enemy's intrenchments at several points, but are brought to a stand. I have sent word to McArthur to re-enforce me if he can. Would it not be best to concentrate the whole or a part of his command at this point?

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have received your dispatch. My troops are all engaged, and I cannot withdraw any to re-enforce others.

The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the 13th Army Corps than I believed it possible for the commander of it to have. I could not see his possession of forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his dispatches, up to the time I left it, which was between 12 m. and 1 p. m., and I expressed doubts of their correctness, which doubts the facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed. At the time I could not disregard his reiterated statements, for they might possibly be true; and that no possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be allowed to escape through fault of mine, I ordered Quinby's Division, which was all of McPherson's Corps then present but four brigades, to report to McClernand, and notified him of the order. I showed his dispatches to McPherson, as I had to Sherman, to satisfy him of the necessity of an active diversion on their part to hold as much force in their fronts as possible. The diversion was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list fully 50 per cent., without advancing our position or giving us other advantages.

About 3:50 p. m. I received McClernand's fourth dispatch, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant,
Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch in regard to General Quinby's divisioon and General McArthur's division. As soon as they arrive I will press the enemy with all possible speed, and doubt not I will force my way through. I have lost no ground. My men are in two of the enemy's forts, but they are commanded by rifle-pits in the rear. Several prisoners have been taken, who intimate that the rear is strong. At this moment I am hard pressed.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

The assault of this day proved the quality of the soldiers of this army. Without entire success, and with a heavy loss, there was no murmuring or complaining; no falling back, nor other evidence of demoralization.

After the failure of the 22d, I determined upon a regular siege. The troops being now fully awake to the necessity of this, worked diligently and cheerfully. The work progressed rapidly and satisfactorily until July 3, when all was about ready for a final assault.

There was a great scarcity of engineer officers in the beginning, but under the skilled superintendence of Capt. F. E. Prime, of the

Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of my staff, and Capt. C. B. Comstock, of the Engineer Corps, who joined this command during the siege, such practical experience was gained as would enable any division of this army hereafter to conduct a siege with considerable skill in the absence of regular engineer officers.

On the afternoon of July 3, a letter was received from Lieutenant General Pemberton, commanding the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which are herewith transmitted, resulted in the surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburg at 10 a. m., July 4, 1863, on the following terms:

The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole, signed by himself; officers to be allowed their side-arms and private baggage, and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food, and thirty wagons to transport such articles as could not well be carried.

These terms I regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them North, which at that time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand, and the expense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against Johnston, who was threatening us from the direction of Jackson, and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to General Pemberton's letter of the morning of the 3d, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation.

The particulars and incidents of the siege will be contained in the reports of division and corps commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received.

I brought forward during the siege, in addition to Lauman's Division and four regiments previously ordered from Memphis, (W. S.) Smith's and Kimball's Divisions, of the 16th Army Corps, and assigned Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn to command of the same.

On June 11, Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron's Division, from the Department of the Missouri arrived, and on the 14th two divisions of the 9th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, commanding, arrived. This increase in my force enabled me to make the investment most complete, and at the same time left me a large reserve to watch the movements of Johnston. Herron's Division was put into position on the extreme left, south of the city, and Lauman's Division was placed between Herron and McClernand. Smith's and Kimball's Divisions and Parke's Corps were sent to Haynes' Bluff. This place I had fortified on the land side, and every preparation made to resist a heavy force. Johnston crossed Big Black River with a portion of his force, and everything indicated that he would make an attack about June 25. Our position in front of Vicksburg having been made as strong against a sortie from the enemy as his works were against assault, I placed Major General Sherman in command of all the troops designated to look after Johnston. The force intended to operate against Johnston, in addition to that at Haynes' Bluff, was one division from each of the 13th, 15th and 17th Army Corps and Lauman's Division. Johnston, however, not attacking, I determined to attack him the moment Vicksburg was in our possession, and accordingly notified Sherman that I should again make an assault on Vicksburg at daylight on the 6th, and for him to have up supplies of all descriptions, ready to move upon receipt of orders, if the assault should prove a success. His preparations were immediately made, and when the place surrendered on the 4th—two days earlier than I had fixed for the attack—Sherman was found ready, and moved at once with a force increased by the remainder of both the 13th and 15th Army Corps, and is at present investing Jackson, where Johnston has made a stand.

In the march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from Government stores, only five days' rations were issued, and three days' of these were taken in haversacks at the start, and were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country. The country was abundantly supplied with corn, bacon, beef and mutton. The troops enjoyed excellent health, and no army ever appeared in better spirits or felt more confident of success.

In accordance with previous instructions, Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut started Col. (now Brig. Gen.) B. H. Grierson with a cavalry force from La Grange, Tenn., to make a raid through the central portion of the State of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and other public property, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack on Vicksburg.

On April 17, this expedition started, and arrived at Baton Rouge on May 2, having successfully traversed the whole State of Mississippi. This expedition was skillfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Colonel Grierson and all of his command. The notice given this raid by the Southern press confirms our estimate of its importance. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Colonel Grierson's report is herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without an expression of thankfulness for my good fortune in being placed in co-operation with an officer of the navy who accords to every move that seems for the interest and success of our arms his hearty and energetic support. Admiral Porter and the very efficient officers under him have ever shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support, my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

Capt. J. W. Shirk, commanding the Tuscumbia, was especially active, and deserving of the highest commendation for his personal attention to the repairing of the damage done our transports by the Vicksburg batteries.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
Port Gibson	130	718	5
Fourteen-Mile Creek (skirmish)	4	24	....
Raymond	69	341	32
Jackson	40	240	6
Champion's Hill	426	1,842	189
Big Black Railroad Bridge	29	242	2
Vicksburg	545	3,688	303

Note: See general summary, page 172.

Of the wounded, many were but slightly wounded and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

My personal staff and chiefs of departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.

In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Company A, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. E. D. Osband commanding. This company has been on duty with me as an escort company since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rendered valuable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing and promptness. It would not be overstating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment.

For the brilliant achievements recounted in this report, the Army of the Tennessee, their comrades of the 9th Army Corps, Herron's Division of the Army of the Frontier, and the navy cooperating with them, deserve the highest honors their country can award.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. J. C. Kelton,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

HEADQUARTERS.
VICKSBURG, MISS., July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant,
Commanding United States Forces, etc.

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for——[†] hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number, to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient.

I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be handed you under a flag of truce by Maj. Gen. J. S. Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., July 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
Commanding Confederate Forces, etc.

GENERAL: Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice for several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, etc.

The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no terms other than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

[†] In Pemberton's report, "several."

(Inclosure No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., July 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: In conformity with agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, etc.:

On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at 8 a.m. to-morrow. As soon as rolls can be made out, and paroles signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their side-arms and clothing, and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, counting two two-horse or mule teams as one, will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along.

The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and soldiers as fast as they become able to travel.

The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

(Inclsoure No. 4.)

HEADQUARTERS,
VICKSBURG, MISS., July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant,
Commanding United States Forces, etc.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms of capitulation for this garrison and post.

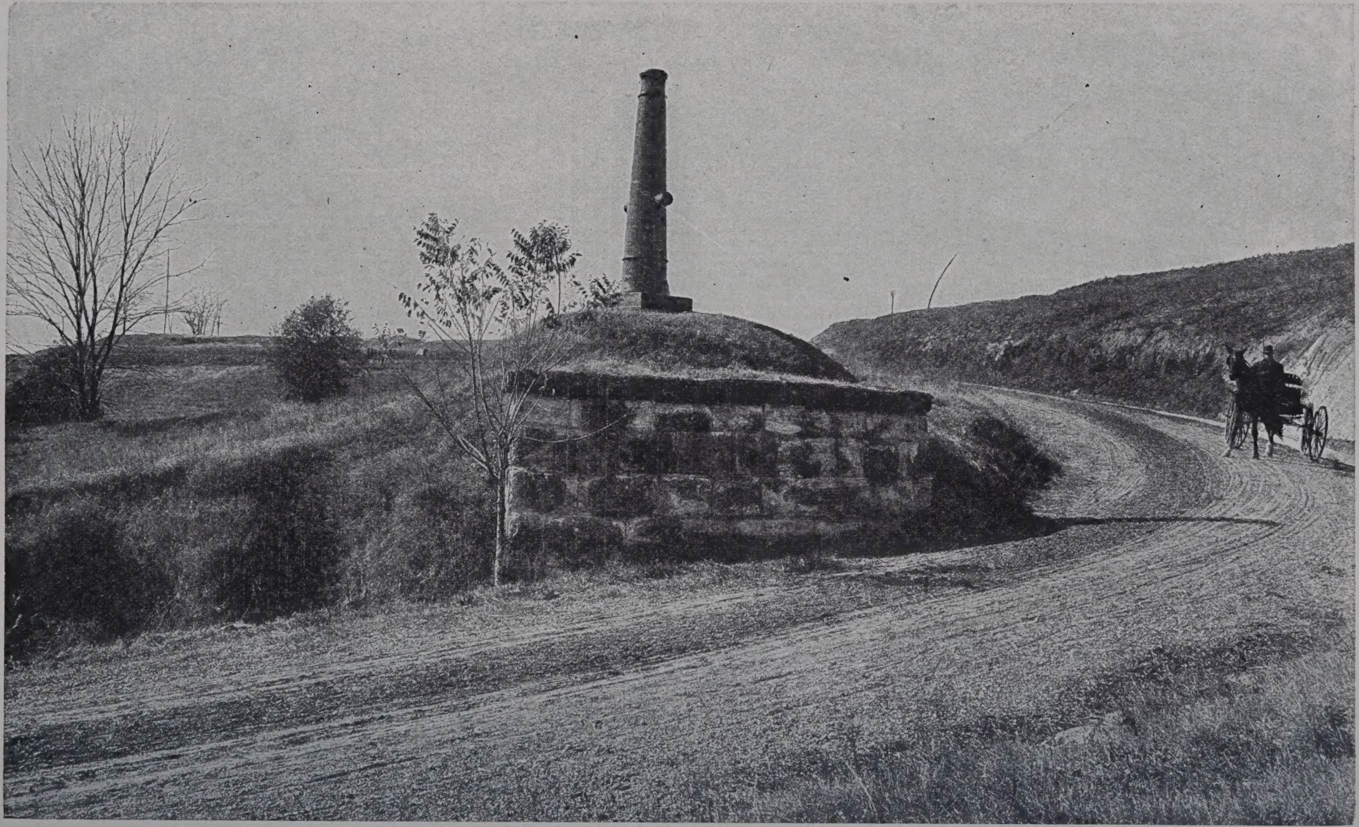
In the main, your terms are accepted; but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us.

At 10 a.m. tomorrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms, stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession.

Officers to retain their side-arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General.



Site of Interview between Generals Grant and Pemberton on the afternoon of July 3, 1863.

(Inclosure No. 5.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS., July 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 3. The amendment proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time.

Again, I can make no stipulations with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under any restraint by stipulations. The property which officers will be allowed to take with them will be as stated in my proposition of last evening; that is, officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each.

If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack arms at 10 a.m., and then return to the inside, and there remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it.

Should no notification be received of your acceptance of my terms by 9 a.m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and shall act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags should be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

(Inclosure No. 6.)

HEADQUARTERS,
VICKSBURG, MISS., July 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant,
Commanding United States Forces, etc.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, and in reply to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN THE UNION FORCES DURING THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG, MAY 1-JULY 4, 1863.

(Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.)

ENGAGEMENTS.	Killed.		Wounded		Captured or Missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Battle of Port Gibson, Thompson's Hill, or Magnolia Church, May 1	1	130	44	675		25	875
Skirmish on the South Fork of Bayou Pierre, May 2			1				1
Skirmishes on the North Fork of Bayou Pierre, at Willow Springs, Ingraham's Heights, Jones' Cross-Roads, Forty Hills, and Hankinson's Ferry, May 3		1	1	8			10
Engagement at Raymond, May 12	7	59	17	322	2	35	442
Skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12		6		24			30
Engagement at Jackson, May 14	2	40	14	237		7	300
Battle of Champion's Hill or Baker's Creek, May 16	27	383	108	1,736	4	183	2,441
Engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17	3	36	16	221		3	279
Skirmish at Bridgeport, May 17				1			1
Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18, 20, and 21	3	40	14	180		2	239
Assault on Vicksburg, May 19	10	147	65	712	1	7	942
Assault on Vicksburg, May 22	37	465	173	2,377	1	146	3,199
Siege of Vicksburg, May 23-July 4	8	96	20	399	1	6	530
Skirmish at Liverpool Landing, Near Yazoo City May 23		1		3			4
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, May 24				1			1
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, May 29				4			4
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, June 4		2		10			12
Skirmish at Birdsong Ferry, June 12				1			1
Skirmish at Birdsong Ferry, June 18						2	2
Action at Hill's Plantation, near Bear Creek, June 22		10	1	8	1	27	47
Skirmish at Edwards Station, July 1				2			2
Total	98	1,416	474	6,921	10	443	9,362

The Indiana Soldier at Vicksburg.

A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE PART TAKEN BY INDIANA TROOPS DURING THE CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE, MARCH 29–JULY 4, 1863.

During the latter part of March, 1863, General Grant began the concentration of his forces at Milliken's Bend, and set on foot a movement to New Carthage, where he hoped to effect a passage across the Mississippi, below the Vicksburg batteries.

McPherson came down from Lake Providence and the Yazoo Pass, whither he had lately dispatched part of his corps. Sherman arrived from Steele's Bayou. Hurlbut sent forward every man who could be spared from the rear. Boats were brought from Chicago and St. Louis.

By the 29th of March the roads by way of Richmond were considered sufficiently dried, as the distance was but about twenty miles, and on that day orders were issued for McClernand to move his corps without tents, blankets, or baggage of any kind.

Osterhaus took the lead with his division, sending a detachment in advance to capture Richmond, reported to be fortified by a small force, and to explore the route. The detachment was under the command of Colonel Bennett, formerly Major in the 36th, and always an officer of excellent ability and character, and consisted of the 69th Indiana, a section of artillery and a portion of the 2d Illinois Cavalry. Bennett started at 7 on the morning of the 31st, directed his course toward the west, and gathering up, for future necessity, all the boats he could find in the watery region through which his road led him, reached Roundaway Bayou at 2 in the afternoon. He dislodged the enemy from the further bank, took possession of Richmond, and from that point turned his course southward. He was stopped by a break in the levee of Bayou Vidal, which, uniting with the Mississippi, encircled New Carthage, and made approach undesirable, as well as impossible. The 49th soon came up. Explorations were at once instituted in search of a clue through the maze of water-courses. General Osterhaus, with Captain Garretson's company, made a voyage on the Opossum (a gunboat built by the 69th, and armed with two howitzers), propelling it with oars through a forest to the Mississippi levee, gained a position on a plot of twenty acres, whose elevation had preserved it from the general overflow, and awaited there the arrival of the 49th Regiment, and of the residue of the 69th. But neither these regiments nor any other attempted to follow, and the little force remained on the isolated spot five days, protecting itself, by sham artillery, which it made from the smokepipes of the Indianola, and by its two real howitzers, from a threatening gunboat on the river, and a body of rebels at Hard Times, a mile or two below.

Meantime, General Osterhaus, continuing his explorations, met General Hovey, also on a voyage of discovery, with three men, in a skiff. The two generals compared notes, and reported a practicable route round Bayou Vidal to Perkins' plantation, on the Mississippi, thirty-five miles from Milliken's Bend.

Osterhaus and Carr made roads, as far as roads were made, at the beginning of the movement. The 18th Indiana headed Carr's Division, marching in single file on the levees, with water on either side, or moving on flatboats and rafts, made with tedious delay. Hovey's division was in the rear when it started, but passed to the right of Osterhaus and Carr as the march progressed, and gained the van. It built more than two thousand feet of bridging in four days, and cut two miles of military road through an almost impassable swamp, men working for hours up to their necks in water. Capt. George W. Jackson, of the 34th Indiana, with his pioneer corps, was distinguished in the herculean labor.

McPherson followed McClernand, but on account of the tedious character of the march Sherman was directed to remain at Milliken's Bend until further orders.

To carry the troops across the river and to protect their landing, eight gunboats and three transports ran the batteries. Although the night was dark, they were speedily discovered, and the river was made lighter than day by the glare of burning houses on both shores, while all the artillery on both bluffs opened. Nobody was killed, and but few were wounded, though many of the boats were broken to pieces and men were picked up from pieces of floating wrecks.

Another night, April 26, six unprotected transports made the fiery voyage. As had been the case with the former expedition, the crews refused to venture, and their places were promptly supplied by volunteers from the army. Logan's Division, which had not yet begun the march, rapidly manned the vessels, our 23d furnishing seventy hands. Men seldom do a nobler thing than to volunteer a dangerous and untried service, in addition to known and allotted duties of the most exacting character.

The army, meantime, moved down to Hard Times Landing, making the distance traversed from Milliken's Bend seventy miles, and there awaited transportation.

General Grant now endeavored to distract the attention of the rebels while he should effect a landing and gain a position in the rear of Vicksburg. He gave directions for an extended cavalry raid, and a demonstration in force on Haynes' Bluff. The former was performed by Illinois soldiers under the lead of Grierson, and cut from La Grange, through the center of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge. The latter was made by Sherman, with the 15th Corps and so much of the fleet as lay at the mouth of the Yazoo.

Accepting the guidance of events as they opened, without any attempt to hold to an arbitrary plan, General Grant was quite successful in effecting a landing. During five hours of the 29th of April, as large a portion of McClernand's Corps as could be crowded on the boats waited in front of Grand Gulf, with the expectation of assaulting that strong position, when Admiral Porter should have succeeded in silencing its guns. Happily the guns were not affected by Porter's fire, fierce, heavy and well-directed though it was, and the army was spared a repetition of the murderous scene enacted before Chickasaw Bluffs. The troops debarked and marched to a point below, where they re-embarked and crossed the river on transports and gunboats which had run the Grand Gulf guns uninjured. They were landed at Bruinsburg, and as soon as landed were supplied with three days' rations in their haversacks and started toward the bluffs, three miles inland, where it was possible for the enemy to make a strong defense. Benton's Brigade pushed out in advance without waiting for rations, a detail at the river following after several hours, each stout-hearted fellow trudging along under the broiling sun with a cracker box, a hundred pounds in weight, on his shoulders.

Benton's Brigade was in Carr's Division, and included the Indiana 8th, Colonel Shunk, and 18th, Colonel Washburn, and the 1st Battery, Captain Klauss.

Osterhaus' Division followed Carr's; Hovey's came next in order, and A. J. Smith's brought up the rear of McClernand's Corps.

Hovey's Division was more largely Indianian than any other in Grant's army. In General McGinnis' Brigade were the 11th, Colonel Macauley; the 24th, Colonel Spicely; 34th, Colonel Cameron, and 46th, Colonel Bringhurst. The 47th, Colonel McLaughlin, was in General Slack's Brigade. Company C of the 1st Indiana Cavalry was General Hovey's escort.

The 69th, Colonel Bennett; 49th, Colonel Keigwin, and 54th, Colonel Mansfield, were in Osterhaus' Division.

In Burbridge's Brigade, of A. J. Smith's Division, were the 16th, 60th and 67th.

Two of McPherson's divisions followed McClernand's Corps. His remaining division joined him several days later. The 23d, 48th and 59th Indiana were in McPherson's Corps. The 97th was also one of his regiments, but it had been left in Moscow, Tennessee.

All the regimental officers were on foot, and continued on foot during the succeeding day, in consequence of an order forbidding them to bring their horses across the river. Neither officers nor men carried more than their blankets. Many had only a rubber poncho.

After midnight, and about eight miles from Bruinsburg, the enemy began to give evidence that he was not unobservant, assailing the van with artillery and a light infantry fire. Klauss hastened his battery to the front, and replied. The fire continued with something of the character of question and answer through nearly two hours, when there was an entire lull.

Noah Havens, a scout of the 18th, crept within the hostile lines, and ascertained that the enemy was withdrawing; but as the moon had set, and it was quite dark, no effort was made to follow. The troops rested on their arms, and marched again at daylight.

The march led through an exceedingly broken region, down deep ravines, up abrupt heights, and, where the country was not opened in plantations, through heavy timber, tall and strong wild cane, and other tangled underbrush. The roads, however, were hard and most delightful after the oozy soil of Louisiana; and, in spite of the bloody days they knew were now close upon them, the soldiers were enraptured with the luxuriance and splendor of magnolias, oleanders and wild roses.

It was the first day of May, and in the serene and cool morning twilight, promised to be the loveliest of May days. But the sun rose blazing hot, and poured his blinding rays directly in the face of the troops.

The march was toward Port Gibson, the possession of which would force the enemy to evacuate Grand Gulf. The road dividing, Osterhaus advanced on the left, and Carr, Hovey and Smith directed their movement toward the right. General Benton still led the head of Carr's column. Major Brady, of the 8th, with a company from each regiment of the brigade, skirmished in front of his line. Captain Klauss kept all his guns firing. Following the enemy from height to height, Benton's troops reached a deep, dark ravine, and wound and climbed through it in single file. Beyond it the rebels made a resolute stand, and Benton formed line of battle on a ridge, the 18th on his left, near a little church, Magnolia church; the 8th on his right, and two Illinois regiments in his center. Firing grew hot, the enemy threatening, now the front and now the flank, and, with a battery directly before the 18th, sweeping the line.

Stone's Brigade was soon engaged on Benton's left. Hovey hastened forward to his right, but restrained by instructions not to join in the battle until supported by Smith's, the hindmost division, he waited a long and anxious half hour, during which his troops lay behind the crest of the ridge. When Smith came up, Hovey pushed forward through a narrow, deep gulch chocked with vines and cane, and as soon as Slack's Brigade and the left of McGinnis' had gained the front, Klauss having pointed cut to him the rebel battery with a line of rebel heads in its rear, he gave the order to Colonel Cameron, and a few moments later, to the residue of his division, to charge bayonets. The troops obeyed, charging over fences, pitching over logs, tearing through bamboo. Cameron's voice, ''Come on, my brave boys!'' Colonel Spicely shouting, ''Come on! Come on!'' the deportment of all the officers, and the sight of the breaking rebel line, animated them to the highest pitch.

Our 46th ran over the colors of the 23d Alabama. Captain Charles, of the 18th, leaped upon a cannon and claimed it as his trophy. Amos Nagle, of the 18th, killed the color-bearer of the 15th Arkansas, and captured his colors, inscribed all over with the names of battles—''Oak Hill,'' ''Elk Horn,'' ''Corinth,'' ''Hatchie Ridge.'' A triumphant shout reverberated among the hills.

Colonel McLaughlin, with the 47th, held a conspicuous position on the right of Slack's Brigade, and after the charge repeatedly repulsed a flanking force.

At last the whole Confederate line fell back. Hovey's Division paused to take breath and to exchange congratulations. The early and swift success was a good omen.

It was impossible to pursue the rebels with rapidity, and when they were next confronted, they were strongly posted in a creek bottom, protected by trees and bushes, and commanding the approach, which was over open fields and exposed slopes. A short halt for rest and water was followed by a resolute advance; and a terrible conflict, lasting an hour and thirty-seven minutes, by utter defeat to the enemy.

On the road to the left, General Osterhaus, with the 49th Indiana deployed as skirmishers, encountered pickets at 6 o'clock, and soon came in front of heavy hostile lines. The 49th charged single-handed on a battery and captured it.

As he endeavored to push on, he replaced the 49th by the 120th Ohio, and the 120th by the 69th Indiana. The last lay on a ridge, somewhat isolated, at 3 in the afternoon, and had there a spirited fight with an attacking force of double its number. During a cessation of the combat, the 69th sang ''Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys.'' At length, reinforced by the 49th and the 120th Ohio, it routed the opposing force.

A Bivouac of the Dead.

Osterhaus' column, however, was too light for the force opposed to it, and though he fought well, he made little advance until reinforced by a brigade from Logan's Division. The 23d Indiana was in Logan's advance, and engaged the enemy as soon as it appeared on the field.

The battle of Port Gibson continued through the entire day, and was exceedingly wearisome, as much on account of the maneuvering which the tactics of the enemy necessitated, as because of the severity of the fight. Many men in the 24th were barefoot and could not walk without difficulty. They had been supplied with shoes at Helena, but had already worn them out. Ill-fitted as it was from this circumstance to move rapidly, the regiment was hurried from Hovey to Osterhaus, and from Osterhaus back to Hovey, crashing through cane, and at one time supporting the 29th Wisconsin, under a heavy fire from a concealed force.

General Burbridge reached the ground at 7 in the morning, and forming in the rear of Hovey, constituted his reserve. He shifted ground rapidly, as weak points presented themselves, and late in the afternoon advanced to the extreme front and drove the enemy from the last hill he attempted to hold. At night, his brigade sank down exhausted, not having had a mouthful of food since the previous evening.

The troops slept on their arms. In the morning they found their front clear, the rebels having retreated across Bayou Pierre.

Our loss in the battle of Port Gibson was 130 killed, 718 wounded. Of these a large proportion were Indianians. The 8th lost 32; the 11th, 25; the 23d, 25; the 24th, 23; the 18th, 98, or one-fifth of the regiment; the 69th, 71; the 46th, 43. The number who fell in the 34th, 47th and 49th is unknown.

The conduct of the Indiana troops in the battle of Port Gibson received high commendation. ''Indiana continues to be glorified in her sons,'' said General Carr in his report.

Hovey's Division suffered a loss of 308. It captured 400 prisoners and four guns. The whole number captured was 580 men, with six guns and four flags.

General Grant had 19,000 men engaged. The Confederates had not 8,000, until in the afternoon they received reinforcements from Vicksburg. Their positions, however, were exceedingly strong.

Early in the morning of the second, McClernand's troops pushed on two miles and entered Port Gibson, finding it evacuated. The enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, and burnt the bridge over the South fork. A heavy detail rebuilt the bridge, more than 120 feet long, tearing down houses for timber, and working with great rapidity, though waist deep in water. Meanwhile, McPherson effected a crossing and continued the pursuit, reaching the bridge over the North fork in time to extinguish the flames and save all but the planks, which were soon relaid, pressing on to Hankinson's Ferry on the Big Black, fifteen miles from Port Gibson, and taking several hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back with great reluctance through a country that afforded him every advantage.

General Grant rode in person to Grand Gulf on the third, finding that post also evacuated by the rebels, and the naval force in possession. Thirteen heavy guns, which it had been impossible for the enemy to withdraw, fell into his hands. He now set himself to the task of gathering up his strength for further progress. Since leaving Milliken's Bend his army had marched by night and by day, through mud and rain and burning heat. Since leaving Bruinsburg it had been constantly engaged in battle or in skirmishing. But it had not murmured nor straggled, it was now nearly thirty thousand strong, with the prospect of the early addition of Sherman's Corps, and it had gained that for which it had been for five months ineffectually struggling, a foothold in the rear of Vicksburg. Grierson's raid had done all that was desired in distracting the attention of the enemy. Sherman's feint had accomplished its purpose.

Thus far the prospect was inexpressibly encouraging. But it had a very dark side. General Pemberton was in Vicksburg and along the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad with many thousand men. General Johnston was on his way to Jackson, where reinforcements were constanly arriving from the South and collecting from the North and East. If Grant met these forces united, they might easily overwhelm him; if he succeeded in striking one separate, the disengaged force could cut his line of communication with the Mississippi. President Lincoln disapproved, and General Halleck was opposed, both desiring that he should turn his efforts against Port Hudson. His subordinate officers were full of doubt and misgiving. Sherman, one of the most daring, had offered an earnest remonstrance before the expedition started from Milliken's Bend, and his views remained unchanged.

It may be supposed that General Grant weighed the question well. It is certain that he was resolute in his determination to advance. He was rapid in his preparations. Meantime, the army lay on the Big Black, with the exception of strong reconnoitering parties, which pushed out on the west side of the river, within six miles of Vicksburg.

On the 8th of May Steele's and Tuttle's Divisions of Sherman's Corps arrived. The army immediately began to move out. On the 11th all preliminaries were consummated, and Grant solved one of the greatest difficulties, the question of defending his line of communication, in Alexander's style of cutting the Gordian knot. He swung loose from his base, and, being supplied with hard bread, coffee and salt, became dependent on the country for other rations. To prevent the union of the rebel forces, he directed his march toward the northeast. McClernand had the right, moving on a ridge; McPherson the left, hugging the Black, and Sherman the rear, following on both roads. In Sherman's Corps were the 83d and 93d Indiana.

The enemy fell back, lightly skirmishing, until the 12th, when, two miles south of Raymond, General Gregg, with artillery and infantry, about 5,000 strong, took a positive stand. His artillery, on an elevation, commanded the approach, and his infantry was wholly hidden by a thick woods bordering a small stream.

The relative position of Grant's Corps had changed, and McPherson was now on the right. In his advance was Logan, and in Logan's advance was the 23d Indiana, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Davis. Logan moved briskly to meet the fire of the enemy. The fight which followed was severe. It lasted two hours and a half, and threatened at one time to be disastrous, but was, in the end, a complete victory. The First Brigade of Crocker's Division, in which were the 48th and 59th Indiana, reached the ground just in time to lend wings to the already flying rebels. The 48th took position under a shower of shot and shell, which wounded several, but killed none. The 23d went into the field 375 strong, rank and file, and lost 132, 18 killed 87 wounded and 27 captured; nevertheless it maintained its place in the line of battle. The entire loss was 442. The rebels lost 405, killed and wounded, and 415 captured. General Grant called the battle of Raymond one of the hardest small battles of the war.

Resting that night in Raymond, McPherson resumed the march early the next morning, through Clinton, and destroying the railroad. Sherman advanced at the same time on the direct road from Raymond. Their movements were so timed as to enable them to press simultaneously upon Jackson from the southwest. On the 14th, they were marching vigorously in the midst of pouring rain, when several pieces of artillery, advantageously posted, gave notice that Jackson was not to be tamely surrendered. The 1st and 2d Brigades of Crocker's Division, which was in McPherson's advance, immediately took position, distant about one mile from the rebel line of battle. The 48th was posted near the right of the line, in a cornfield. The 59th was on the extreme right. Thick and fast came shells and balls, but, as for the most part they passed harmlessly over, they were only a subject of merriment to the brave men, who were anxiously awaiting the order to advance. Soon it came. With fixed bayonets, they moved to the charge. Drenched to the skin, and weary with marching over miry and slippery roads, they nevertheless went forward on double-quick, shout answering shout throughout the line. Passing over one hill, they rapidly began the ascent of another, on which the enemy was posted, dashing to the ground fences that intervened, and never flinching under a leaden hail. They gained the heights. The enemy broke and fled. They pursued into Jackson. The skirmishers of the 59th Indiana, under Captain Simpson, were the first to enter the city, and the tattered flag of the 59th was the first to wave over the capitol of Mississippi.

The same night Sherman reached the city, having broken the force below him by pressing both the front and the left flank.

McPherson's loss in his fight before Jackson was 265. He inflicted a loss of 845 upon the enemy, seventeen pieces of artillery and a large amount of army stores.

General Grant, who accompanied Sherman to Jackson, faced about the next morning, moving McPherson's Corps along the line of the railroad towards Edwards Station, which is half way between Vicksburg and Jackson, and ordering McClernand, who, with Blair's Division, was now in the vicinity of Raymond, in the same direction. The sudden turn was due to intelligence which Grant had received that General Johnston had, on the day of his retreat from Jackson, the 14th, ordered Pemberton to move with all the force he could muster, at least 25,000 men, upon Grant's rear.

On the evening of the 15th, Pemberton, having become aware of the loss of Jackson and the retreat of Johnston, and having al[illegible] freed himself of encumbrances by sending his train back to Vicksburg, took up an immensely strong position a few miles east of Edwards' Station. His line was about four miles long. His left, and the key to his position, was on Champion's Hill, which rises sixty to seventy feet above the surrounding country. Its bald top afforded his artillery a wide sweep, while its wooded and precipitous sides threatened to hold entangled an advancing force.

General Grant immediately sent back for Sherman, whom he had left in Jackson to destroy the railroad and rolling stock, in order to prevent the possible use of that place in the future for the concentration of forces in his rear; he ordered McPherson, who was moving north of the Vicksburg road and parallel to it, and McClernand, who was southeast with Blair, Carr and Osterhaus, to hasten up; and directed Hovey, who was sweeping on toward the enemy's center, and not far from it, with right and left unprotected, to hold off. McPherson found no difficulty in carrying his order into effect. McClernand met with some detention. Hovey was already and inevitably within the outer limits of the maelstrom of battle.

It was about 9 in the morning, and while his skirmishers were engaged with the enemy's pickets, that Hovey formed his line, McGinnis on his right, Slack on his left. The skirmishers gradually drew together; their firing, from being warm at intervals, became incessant. It was necessarily supported by the masses on either side. Against Hovey were two or three times his number, yet he persisted in crossing two cornfields, and in ascending an open slope, and he succeeded in pushing the rebels from their first line of protecting woods. He was nobly seconded by his subordinate officers, as they were by their men. Seldom, perhaps never, was a battle more earnestly fought. Vicksburg, so long striven for, was understood to hang in the balance of this day, as it was the garrison of the city which contested the field. Two batteries were captured—the 11th Indiana and the 29th Wisconsin, with a desperate struggle, taking one, and the 46th assisting in the capture of the other.

McPherson, shortly after the opening of the contest, reached the ground. He advanced one brigade after another of Crocker's Division to Hovey's support, while with Logan's Division he fell upon the enemy's left and threatened his rear. If Carr, Osterhaus and Blair had come up on the right, according to orders, Hovey would not have found the pressure on his front more than he was able to bear. Even without them he stood and withstood, bravely advancing and skilfully retreating, until the sun, in the east when the battle was joined, declined toward the western horizon.

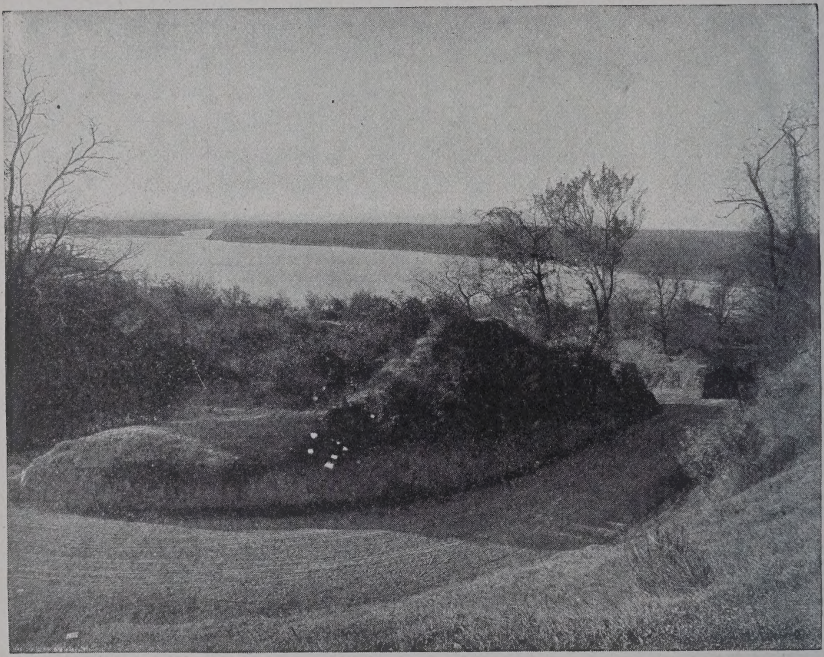
Lieutenant Colonel Swaim, of the 34th Indiana, fell mortally wounded, and with Colonel Macauley, who was dangerously wounded, was carried from the field.

Lieutenant Colonel Barter, of the 24th, seizing the falling colors of his regiment, was shot in his right arm.

When out of ammunition, the men of several regiments in Slack's and McGinnis' Brigades supplied themselves from the cartridge-boxes of their dead and wounded comrades.

It is impossible to enumerate the brave deeds which were done, or the brave men who fell. Men and officers all, and equally, did their duty.

Hovey's troops swayed, rising and falling like a sea lashing the shore; receding at last, though temporarily, before overpowering force, and leaving the captured guns, spiked, behind. Hovey turned his backward movement to the best account, to triumph, indeed, by massing his artillery on high ground at his right and raining on the rushing Rebels an enfilading fire. The advancing host was checked. One more charge was made upon it. Exultant cheers proclaimed the success of that last desperate onset and the proud delight of the victors. Then they were withdrawn. Hovey rode along their thinned and broken ranks as they rested. He stopped in front of his old regiment, the 24th, missing many a familiar face. "Where are the rest of my boys?" "They are lying over there," replied the men to whom he spoke, pointing to the hollow across which the division had rushed forth and back according as it drove or was driven, and had at last made the decisive charge. General Hovey turned his horse and rode away weeping.



View from Connecting Avenue.

Showing Place where the "Cincinnati" Sank, and the Canal through which the Yazoo River now Runs into Lake Centennial.

The Rebel retreat was hastened into flight by the timely, though hard won, success of McPherson, who, charging through ravines and over hills, gained the road in the rear of Pemberton's left and threatened to cut him off from Vicksburg. As it was, he separated General Loring's command from the main force and sent it on a wide march around the Union army to Jackson.

Carr's and Osterhaus's divisions of McClernand's Corps, newly arrived and waiting on the Raymond road for orders, advanced as soon as the Confederates turned to retreat and chased them as fast as the men could run until after dark.

The battle of Champion's Hill was the hardest fought battle of the campaign and the most important, as it definitely and forever separated the forces of Pemberton and Johnston.

Hovey's Division bore the brunt of the fighting and suffered nearly half the entire loss, losing 1,202 men, or one from every three, and 59 officers. The same division captured 700 men and 3 batteries.

The Indiana loss was as follows:

The 11th, 167, 28 of whom were killed; 24th, 201; several companies in the 11th and 24th lost more than half; 34th, 69; 47th, 140; 48th, 38; 59th, 10; 23d, 18. The 46th took into action but 350 men, of whom it lost 84 in killed and wounded. The flag of this regiment was riddled with balls.

Several of the 16th and 69th were wounded in the pursuit.

Lieutenant Colonel Darnall had command of the 11th after Macauley was carried from the field. Spicely, Cameron, Bringhurst and McLaughlin were all unhurt, although under the hottest of the fire from three to five hours.

Grant had about 15,000 men engaged in the battle and Pemberton had nearly 25,000.

In the flight Pemberton's troops were scattered and demoralized, and Grant's pursuing force was superior in number as well as in spirit. McPherson's Corps and Carr's and Osterhaus's Divisions pushed on until eight o'clock in the evening.

Hovey's tired heroes slept on the bloody field.

Shortly after daylight the next morning, the 17th, the enemy was found posted for resistance, his main force west of the Big Black, on a high bluff, and a brigade on the east behind earthworks along a semi-circular bayou which flows into the river shortly after flowing out. Carr's Division led McClernand's Corps, Benton's Brigade was in advance of Carr, and the 8th Indiana was at the head of the brigade. There were no ravines to give shelter to sharpshooters, but thick groves, of which the Rebels took advantage, falling back, however, behind their bayou and steadily awaiting an onset there. It came sooner than they could have expected, and with irresistible impetus. While Carr's front kept up a regular fire, artillery pouring in rapid volleys, his right brigade, Lawler's, 150 of its men falling by the way without checking its sweep, reached the bayou, plunged into the stagnant water, went at the Rebels with fixed bayonets and forced them to surrender or fly. The Rebel officers ordered, exhorted and threatened to no purpose.

The panic-stricken fugitives, who first gained a footing on the further side, fired the railroad bridge and a hastily constructed bridge of steamboats. Officers and men less fortunate sprang pell-mell into the stream, large numbers sinking to rise no more. A whole brigade surrendered in the trenches. In all 1,500 men surrendered, with eighteen guns and several thousand stand of arms.

General Grant's entire loss in the Black River Bridge fight was 279.

From Bruinsburg to Black River General Hovey's Division lost more men and took more prisoners and material of war than any other division. Its captures almost equaled those of all the rest of the army, as did also its losses.

To ascertain whether the river was passable four bold fellows from the 8th plunged in and swam across under a shower of bullets. The fire of their comrades protected their return.

Floating bridges were built during the night. McClernand and McPherson pushed on the next day, meeting no resistance, finding constant proofs of the demoralization of the enemy and hoping to enter Vicksburg with him or close after him.

Meantime Sherman, having struck out to the right, crossed the Big Black at Bridgeport on a pontoon and marched toward the Yazoo. At noon he stood on the very bluff which had so terribly repulsed him six months before, and seeing for the first time the wisdom of General Grant's plan acknowledged it. "This is a campaign," he declared; "this is a success if we never take the town."

General Grant, who was at his side, made no reply, as free from elation now as he was from despondency in the dreary months of the past.

The army was not able to press into Vicksburg on the heels of the retiring enemy; but by the 19th of May it as nearly invested the city as its strength would permit, Sherman's corps lying on the right, McPherson's in the center and McClernand's on the left.

Allowing no time for the recuperation of Pemberton or for the advance of Johnston, who, with large reinforcements, was close at hand, General Grant at two o'clock in the afternoon moved to a general assault. His left and center succeeded simply in getting good positions nearer the works with little loss. Sherman engaged in severe battle, Blair's Division struggled under fire through rugged ravines which were choked with standing and felled timber, and three of his regiments, one of which was the 83d Indiana, gained the exterior slope of the Rebel earthworks only to be withdrawn at night.

During twenty days the troops had but five days' rations and the gleanings of the country. They now received supplies which Admiral Porter brought up the Yazoo and landed near Haines's bluff.

Neither General Grant nor his army was willing to sit down to the regular and tedious approaches of a siege until another assault had been attempted. His soldiers, it is said, "felt as if they could march straight through Vicksburg and up to their waists in the Mississippi without resistance." Accordingly roads were constructed, cannon were planted and all necessary preparations were rapidly made. The hour was set at ten in the forenoon of Friday the 22d. Orders were given for columns of attack to advance with fixed bayonets and without firing a gun till they had stormed the outer works.

During Thursday night and until nearly noon of Friday Admiral Porter kept six mortars firing into the city, and much of the time engaged the batteries along the river with his gunboats. At three o'clock in the morning all the batteries of the besiegers opened and a tremendous cannonade began. Fire girdled and lashed the city. Smoke hovered over and dropped down upon it. Unbroken, overwhelming roars shook it to its center and rocked hills and waters.

At ten the cannonade ceased; a sixty-four pounder pealed forth a signal; the troops on right, left and center moved with stern faces and swift steps from under cover toward redoubts, bastions, pits and forts in which the Rebels were well sheltered and were keenly on the alert. Steele, on Sherman's right and resting upon the Mississippi, rose over hills and plunged into gullies, advancing with desperate fighting. Sharpshooters skirmished in front of Blair's Division, which was a half mile to the left of Steele's; a storming party—a forlorn hope—carried rails to bridge the ditch; Ewing's Brigade, Giles Smith's and Kilby Smith's followed, and for a little while, under the partial shelter of the road and the protection of five batteries, which concentrated their fire on a bastion commanding the approach, made rapid progress. Suddenly the head of the column came under a terrific fire and was fairly beaten down. But Ewing's Brigade pressed on, crossed the ditch, climbed the outer slope of a bastion which commanded the approach and set its colors on the outside of the parapet. Giles Smith's Brigade swerved to the left, and, finding or making cover, formed line three hundred yards to the left of the bastion. Kilby Smith also found a good position and fired on every head peering above the parapet. Giles Smith, with Ransom, of McPherson's Corps, attempted at last to storm the parapet. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

Of McPherson's Corps Ransom had the right, in ravines, Logan was in the center, on the main Jackson road, and Quinby had the left, also in ravines. Their assault was not less daring, nor bloody, nor vain.

A. J. Smith was on Quinby's left. Carr joined Smith's left. Osterhaus was next, Hovey was still further to the left, McClernand's advance was comparatively steady and continuous, but not the less was it also a bloody failure.

Lawler's and Landrum's Brigades at the first rush carried ditch, slope and bastion, a dozen men even gaining the interior of one of the forts.

Burbridge wound along a hollow, up a ridge, crossed the ditch and climbed the slope of a strong earthwork, planting his colors on the left and standing side by side with Benton.

General Benton, on the extreme right of McClernand's corps and on the right of the Jackson railroad, marched to the attack with steady tread and compressed lips.

His regiments, the 18th in reserve, moved by the flank along a hollow which ran directly to the fort. When about half way up they turned and passed over the ridge on the left, receiving a killing fire of musketry and cannister. "Come on, my brave 33d, I will lead you!" shouted Colonel Shunk as he saw the field officers of the 33d Illinois had fallen and that the regiment was without a leader. At the word the faltering 33d sprang forward and, with the 8th, came within fifty yards of the fort.

Scarcely ten minutes from the moment of starting had elapsed when the 18th was ordered in advance. The men pressed forward with bounding steps, turning neither to the right nor left, and proudly bearing the battle flag from height to height. The gallant

Washburn led directly to the fort, from whose embrasures torrents of death poured and over whose ramparts a serried line of bayonets glittered. Fifty men on the right of the regiment rushed into the deep, wide ditch, while the remainder crowded up to its edge, Sergt. Francis M. Foss planting the colors there. Over the ramparts and into the embrasures they poured an incessant fire. The fort was silenced.

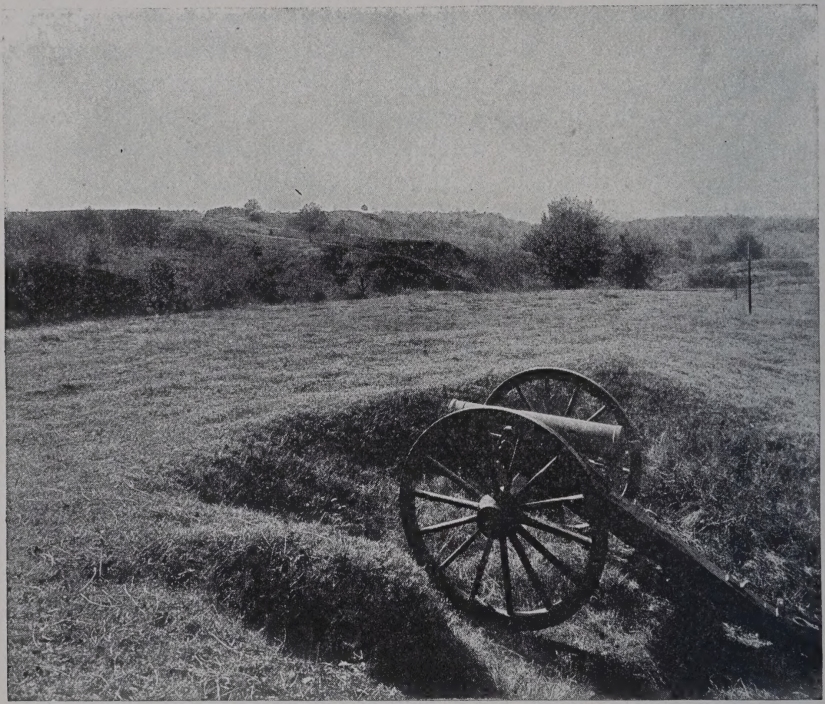
Meanwhile the fifty men in the ditch found they could get out on neither side, and wrote a line to that effect, wrapping the paper around a lump of earth and throwing it over to their comrades. An answer was written on the same paper and thrown back, while a trench into the ditch was commenced as soon as the tools could be obtained. A third line was added by the men in the ditch with the intelligence that they were making steps with their bayonets by which they could effect an escape, and again the paper was thrown up. It fell at the feet of a man who was unaware of the previous communication. Supposing it to be a taunt from the fort, he instantly hurled it over to the Rebels. Soon round shells with lighted fuses, rolled from the top of the fort into the ditch, announced that the Rebels had read the dispatches. But fortunately the bayonet steps were completed and the men were already clambering out.

To the joy of Benton and Burbridge, Crocker, with two brigades, came to their relief shortly before dark, marching directly in the face and fire of the enemy and over multitudes of dead and dying. But the Rebels, relieved at other points, had massed their forces here, and all that could be done was to guard against a charge by digging a rifle pit across the road, running around the right of the fort; by keeping up an incessant fire till darkness would give an opportunity to retire. A piece of artillery was dragged up the hollow by a long rope and planted within a few yards of the large embrasure in the corner of the fort, into which it hurled shell after shell. The Rebels, much annoyed, rolled a bale of cotton into the embrasure. The 18th set the cotton on fire by sending with each ball a wad of tow, with which almost every man had provided himself from the artillery cartridge boxes for the purpose of wiping out his gun. The bale was rolled away and the interior of the fort again exposed.

Meantime, in a renewed assault made by the center and right to distract the forces concentrating on McClernand, Steele was severely repulsed, although not driven from the hillside beneath the

Rebel parapet; Tuttle succeeded in placing his colors on the works in a line with Blair, and McPherson could make no progress. On the extreme left Osterhaus and Hovey assaulted and were repulsed.

Never was night and never were clouds and rain more welcome. Under their friendly cover and coolness the assailants slowly withdrew, leaving nearly 3,000 wounded and dead who could not be carried from the field.



Confederate Howitzer in the Foreground; Union Line in the Background; Mint Spring Bayou Between the Two Lines.

The 8th Indiana lost 117. Among its slain were three captains —O'Daniel, Wysong and Vandevender.

Maj. John C. Jencks, of the 18th, acting as chief of Benton's staff, while waving his sword and cheering his comrades onward, received a rifle shot in the thigh, from the effects of which he died a few days afterward, regretted by all for his excellence as an officer and a man.

The 69th lost twelve. Maj. John H. Finley and Lieut. Henry Stratton were mortally wounded.

The 67th lost twenty-nine.

The 59th, which was attached to Boomer's Brigade until Crocker moved to the relief of Burbridge and Benton, lost 111.

General Grant had been under a misapprehension in regard to the number and spirit of Pemberton's force, occasioned by the rapidity and disorder of its retreat from Black river. That force was now most formidable. Falling back through the fortifications of Vicksburg and taking position behind them, it had been comforted and inspirited by the extraordinary aspect of strength displayed both by the natural and artificial defenses. Reinforced also by 8,000 fresh troops who had remained in the city, it now amounted to upward of 30,000, slightly outnumbering the army which attempted the assault.

Grant's troops were the better satisfied to make slow and cautious advances, as the situation was not unhealthy and not by any means the most disagreeable of their experience.

Sparkling springs, pleasant breezes and the cool shades of the forest refreshed all the camps.

The corps retained their relative positions—McPherson in the center, on either hand Sherman and McClernand. In the course of the siege McClernand was superseded by General Ord. The Rebel center was commanded by Forney, its right by Stevenson and its left by Bowen. Pemberton was ill prepared for a siege. He had rations for not more than thirty days, one meal a day, and but a small amount of ammunition. Nevertheless he declared that he would hold out until the last pound of beef, bacon and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow, and hog, and horse, and dog should be consumed, and the last man should perish in the trenches. Moreover, he was powerfully supported by his superior officer, General Johnston, who soon had a force of 20,000 or 25,000 at Canton and Jackson, and still received reinforcements.

Thus General Grant, lying between two large hostile armies, required immediate and strong reinforcements. He never suffered for lack of men if men could be obtained, and he now pressed into his investing line or formed into a reserve to watch the movements of Johnston not only all the troops which could be drawn from other points in his department, but all that his necessity could wring out of the departments of other commanders.

On the 24th of May Lauman's Division of Washburn's Corps, with four additional regiments, arrived and went into position on the south side of the city.

General Kimball, who, after recovering from the wound received in the assault on Fredericksburg, was appointed to the command of Washburn's third division and assigned to the district of Jackson, was ordered to the Yazoo, which he reached the 3d of June. He went up to Satartia, whence with two brigades he marched to Mechanicsburg, where he had a successful engagement with a large force of the enemy. Repeated dispatches from Grant warned him against venturing to such a distance as to endanger his rear, and, finding the troops he had driven reinforced by a large body of cavalry, Kimball fell back to Haynes' Bluff.

On the 8th another division under Gen. Sooy Smith arrived from Memphis and was ordered to Haynes' Bluff, where also two of Burnside's divisions were posted on their arrival. General Herron's Division arrived from Missouri on the 11th and was stationed on the left of Lauman, completing the line of investment.

These reinforcements increased Grant's army to 75,000. One-half remained in the trenches; the other half formed a corps of observation. It was like a double-edged sword, or rather like a sword which turned every way.

Sherman, in command of Haynes' Bluff, lengthened and strengthened his line of defense until it extended from the Yazoo to the Big Black. As occasion demanded he added to his force Lauman's Division, a division from McPherson's Corps and one from his own corps, and abundantly obeyed the order to "whip Johnston, fifteen miles off."

The Indiana troops included in Sherman's force at Haynes' Bluff and in the defense of the rear of the besiegers were the 12th, Lieutenant Colonel Goodnow, Colonel Kempton having resigned on account of his health, though too late for its restoration; 100th, Colonel Stoughton; 99th, Colonel Fowler, and 6th Battery, Captain Mueller, in Smith's Division, and the 53d, Colonel Gresham, in Lauman's Division. The 97th, Colonel Catterson, separated from its proper corps, General McPherson's, remained on duty in Missouri until it joined Sherman's force.

The siege was conducted vigorously. Forts were erected, batteries were planted and breastworks were advanced quite near the Rebel works. Sharpshooting, for a time exercised only in the day, soon ceased neither day nor night, and reached such a degree of accuracy that in one instance a hat placed on a stick and held above a wall was pierced by fifteen bullets in two minutes. The mortars on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg after they opened, which was at an early date in the siege, threw every twenty-four hours 10,000 mortar shells into and over the city. The pick, the spade and the barrow were in as lively requisition, and were used to as deadly purpose as the recognized instruments of war, roads being opened, covered ways made, the regular approaches of a siege constructed and mines built. During the siege eighteen miles of trenches were dug and eighty-nine batteries were constructed, the guns being moved forward from the rear as the troops pushed up.

The enemy's activity was also sleepless. His cannonading was not alarming, as his ammunition was scarce, but he countermined and picked off with the sharpshooter's rifle every visible head. So ceaseless was the rain of fire on the extreme left that the 26th Indiana, posted there, after entering advanced trenches was unable to leave them for seventeen days. Firing all day, digging all night and sleeping only by snatches, this regiment was worn out at the end of the time, and of 800 healthy, cheerful men who came from Missouri but 400 were fit for duty. In all the regiments constant labor in the trenches, frequent picket duty and sharpshooting, together with the excessive heat of the day and the heavy dews of the night, caused much sickness toward the latter part of June.

The western bounds of the besieging army, from Lake Providence to Richmond, were frequently assailed in the anxiety of the Rebels to open communication between Vicksburg and Louisiana. June 6 a heavy attack on Milliken's Bend was most bravely repulsed by negro soldiers.

On the 25th of June from the center around to the river the army and navy stood ready to add to the tumult and terror of the explosion of a heavy mine, while a chosen band was thrown forward to rush into the anticipated breach. The undermined stronghold was Fort Hill, in front of McPherson's Corps. The storming party consisted of one hundred picked men of the 45th Illinois and one hundred of the 23d Indiana, and was supported by the main part of Logan's Division.

It stood breathless, and utter stillness prevailed after the fuse was lighted until a dull, thundering sound and the trembling and heaving of the ground indicated that the powder, 2,200 pounds, in the vaults beneath was on fire. Through heavy smoke and dust masses of earth and huge timbers rose slowly and fell back. A cannonade opened along the line of the army and the river front, such a cannonade as Vicksburg, with all its experience, had never known, nor had yet any other city. The storming party rushed to the breach. Logan advanced his division rapidly to its support.

A furious struggle took place in the crater. The combatants were covered with powder, dirt and blood. The Rebels gradually fell back to a new line, from which, unseen and sheltered, they hurled hand grenades with deadly effect. The soldiers called the crater "the death hole," but they held it until three days later another mine expelled the Rebels and left a vast chasm where one of the strongest works had stood.

Fort after fort was undermined. Closer and more deadly with each day drew the investing line. One grand assault and the city would fall. General Grant fixed the day—the 6th of July.

Meantime the citizens of Vicksburg were in sad straits. Many of the wealthy, as well as the poor, were on the verge of starvation. Flour was a thousand dollars a barrel. Meal was a hundred and forty dollars a bushel. Beef was two or three dollars a pound. Mule meat was a dollar a pound. Caves dug in the hillsides, and which were damp and low, afforded the only security against shell, and they scarcely. The Rebel soldiers, on insufficient rations composed chiefly of bean meal, corn coffee and mule meat, lay in the trenches without relief day or night. Nevertheless a copy of the Vicksburg Whig, which found its way to the Union pickets, gave out and reiterated assurances of Johnston's speedy approach. General Johnston indeed was their only hope; but he never ventured within fifteen miles.

On the 3d of July, after forty-seven days of isolation, General Pemberton displayed a flag of truce and sent two officers with a letter asking an armistice with the view of arranging terms for capitulation. The Rebel officers were blindfolded and taken to Burbridge's tent, where they received Grant's reply demanding an unconditional surrender. Pemberton requested an interview, and at three in the afternoon met his antagonist in front of McPherson's lines under a spreading oak. "Never so long as I have a man left me will I submit to unconditional surrender," declared the Confederate general. "Then, sir, you can continue the defense," replied the national commander. Pemberton, however, was not satisfied, and after some consultation it was agreed to continue the armistice until nine the next morning, when, if surrender was not determined on, hostilities should be resumed.

The next morning white flags were displayed all along the Rebel lines. At ten the Rebel soldiers poured out of their trenches and forts, laid down their colors and went back within their works, prisoners of war.

Logan's Division was the first of the besieging army to enter the city. General Grant rode at its head. Dismounting at a Rebel headquarters he entered in order to confer with General Pemberton. The Rebel commander and his generals were sitting on a porch. They received the conqueror in sulky silence; when he asked for a drink of water they told him he could find it inside, and they allowed him to remain standing, while they sat, during an interview of a half hour, so ignobly did they bear themselves in adversity.

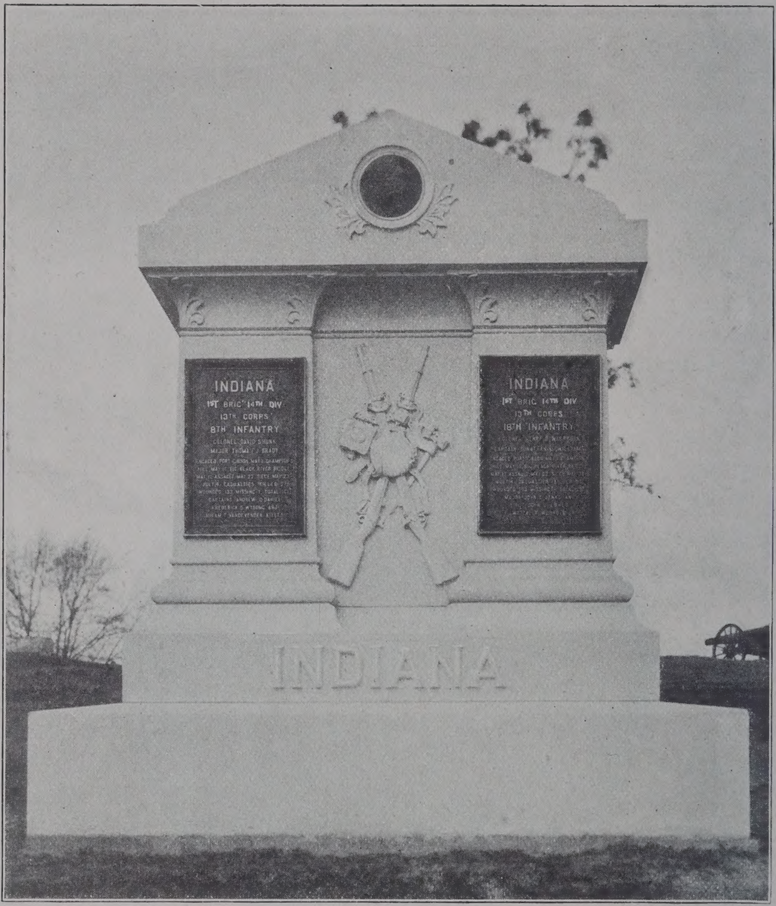
If anything could add to the rapture of the hard-won, long-delayed victory it was the fact that it was consummated on the Fourth of July. When the national banner rose over the court house ten thousand men struck up the song "Rally Round the Flag." The shattered walls of Vicksburg, so long trembling under the roar of guns, now quivered with the song of triumph.

The surrender of Vicksburg gave into Grant's hands the largest capture of men and guns ever made in war—31,600 men, including sick and wounded, and 172 cannon. Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two men were paroled, and after being supplied with three days' rations were sent across the Big Black. Seven hundred and nine who refused their parole were sent North. More than one thousand avoided being paroled by escape or disguise. Many died in the hospital before their names had been taken.

Throughout the United States cannon fired and bells rang, the nation rejoicing at once for the turning back of the Rebel tide at Gettysburg and that the Mississippi once more flowed "unvexed to the sea."

Regimental Histories.

Indiana State Seal.
Used on All Monuments.



Monument of 8th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 14th DIVISION 13th CORPS
8th INFANTRY

Colonel DAVID SHUNK
Major THOMAS J. BRADY

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 27, wounded 133, missing 1, total 161, Captains Andrew O'Daniel, Frederick S. Wysong, and Hiram T. Vandevender killed.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 8th Regiment was one of the first six regiments of three-months' men who answered the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, by 2d Lieut. (afterwards Maj. Gen.) T. J. Wood; with Wm. P. Benton as colonel; Silas Colgrove, lieutenant colonel; David Shunk, major; A. I. Harrison, adjutant; John Robinson, quartermaster; James Ford, surgeon, and George W. Edgerly, assistant surgeon.

The line officers at muster were as follows:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Jacob Widaman,	Francis C. Swigget,	George Adams.
Co. B.	O. H. P. Carey,	John Reuss,	Jacob M. Wells.
Co. C.	Geo. W. H. Riley,	E. M. Ives,	Allan O. Neff.
Co. D.	Thomas J. Brady,	Joseph Kirk,	William Fisher.
Co. E.	Hiram T. Vandevender,	John T. Robinson,	James Fergus.
Co. F.	Frederick Tykle,	Henry Ray,	Joseph W. Connell.
Co. G.	Reuben Riley,	Henry C. Rariden,	G. W. H. Riley.
Co. H.	Charles O. Howard,	A. J. Kenney,	Robt. A. Douglas.
Co. I.	M. M. Lacey,	Irwin Harrison,	James Connor.
Co. K.	Chas. S. Parrish,	Joseph M. Thompson,	Franklin Daily.

The regiment was composed of men from Wayne, Randolph, Delaware, Grant, Hancock, Wabash, Madison and Henry counties. Companies A, H and I all being Wayne County men. The regiment rendezvoused at Indianapolis, using for shelter the buildings and horse stalls at the state fair grounds north of the city, which was called Camp Morton. About May 15th, the 8th and 10th Regiments marched about four miles east of Indianapolis and, having received their supply of tents and camp equipage, established a camp, where they remained until the 19th of June, 1861, when they received orders to proceed to western Virginia. On leaving Indianapolis the 8th was taken by rail to Clarksburg by the way of Cincinnati, Marietta and Parkersburg, remaining there two days, and then marched to Buchannon, Va., where it was supposed the Confederates were encamped in considerable force. The regiment was here assigned to the army of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans July 4th. General Rosecrans' army was reviewed on the morning of July 10th, and then the 8th, with Rosecrans' army, marched against the Confederate troops, who were said to be in considerable force and well fortified at Rich Mountain, Virginia, reaching the foot of the mountain on the evening of the 10th and bivouacked for the night.

It remained in camp but a short time when General Rosecrans, with the 8th and 10th Indiana and the 9th Ohio, having a native as a guide, made a night march, flanking the enemy, and at daylight surprised the pickets and attacked the enemy vigorously. The Confederates were about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery and well fortified, under command of General Pegram.

The battle lasted about two hours and was hotly contested, and the gallantry of the troops was thoroughly tested. The war cry of the 8th and 10th was "Remember Buena Vista." General Pegram was defeated with a loss of nearly one hundred killed and a large number wounded, while all of his camp and garrison supplies and artillery fell into Union hands. Our forces pursued the retreating Confederates as far as Beverly and there went into camp. The 8th lost four men killed and fifteen wounded. The regiment remained in camp until July 24th, when it was ordered to return to Indianapolis for muster out by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment marched to Webster, Va., and from thence by rail to Indianapolis, where on the 6th of August it was mustered out of the United States service.

The work of reorganizing the regiment for three years' service was begun at once, and on the 5th of September, 1861, the reorganization was completed and the regiment was mustered into the service for three years with William P. Benton as colonel.

On the 10th of September the regiment received orders to move, and proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, by rail, where it arrived on the day following, joining the army then being formed by General Fremont. A few days after the regiment marched towards the state capital, reaching Jefferson City on the 14th of September, where it remained in camp a week, during which time it was placed in the brigade commanded by Col. Jeff C. Davis, of the 22d Indiana Volunteers. On the 22d the march was resumed to Springfield. The 8th made the march to that place in fourteen days and returned to Otterville in seven days. The regiment remained in camp at Otterville until the 17th of December, when it marched to Warrensburg and assisted in the capture of thirteen hundred prisoners. Returning to Otterville, it remained in camp until the 24th of January, 1862, when it marched for Springfield, joining the command of General Curtis on the route.

From this point the march was continued to Cross Timbers, Arkansas. From here the 8th, with the forces, marched to Pea Ridge, where on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March a great battle was fought, resulting in a complete victory for General Curtis' army. The 8th's loss was thirty-eight killed and wounded. In this engagement the rebel generals McCullough and McIntosh were killed and the former general's son was also killed.

After the engagement at Pea Ridge the forces went into camp at Cross Timbers. Soon after the 8th, with other troops, made a diversion toward Bentonville. The enemy retreating from that place, our forces returned to camp, where they remained until the 6th of April, waiting for supplies to come up, of which they were greatly in need. On the 6th of April the army marched in the direction of Forsythe, Mo., over the Ozark Mountains, and then proceeded down the valley of the White River and across the country to Batesville, Ark., halting at Sulphur Springs for nearly two months. Leaving the latter place June 22d it reached Helena, on the Mississippi River, on the 13th of July. The command suffered greatly on this arduous march by reason of the scarcity of provisions, there being but a scanty supply with the command, and very little in the country. Very often the daily rations consisted of four ears of corn, with a very small allowance of meat.

During this march some sharp skirmishing was had with the enemy in the canebrakes of White River, and a sharp engagement was fought at Cotton Plant. In August while on an expedition a skirmish was had with a small force of the enemy at Austin, Miss. On the 6th of October the 8th was assigned to the command of General Steele and proceeded by steamer to Sulphur Hill, near St. Louis, Mo., from which place it marched to Ironton on the 11th of October, and from thence marched and countermarched through the southeastern portion of the State until March 6, 1863, when the regiment embarked on a steamer at St. Genevieve to join General Grant's army, then organizing at Milliken's Bend, La. Here it was assigned to Benton's First Brigade, General Carr's Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Gen. John A. McClernand commanding.

April 12th the 8th Regiment, with its division, marched to Perkins' plantation, arriving there the 21st day of April, where was left all regimental property and transportation and the troops put in light marching order. April 29th the 8th embarked on a steamer that had run by the batteries at Vicksburg and passed down the river to near Grand Gulf, a position the enemy had strongly fortified. Our troops remained on the boats nearly all day watching our gunboats in their attempt to silence and destroy the heavy guns at Grand Gulf, which they were unable to do, and our troops disembarked and marched across a neck of a bend in the river.

That night, the 29th, Porter's fleet of gunboats and the steamers ran by Grand Gulf, and the next day the troops re-embarked and passed down the river to Hard Times Landing and disembarked on the east side of the Mississippi, and the 8th, with its command, took up the march and participated in the battle at Port Gibson on the 1st day of May, losing four enlisted men killed and thirty-eight wounded. After an all-day engagement the enemy was driven from the field late in the evening with a considerable loss and fell back across the south fork of the Big Bayou Pierre, burning the bridge in their retreat.

On the 3d day of May the Pioneer Corps had a bridge completed and the 8th Regiment, with its division, crossed the river and marched by way of Willow Springs, Rocky Springs and Five Mile Creek to Fourteen Mile Creek. May 12th it was in supporting distance of Logan's Division during the engagement at Raymond, May 12th, when Logan's Division completely routed Gregg's Confederate forces.

The 8th Regiment marched through Raymond and went into camp near the town. On the 13th it marched to Clinton, near Jackson, and was in supporting distance of our forces in the capture of Jackson, the capital city of Mississippi. On the 15th the regiment marched back to near Raymond, where it camped and, being without tents, had all the pleasures of a deluge of rain. On the 16th the regiment marched to near Champion's Hill, where the division was held in reserve until late in the afternoon. About that time the enemy was beginning to give way, and the 8th was ordered to the south side of the Raymond road, and, advancing rapidly, deploying as skirmishers to the front, captured several prisoners who seemed willing to be captured. Just before the 8th crossed Baker's Creek, as it was crossing an elevated piece of ground, it came in full view of a Confederate regiment which was quite near, evidently being sent to the front as reinforcements and not aware that their army had given up the field. The 8th fired into them, and at about the same time Captain Klauss' First Indiana Battery, on the Raymond road near by, seeing the rebel regiment, wheeled into position and was on the point of firing when the enemy, taking in the situation, surrendered. The volley the 8th fired into them killed their colonel and wounded a number of men. General Loring's Division, that escaped on our extreme right, fired several shots from their artillery at the 8th without injury.

The regiment marched to Edward's Station, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, arriving there after dark. At this station the enemy's ammunition train fell into our hands, which they set on fire before abandoning it, and the bursting shells and flashes of fire in the dark looked like a battle. Notwithstanding the danger, our men uncoupled a lot of cars and pushed them out of danger, saving a large quantity of ammunition.

On the morning of the 17th, the 8th, with its command, marched to Black River Bridge, and with Benton's Brigade formed in line on the south side of the railroad, and as they advanced they were met with a sharp fire from the enemy's artillery on the bluffs of the west side of the river and with their artillery and small arms in the trenches on the east side of the river. About ten o'clock a. m., our troops having gotten in position, a general assault was made, capturing the enemy's strongly fortified position, together with seventeen pieces of artillery and two thousand prisoners. Quite a number succeeded in escaping over the high trestle bridge across the river, and after doing so set fire to the bridge and destroyed it.

The Pioneer Corps began at once the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Big Black River, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th troops began crossing to the west side; Smith's Tenth Division leading and the 8th Regiment and Benton's Brigade following, and advanced thus in front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg.

They formed on the left of Smith's Division, their left being on the railroad, and here they remained during the night of the 18th, and on the 20th Carr's Division relieved Smith's Division, which was close to the enemy's works.

May 22d the 8th took part in the general assault, and with Benton's Brigade advanced against the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, on or very near the parapet of which some of its colors were planted. The assault proved unsuccessful, and the men of the 8th, being greatly exposed to a flank fire, sought such protection as they could find, some of them crossing to the south side of the railroad, where they lay until darkness gave them a chance to slip away. In this assault the 8th lost 3 officers killed—Captains O'Daniel, Wysong and Vandevender—19 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 94 enlisted men wounded. Among these were three color sergeants shot down, and when Color Sergeant Swafford fell his son grasped the colors and held them aloft through the storm of shot and shell.

The 8th remained with the brigade during the siege and held the right center of the corps line of investment, its right resting on the railroad, and made an approach on the railroad redoubt. This approach was but thirty feet from the enemy's trench at the surrender.

During the siege, and especially the latter part of it, there was a kind of mutual understanding between the pickets of the two forces that there should be no firing at each other after dark, and a general conversation was kept up by the men on picket duty and a good deal of trading done. The rebels were short of coffee and had tobacco, and this suited the men of our army.

During the night of the 3d of July it was pretty generally understood that some kind of a truce was on, and firing ceased along every part of the line, and eight or ten of the enemy who belonged to a Texas regiment came over the trenches and spent an hour or two with the boys of the 8th, who filled them up with coffee and hardtack, they expressing the opinion that they had enough fighting and if opportunity offered would go home.

On the 5th of July, after the surrender, the 8th, with its command, began the march to Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of Johnston's army. The regiment returned to Vicksburg on the 24th of July, where it remained until the 20th of August. During this time a part of the regiment was furloughed home for twenty days, the balance of the regiment embarking on a steamer for Carrollton, near New Orleans, where they arrived on the 23d and went into camp. September 3d the regiment moved across the river to Algiers, and from there marched by rail to Berwick Bay, seventy-five miles northwest of New Orleans.

From this point the army, under General Banks, made a campaign through the Teche country, passing through Franklin, New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Vermilion to Opelousas, La. Here the army remained until October 26th, when it returned by the same route to Berwick Bay. On the 12th of November the 8th, with other troops, embarked on the steamship St. Mary for Texas, and after a pleasant voyage of three days anchored off Brazos Santiago, and on the night of the 16th disembarked on Mustang Island and with other troops, under command of General Ransom marched in the direction of Aranzas Pass, and at daylight on the morning of the 17th surprised and captured the garrison of that place, with one hundred prisoners and small arms and three pieces of artillery of heavy caliber. During the night of the 17th a severe norther, or blizzard, struck that part of the coast, which lasted for three days. The blankets and camp equipage having been left on the boat, the men suffered severely.

On the 23d our forces crossed Aranzas Pass and proceeded up St. Joseph Island, and crossed Cedar Bayou on rafts and continued the march up Matagorda Island, arriving in the vicinity of Fort Esperanza on the 27th. This fort was strongly fortified and defended by nine pieces of artillery and about one thousand men.

Ransom's men immediately invested the fort, the 8th leading in the attack, and was met with a sharp resistance by the enemy. A continuous fire was kept up all day, the Union forces gradually closing in on the fort, and during the night of the 17th the enemy evacuated their well fortified position, blew up their magazine and set fire to everything that would burn. A few prisoners were captured, the rest escaping. The 8th lost one man killed and several slightly wounded. On the 28th the troops marched to Indianola, where they went into camp. The citizens having deserted the town, many of our troops used empty houses.

The troops remained here for several weeks, during which time they were engaged in regimental and brigade drill. The locality was a healthy one, the men feasted on fish and oysters as well as fresh beef, and it was not long before there was hardly a sick man in the command.

During the month of January, 1864, the 8th was busy with the work of veteranizing, and on February 9th, 417 out of 515 men present veteranized and were mustered for three years' further service, and soon after left for Indiana and their respective homes on veteran furlough. The nonveterans were assigned to the 69th Indiana and reported to that regiment at once for duty. Prior to re-enilstment the 8th sustained the following losses by death: Killed in action, 48; died of wounds, 32; died of disease, 137; total, 217.

On the 22d of April the 8th arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough, where it remained until the latter part of June, when it returned to New Orleans by boat and from there by rail to Terrebonne, La., arriving there July 7th, and on the next day the nonveterans were returned to the 8th in charge of Adjt. M. M. Lacey, of the 69th Indiana. July 9th the regiment broke camp and proceeded by rail to Algiers, where it remained in camp until July 23d, when at midnight it was ordered to break camp and march on board the steamer "The Star of the West," but did not do so until the morning of the 24th, when the steamer ran down the river, crossing the bar into the gulf at sunrise the next morning.

The 8th arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August and had supper at the Convalescent Home, near the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The regiment was then ordered to turn in all tents and extra camp equipage and retain only what could be carried by each soldier, and were marched by rail to Harper's Ferry, where the regiment camped for a few days, and on the 6th moved camp a few miles. Officers were ordered to send their tents and baggage back to Harper's Ferry. On the 17th we were assigned to the Nineteenth Corps and marched to Winchester by way of Middletown, Newtown and Currentown.

The 8th took part in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Phil Sheridan, and was at Opequan on the 19th of September and took part in the battle of Fisher's Hill on the 22d of September, and participated in the campaign and engagement at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October.

The regiment left the valley on the 6th of January and arrived at Savannah, Ga., by steamer from Baltimore on the 16th of January. It remained on duty in Georgia until the 28th of August, when it was mustered out of the service.

On the 17th of September, 1865, the 8th arrived at Indianapolis, Lieut. Col. John R. Polk commanding, with 14 officers and 245 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, when it was finally discharged from the service of the United States after being publicly received in the Capitol grounds by Governor Morton on behalf of the State.

The 8th Regiment had a total enrollment of: commissioned officers, 46; enlisted men, 1,626; total enrollment, 1,672. Lost during service, 7 officers and 88 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 5 officers and 169 enlisted men by disease; total, 269.

Monument of 11th Infantry.
Brig. General Geo. F. McGinnis Tablet.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
11th INFANTRY

Colonel Daniel Macauley
Lieut. Colonel William W. Darnall

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4.
Casualties: Killed 29, wounded 149, missing 14, total 192.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Under the call of the President of the United States the 11th Regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three months at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, with the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lewis Wallace	Colonel.
George F. McGinnis	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Charles O. Wood	Major.
Dan Macauley	Adjutant.
Henry Rice	Quartermaster.
Thomas W. Fry	Surgeon.
John C. Thompson	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Robert S. Foster,	George Butler,	Cyrus J. Dobbs.
Co. B.	John Fahnestock,	Obed S. Fahnestock,	Daniel B. Culley.
Co. C.	Jesse E. Hamill,	John E. Moore,	Francis G. Scott.
Co. D.	Jabez Smith,	Nesbit L. Brown,	Thomas F. Wells.
Co. E.	DeWitt C. Rugg,	Henry Tindall,	Nicholas R. Ruckle.
Co. F.	Edward T. Wallace,	John Stevenson,	Isaac M. Rumsey.
Co. G.	Henry M. Carr,	H. B. Wilson,	John F. Caven.
Co. H.	Wm. J. H. Robinson,	Fred Knefler,	Wallace Foster.
Co. I.	Isaac C. Elston, Jr.,	A. C. Wilson,	John W. Ross.
Co. K.	William Darnall,	John A. McLaughlin,	John W. Ramsey.

Numerically it was the sixth of Indiana's quota of six regiments, but the first regiment organized and to receive marching orders in obedience to the order of Adjutant-General Thomas, U. S. A.

The regiment broke camp at Indianapolis and proceeded by rail to Evansville, Ind., camping near that city. The time was occupied in guarding against the shipment of supplies to the States in rebellion, Kentucky having assumed the attitude of neutral regarding the war.

On June 7th, in compliance with the order of Lieutenant-General Scott, the regiment proceeded by rail over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland, Md., arriving on the evening of June 10th. Colonel Wallace having been informed when passing through Grafton, W. Va., of the presence at Romney, W. Va., a day's march from Cumberland, of a force of the enemy, variously estimated at from one to two thousand, determined upon an attack. Locating a camping ground near the town and assigning two companies to guard the train and put up tents, they began the march to Romney with eight companies—five hundred men—Colonel Wallace marching at the head of the column. Soon after daybreak the town was reached, a bridge over a small stream was crossed on the double quick, and soon after the rear of the rebel column was to be seen leaving the town as if an army had appeared. A small quantity of supplies, consisting of tents, guns and medical supplies, were captured. A fair estimate placed the number of the enemy at twelve hundred, with two pieces of artillery.

General Johnston was induced to evacuate Harper's Ferry and the regiment returned to its camp, having made a march of forty-six miles by night, well satisfied with the results—a victory (the first one) and not a man lost. General Scott, appreciating the little campaign and its results, wired Colonel Wallace his congratulations. The time spent at Cumberland was employed to perfect the regiment in drill and discipline. A company of mounted scouts was organized by Colonel Wallace, who every day impressed the regiment with his keen foresight as if he were the educated soldier. Dave Hays, a corporal in Company A, was selected to be the leader of this small band of men who were soon to electrify the country with deeds of daring.

On the 27th of June, while Hays and his detail were scouting in the vicinity of the village of Frankfort, Hays discovered forty-one of the enemy, black horse cavalry. Hurriedly informing his detail of the number and saying, "What do you say, boys, shall we fight 'em?" the answer was, "Yes; all ready, Dave; go in." The leader commanded "come on," and, leading the way with pistol and saber, the fight was on, and in the short interval to follow eight of the Virginia Black Horse Cavalry lay dead. Later in the day, Hays having received two bullet wounds and several saber cuts, and being cared for by two of the men, Baker and Dunlap, the command devolved upon Farley. The enemy now being reinforced, the scene of conflict changed and the battle with ten of the scouts to meet it. Results show how they did it. They all dismounted, turning their horses loose, and took advantage of the rocks overhanging Patterson's Creek at Kelly's Island. Here the battle raged until sundown. On the porch of a farm house near by, as told by the owner, lay twenty-three Confederates, only three of whom were alive.

Richmond papers in commenting on this initiatory battle at Kelly's Island gave their losses in killed and wounded at thirty-five, saying that two companies of Black Horse Cavalry had engaged the 11th Indiana Regiment at this point. Loss of our troop, Hollenback killed and Corporal Hays severely wounded. The writer, who belonged to Company I of the 11th, was there with it, and ever after during the entire service believes that the heroic conduct of this little band of Indiana volunteers justifies the recital, the truth of which has been fully attested. The names of the thirteen are as follows:

Corporal Dave Hays, Co. A,
Private E. N. Baker, Co. A,
Private J. C. Hollenback, Co. B,
Private Tim Grover, Co. C,
Private James Hallowell, Co. C,
Private Thomas Brazier, Co. D,
Private George W. Wudbarger, Co. E,
Private C. E. Lewis, Co. F,
Private Frank Harrison, Co. H,
Private P. M. Dunlap,
Private Robert Dunlap,
Private E. P. Thomas.

President Lincoln, General McClellan, General Patterson all sent congratulations in the most complimentary terms, General Patterson publishing it to his army in general orders. It began to look as though one Southerner was hardly a match for five Yankees.

July 8th the regiment was to report to General Patterson at Martinsburg, Va. Here we came in contact with the 1st and 2d Massachusetts regiments, the 12th New York, Colonel Butterfield, all the Pennsylvania three months' troops, among them the 11th and "Bucktails." Here, too, were Colonels Abercrombie, Fitzjohn Porter, George H. Thomas and Stone, two of whom became distinguished leaders in the Union army.

While doing duty, putting in time, an impromptu competitive drill (regimental) with the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, where the 11th, with Colonel Wallace in command, gave to the army under General Patterson an exhibition of what a regiment of Western soldiers could do. The regiment was deployed as skirmishers over a rough field with a call of the bugle, something never before witnessed by Eastern troops. The regiment was easily winner, and prejudices heretofore existing because of our rather soiled zouave dress in comparison with the immaculate uniforms of our Eastern compatriots disappeared.

The 16th of July finds us under orders to march. Rumors of a battle with the enemy under General Johnston, then at Winchester, were current. The day passed and we are at Bunker Hill, six miles from Winchester. On this day General McDowell's army left Washington, having the assurance from General Scott that General Patterson's army of 15,000 troops would take care of General Johnson and see that he did not interfere in the impending battle at Bull Run.

On the 17th, while Johnston, with less than 9,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery, was marching from Winchester to reinforce General Beauregard's army, General Patterson was returning from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, there to remain in peaceful security while the Union army was, on the 21st, to suffer ignominious defeat at Bull Run. At the very moment of Johnston's disappearance from the vicinity of our army, twice his (Johnston's) strength, General Patterson wired General Scott, "I have succeeded in accordance with your wishes in keeping Johnston at Winchester."

The writer begs indulgence for injecting what may seem irrelevant in presenting this story of the 11th Regiment. The writer was on duty as sentinel at the headquarters of General Abercrombie on the day following the battle of Bull Run. When it was known in the camps that our army had suffered defeat and that no effort had been put forth to prevent the army of General Johnston from reinforcing the army of General Beauregard, the open and defiant denunciation of General Patterson as he rode through the camps of his army, which was in no way resented, was of such character as to preclude any description. Soon following this the President appealed through General Patterson to the troops under him to continue their service (the term of enlistment expiring) until their places could be supplied by new troops. The question of staying was put to a vote of the regiments. Only two consented to remain —the 2d Wisconsin and the 11th Indiana, and these were the only two Western regiments in this army. The troops, largely from General Patterson's State (Pennsylvania), apparently resented the stigma they felt had been put upon the army for failure to do its part in preventing the reinforcement of General Beauregard's army.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis, arriving on July 29th, and was mustered out of service on August 2d. Recruits for the three years' service sufficient to fill the regiment to the aggregate of 101 officers and men to each company, in conformity to the revised regulations of the army, had been enlisted. These were being drilled. The regiment was quartered at Camp Robinson, and the returning men who had re-enlisted enjoyed a brief furlough. On the 31st of August it was mustered into service for three years.

September 6th Colonel Wallace moved his regiment to St. Louis, Mo., being ordered to report to General Fremont. On the 8th or 9th following he was directed to report his regiment to Gen. Charles F. Smith at Paducah, Ky. Here we became associated with the 8th Missouri Infantry, 23d Indiana Infantry, Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, and Company I, 4th U. S. Dragoons, with Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace commanding. With the exception of an expedition to Viola and one to Galloway, Ky., the time occupied here was devoted to drill, one company—K, Captain Darnall—being detailed to man the several heavy guns placed in position to command the Ohio River.

On the 5th of February the brigade received orders to march to Fort Heiman, the enemy evacuating on our approach. It should be noted that all of General Smith's command participated. On the night of the 12th an orderly came to the tents of company commanders informing them that they should be in readiness to move at an early hour without other than haversack with rations and eighty rounds of cartridges.

The 11th Regiment being part of the division of General Smith, occupying the center of the line of battle, were among the first troops to enter the enemy's works, and were accorded full credit for their part in the battle, the results of which are well known.

The regiment returned to Fort Heiman after the surrender of Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Lew Wallace commanding, and on the 6th of March moved by transport to Crump's Landing. Owing to a confusion of orders the 3d Division did not participate in the first day's battle at Shiloh. There was a time when unfriendly criticism placed the responsibility for the absence of this command from active participation in this day's battle upon General Wallace. History has confirmed the judgment of men who followed Gen. Lew Wallace on the march and on the battlefield, and no one can in truth say he was at fault, or that he was ever lacking in courage, keen intelligence as a commander, or in patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union.

The rising sun on May 7th found the division of General Wallace in line and ready for action. By direction of General Grant, it took position on the right of General Sherman and on the extreme right of the army, and, as the writer recalls, fired the first guns and steadily drove the enemy until the battle closed.

On the 20th of June the regiment reached Memphis, Tenn., after a march of 120 miles, where it remained until July, and was ordered to Helena, Ark., where the time was spent in occasional expeditions into the adjacent country, Duvall's Bluff and Yazoo Pass. Colonel McGinnis was commissioned brigadier general and Dan Macauley was promoted to colonel. On the 11th of April, 1863, the regiment embarked on transport, reaching Milliken's Bend on the 14th. At this time Brigadier-General McGinnis, commanding brigade, and Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, commanding division, the regiment attached to 13th Army Corps, General McClernand commanding. On its arrival was marched to Carthage, thence to Perkins' plantation, near Grand Gulf, thence to a point opposite Bruinsburg, and on the 30th of April crossed the river and on the 1st of May attacked Port Gibson. The 11th captured a rebel battery, sustaining a loss of 25 men. On the 16th of May, the army, under General Grant, attacked the enemy under General Pemberton at Champion's Hill, Hovey's Division occupying center of the line, sustaining the heaviest loss. The enemy was defeated. The loss of the 11th Regiment, killed and wounded, was 167. Marched to Black River Bridge on the 19th, and on the 21st, to its position in rear of Vicksburg, remaining in the trenches until the surrender, July 4th.

July 5th it formed a part of the expedition to the capital of Mississippi, under General Sherman, and returned soon thereafter to its camp at Vicksburg, remaining until August, when it moved by transport to New Orleans, thence by land to Brashear City, Louisiana, thence up through the Teche country to Opelousas, returning from this point to camp at Algiers and Madisonville. At the latter place the regiment re-enlisted for three years, or during the war. It embarked at New Orleans for New York on the 4th of March, thence by rail to Buffalo, N. Y., the boyhood home of Colonel Macauley. Here the regiment was royally entertained by the citizens of Buffalo, thence proceeded to Indianapolis, arriving on the 21st, and was publicly received by the Governor and citizens. The 11th being in large part an Indianapolis regiment, its reception home was cordial and enthusiastic.

The veteran furlough having expired, it returned to the Department of the Gulf, reaching New Orleans on the 8th of May, and was assigned to 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 19th Army Corps, and on the 19th embarked on the steamship Cassandra under sealed orders, reaching Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the 28th, thence to Washington, D. C., arriving on the evening of the 29th, marching up Pennsylvania avenue, passing the White House, was reviewed by President Lincoln. The regiment camped near Georgetown, and on the following morning proceeded by rail to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, reporting to General Sheridan. Advancing to Cedar Creek, with skirmishing on the 13th and 14th of August, sustaining losses at Halltown and Berryville.

On the 19th it participated in the battle of Winchester, losing in killed and wounded 81, pursuing the enemy to Fisher's Hill on the 20th. The Confederates, being flanked, retired on the 22d, and on the same night the 11th was, by direction of General Sheridan, given the head of the column, marching all night with two companies, E and D, covering the advance with a line of skirmishers, advanced to New Market and Harrisonburg, which place was reached by the army on the 26th, skirmishing frequently during the advance. On the 6th of October the return began, arriving on September 10th, and going into camp on the east bank of Cedar Creek.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Sheridan's army was surprised by the enemy under General Early, and but for the fact that the 2d Division (Grover's) was under arms, having been ordered by General Wright, in the absence of General Sheridan, to make a reconnoissance (the 11th belonged to Grover's Division), the assault would have been more disastrous. Sheridan's ride, and his arrival, tells the story of victory snatched from the jaws of defeat, and one of the most signal and decisive battles of the war.

The Shenandoah Valley ceased to entertain any portion of the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment's loss in this battle was 52 killed and wounded. This closed the active field service of this regiment.

The regiment was, on the completion of General Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, assigned to duty at Baltimore, Maryland, and reported to General Wallace on the 7th of January, 1865, and remained on duty until its muster out on the 26th of July, 1865. On the 3d day of August it returned to Indianapolis and was received with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Indianapolis, paid off and discharged, having made a record of creditable service covering a period of four years and three months, as well as having attained great proficiency in drill and discipline.

Aggregate August 31, 1861, field and staff and noncommissioned staff, musicians, company officers and enlisted men	1,048
Recruited during the war	824
Total	1,872
Lost in battle	462
Discharged on account of wounds and disease	164
Loss by desertion	12
Mustered out and discharged because of transfer and promotion and by reason of expiration of service	305
Dismissed and sent to prison	6
Total	949

Approximately 700 recruits were assigned to the regiment early in 1865, and saw no field service. The regiment did service in eight States, three different armies—the Tennessee, Army of the Gulf and Shenandoah—and served in three army corps—the 8th, 13th and 19th. It maintained a brass band throughout the entire service, the officers paying the band a stipulated sum monthly in addition to their pay as enlisted men, this after the government ordered all regimental bands maintained at government expense to be discontinued. Its travels amounted to 9,300 miles.

The regiment lost during its two terms of service one officer and 114 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and three officers and 171 enlisted men by disease. Total, 289.

Monument of 12th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE   1st DIVISION   16th CORPS
12th INFANTRY

Colonel Reuben Williams

Served on the exterior line in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and at Oak Ridge from about June 12 to the end of the Siege, July 4.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 12th Regiment answered the first call for volunteers made by the President in April, 1861, for six regiments of three months' troops, and was made up of the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis, and was accepted for state service for one year, on the 11th of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as colonel.

On the 11th of June, the regiment left Indianapolis for Evansville, Indiana, where it went into camp. July 18th, orders were received from the War Department for its transfer to the United States service for the remaining period of its term of enlistment, and on the 23d the regiment left Evansville for Baltimore, Maryland, where it arrived on the 27th, and on the following day moved by rail to Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's Brigade, of General Banks' Army of the Shenandoah, where it remained in camp until the 16th of August. While here Colonel Wallace resigned, and Lieut. Col. William H. Link was promoted to the colonelcy. On the 16th of August the regiment marched with the army to Hyattstown, where it remained in camp for some time, watching for Gen. Joe Johnston, who was reported to be at Leesburgh, on the opposite side of the Potomac, with a large force of rebel troops.

During the time the command remained here, marches were made to Darnestown, Nolen's Ferry, Seneca Creek and Tuscarora Creek, and in October, to Point of Rocks, Urbana and Frederick. On the 11th the regiment, with the command, marched to Boonsboro, Middletown and Williamsport, Maryland, where it was engaged in picket and outpost duty until March, 1862. While here, Capt. Reuben Williams, with seven men, were taken prisoners by the enemy, while out on a scouting expedition.

March 1st, the 12th crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched to Winchester, through Martinsburg and Bunker Hill. On the 11th, it had a skirmish with the enemy near Winchester, and on the following morning was the first regiment to enter the town, which had been evacuated the night before. On the 21st the regiment marched to Berryville, and thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap, to Aldie, where they learned of our victory at Winchester Heights. The command marched back to Warrenton Junction, which place was reached on the 3d of April, after passing over the battlefield of Bull Run, to

Catlett's Station, where the regiment remained until the 5th of May, when it marched to Washington, where, on the 14th, it was mustered out and immediately returned to Indianapolis.

The 12th Regiment, having served its full term of enlistment for one year, immediately after its return to Indiana the work of reorganizing this regiment for three years' service was begun. The regiment was rendezvoused at Indianapolis during its reorganization, and on the 17th day of August, 1862, was mustered into the service, with William H. Link, its old commanding officer, as colonel.

The regiment was composed of men from Allen, Jennings, Bartholomew, Jay, Wells, Noble, Grant, White, Morgan, Kosciusko and Hancock counties. The field and staff officers were, at the time of organization, as follows:

William H. Link	Colonel.
Reuben Williams	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Solomon D. Kempton	Major.
Jared D. Bond	Adjutant.
James A. McClelland	Quartermaster.
Moses D. Gage	Chaplain.
William Lomax	Surgeon.
Noble P. Howard	Assistant Surgeon.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	James Goodenow,	John B. Conner,	George W. Wright.
Co. B.	Elbert D. Baldwin,	Frank H. Aveline,	William H. Harrison.
Co. C.	David P. Clubberly,	Hezekiah Beeson,	Edward S. Lenfisty.
Co. D.	George Bowman,	John A. Blackwell,	Benjamin F. Price.
Co. E.	Samuel F. Rooker,	Thomas M. Peoples,	Caleb Day.
Co. F.	Samuel Boughter,	Alonzo H. Hubbard,	Edward H. Webster.
Co. G.	James Huston,	Eastley Helms,	Robert Alfont.
Co. H.	George M. Trotter,	Joseph E. Hart,	Joseph Bills.
Co. I.	Samuel W. Wells,	Henry S. Westcott,	Thomas J. Anderson.
Co. K.	George Nelson,	John M. Godown,	James O'Shaughnessy.

On the same day the regiment was mustered into the service for three years it moved by rail to Louisville, Ky., to take part in the threatened invasion of the rebel general, Kirby Smith, and from Louisville it immediately marched by rail to Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky, where it remained a few days.

It then marched to Richmond, where, with other regiments, it was placed under the immediate command of Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, who at once moved his forces some eight or ten miles south of Richmond.

The 12th Regiment, since its reorganization, had never had company or battalion drill, and most of Manson's forces were new and in the same condition, amounting in all to about 6,000 men. On the morning of August 30th, the 12th took part in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Kentucky, against Gen. E. Kirby Smith's force of 30,000 seasoned troops.

In this engagement the 12th lost 173 killed and wounded, including the gallant Colonel Link, who died of his wounds September 20, 1862. Nearly the entire regiment was captured, and a few days afterward was paroled and immediately returned to Indiana.

Upon being exchanged as prisoners of war, the regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was commissioned colonel of the 12th on the 17th of November, and soon after the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 25th, and on the following day it marched toward Holly Springs. In December the regiment marched to the Tallahatchie River, and was stationed at Grand Junction in January, 1863, and in the spring was placed on duty at Colliersville, Tennessee, guarding the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

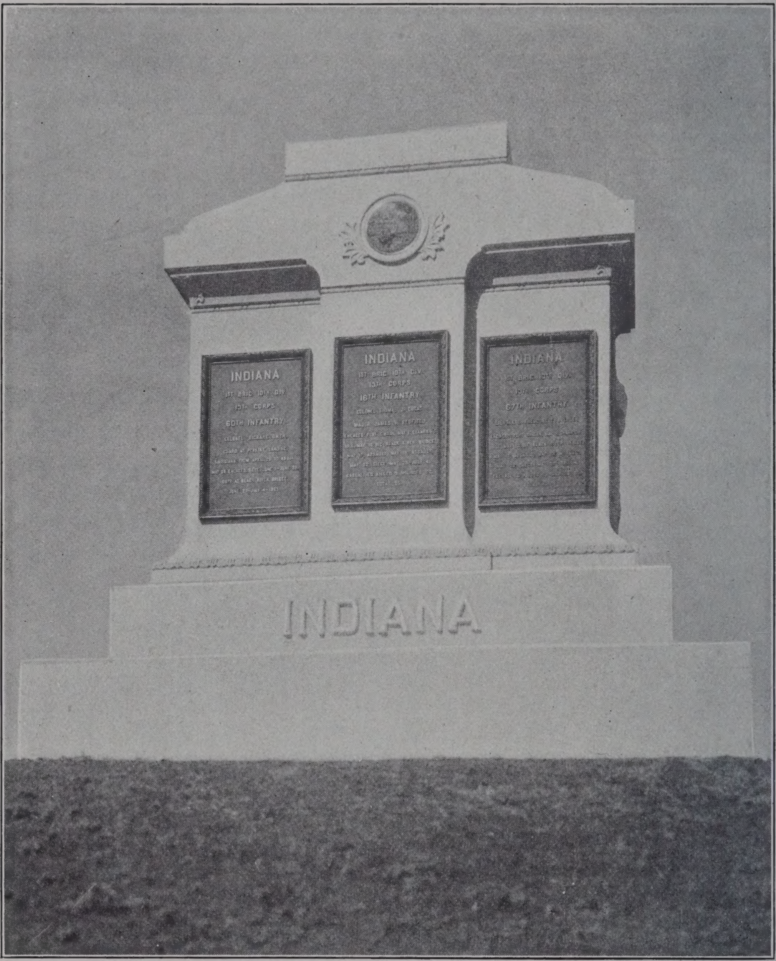
In June the regiment marched to Memphis, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 16th Army Corps, and, by order of General Grant, this division went to Vicksburg, and embarked about the 8th of June, arriving at Haynes' Bluff June 12th, took position and helped in fortifying that point. By order of General Sherman, dated June 26th, the 12th, with its division, took position on Oak Ridge, near Niely's, on the right to the postoffice on the left, where it remained in the trenches until after the capitulation, when it marched with General Sherman's army to Jackson, Mississippi, and after the evacuation of that city returned to Black River, where it remained until the 28th of September, 1863, when the 12th, with its command, embarked on steamboats for Memphis, and participated in Sherman's long march across the country to Chattanooga, to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland.

On the 25th of November, it took a prominent part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded 110 men and officers, and immediately took part in the pursuit of Bragg's fleeing army to Graysville, Georgia, and from there it marched to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville. After relieving Burnside's command and raising the siege, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and from there marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, reaching that place on the 26th of December, where it went into winter quarters and remained until May 1, 1864.

On all these long marches many of the men, being without shoes, suffered severely from its midwinter weather. May 1, 1864, the 12th marched with its corps to Chattanooga and took part in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles at Dallas, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, from the 22d to the 28th of July. Also at Jonesboro and many other skirmishes, losing in killed and wounded during the campaign, 240 men. The regiment then took part in the chase after Hood, through northern Georgia and Alabama.

Returning to Atlanta, it took part with Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea." It left Atlanta on the 14th of November, and arrived at Savannah on the 10th of December, from whence it marched through South Carolina to Goldsboro, North Carolina. During these marches it engaged the enemy at Griswoldshire, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville.

Upon the surrender of Confederate General Johnston's army, at Raleigh, the regiment marched to that city and then to Richmond, Virginia, and thence to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service on the 8th day of June, 1865; and returned to Indianapolis on the 14th of June, 270 strong, and was publicly received by Governor Morton the same day. During its four years' service the 12th lost 8 officers and 92 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 2 officers and 217 enlisted men by disease; total. 319.



Monument of 16th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 10th DIVISION 13th CORPS
16th INFANTRY

Colonel THOMAS J. LUCAS

Major JAMES H. REDFIELD

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 3, wounded 22, total 25.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, in its first organization, was composed of men who responded to the first call of the government in April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months' service, but who were unable to get into that service, Indiana's quota being already filled.

Governor Morton organized the 12th and 16th Regiments out of these volunteers as state troops for one year's service, but on the day the country was startled by the news of the defeat of the first Bull Run battle, the services of these two regiments were tendered to the general government, and gladly accepted.

The 16th Regiment was at once ordered east, and left Richmond, Indiana, July 23, 1861, being the first regiment to march through Baltimore after the firing on the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers in the April before.

The regiment was assembled and sworn into the United States service at Richmond, Indiana, in May, 1861, with the following officers:

Pleasant A. Hackleman, Rushville	Colonel.
Thomas J. Lucas, Lawrenceburg	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Joel Wolfe, Rushville	Major.
Robert Conover, Shelbyville	Adjutant.
Henry B. Hill, Carthage	Quartermaster.
Edward Jones, Aurora	Chaplain.
Elias Fisher, Richmond	Surgeon.
George F. Chittenden, Anderson	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Thomas A. McFarland,	David T. Sleeth,	Wm. H. F. Randall.
Co. B.	John S. Lee,	Thomas S. Reading,	John H. Finley.
Co. C.	James P. Gillespie,	Henry B. Austin,	Chas. P. Williamson.
Co. D.	John C. McQuiston,	Wm. H. Weyer,	Conrad Shomber.
Co. E.	John M. Orr,	Wm. H. Greer,	John M. Hartley.
Co. F.	Paul J. Beachbard,	John L. Grove,	Silas D. Byram.
Co. G.	Albert G. Dennis,	William J. Fitch,	Philip Dexheimer.
Co. H.	William Judkins,	Henry L. Francis,	Samuel Tull.
Co. I.	John A. Platter,	William Copeland,	Israel Phalin.
Co. K.	Alfred J. Hawn,	Robert Smith,	Courtland C. Matson.

The men for the several companies were recruited mostly from the several counties following: "A" and "H," Shelby county; "B," Wayne County; "C," Floyd County; "D," Ripley County; "E," Fayette County; "F," Rush County; "G" and "I," Dearborn County; "K," Putnam County.

The regiment participated in the battle of Ball's Bluff and other skirmishes in October and November, while encamped at Seneca Creek, Maryland, until December 2d, when it was ordered to Frederick City, at which place it went into winter quarters.

On February 22, 1862, the regiment was again ordered to Harper's Ferry, and thence early in March to Charleston, and during the months of March and April it crossed and recrossed the Blue Ridge Mountains three times in pursuit of the enemy.

On May 12th, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and on the 14th of May, 1862, its term of service having expired, it was mustered out and returned soon thereafter to Indiana.

Colonel Hackleman was promoted and appointed brigadier-general, and was afterwards killed in battle at Iuka, Mississippi.

Colonel Lucas was promoted and in command of the regiment at the expiration of its term of service; and, under his direction, in pursuance of directions from the government and state officials, the regiment was reorganized for three years' service, some of the officers and men re-enlisting in the same regiment, while many of the officers and enlisted men were appointed officers of new regiments then organizing, so that the majority of the men in the new organization were new recruits who had not seen service.

The great majority of the enlisted men in at least one of the companies in the first year's service were commissioned officers before the close of the war.

The men composing this new organization were mostly from the following counties: "A," Fayette County; "B," Washington County; "C," "G" and "H," Rush County; "D," Lawrence County; "E," Dearborn County; "F," Miami County; "I," Vigo, Clay and Putnam counties; "K," Madison County.

The field officers of this new organization were as follows:

Col. Thomas J. Lucas, promoted to brigadier-general.

Robert Conover, formerly adjutant, promoted repeatedly until he became colonel.

Lieut. Col. Joel Wolfe, killed in battle at Richmond, Kentucky.

John M. Orr, former major, promoted and resigned on account of wound received at battle of Arkansas Post.

Also James H. Redfield, promoted from major.

In addition to the above, James M. Hildsette and James R. S. Cox, former captains, were promoted to major; John E. Wilkins, promoted and made adjutant; Quartermaster Henry B. Hill resigned, succeeded by George W. Wooster, resigned, succeeded by George F. Williams, all of Carthage; chaplain, Rev. George F. Gatch, Dillsboro; surgeon, George F. Chittenden, Anderson; assistant surgeon, James D. Gatch, Dillsboro, resigned and succeeded in order named by John H. Spurier and John C. Cullen, both of Rushville, and Joseph J. Sadler, of Franklin.

There were so many fatalities, resignations and discharges for disability of the field, staff and line officers of this regiment and the places filled by promotion, that few of the officers remained long in the same position, and many offices were filled by promotion from the ranks of the enlisted men.

The regiment left Indianapolis for Kentucky August 19, 1862, as soon as the men were all mustered out, and, on August 30th, was hotly engaged all day in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, with a greatly superior force of veteran troops, commanded by Gen. Kirby Smith, in which it lost 200 men in killed and wounded, having inflicted an equal loss upon the enemy in its front; but at the close of the day the regiment was completely surrounded and the greater portion of those remaining were captured. The prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, where they remained and drilled until November 1st, when they were exchanged, newly equipped and sent via Cairo, Illinois, to Memphis, Tennessee, where they arrived soon after and were assigned to brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Burbridge, Smith's Division of the 13th Army Corps, and became a part of the army which proceeded from Memphis down the Mississippi River on transports, in command of General Sherman, in the first expedition against Vicksburg.

December 25, 1862, a part of this brigade was landed at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg, and the brigade, under command of General Burbridge, marched sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours, destroyed ten miles of the railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport and Texas, including bridges, and destroying a million dollars' worth of cotton, returned to the transports in time to join the army and take part in the unsuccessful assault on the well-fortified bluffs at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Being repulsed by the enemy in front, and driven from the lowlands by the rising waters of the Yazoo River, the regiment reembarked and, with the rest of the attacking army, joined in the expedition that proceeded up White River and attacked the enemy in strongly fortified works at Arkansas Post, on January 10, 1863, which was surrounded by troops on land and gunboats on the river, and, after a hot engagement on January 11th, was captured, with 5,000 prisoners, with cannon, small arms, stores, etc.

In this charge and assault the 16th was right in front of the main fort and was the first regiment to plant its colors inside the works. It lost 77 men in killed and wounded, out of about 400 engaged. The surrender was made by the same officer, General Churchill, to whom a large portion of the 16th surrendered at Richmond, Kentucky, in August before, and among the wagons captured were some taken from the 16th at Richmond.

As soon as possible after the capture of this stronghold the army re-embarked and returned down the river on their respective boats, and on January 17th the regiment landed at Young's Point, Louisiana, where it remained for a time in the low swamp land, assisting in digging the famous canal, which was later abandoned as impractical, spending a portion of the time in strengthening the levee along the river bank to prevent the overflow of the water in the river, which was several feet higher than the land where the soldiers slept. Here they suffered greatly by sickness. Afterward the regiment removed to Milliken's Bend, a few miles up the river, where the army, commanded by General Grant, was being concentrated for the spring campaign against Vicksburg, which really began March 27, 1863.

The 16th, 60th and 67th Indiana, 23d Wisconsin, 83d and 96th Ohio Regiments, and 16th Ohio Battery, composed the 1st Brigade, commanded by General Burbridge, of the 10th Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, of the 13th Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand.

On April 14th Burbridge's Brigade commenced the onward movement across the country and down the west side of the Mississippi River, by land and boats, through bayous and overflowed creeks, which in good time resulted in the arrival of the troops, after many hardships, on dry land at Bruinsburg, on the east side of the Mississippi River, to which they were transported from the Louisiana side by transports and gunboats that had run the enemy's heavy batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

Here the troops received five days' rations, ammunition, etc., which were the last army rations issued to the brigade until arrival near the outer works of Vicksburg, on the 18th of May.

The brigade then began an all-night forced march toward Port Gibson on the night of the 30th of April. General Hovey's Division of the 13th Army Corps, having preceded Smith's Division, had already opened the battle at daylight on May 1st, and the 10th Division was placed in reserve of Hovey's Division early in the morning for support, but later in the day it marched forward, driving the enemy from hill to hill in front, holding positions, and at night bivouacked on the battlefield.

On May 2d, the enemy having retreated, the army marched into Port Gibson and remained there until the day following, when the 16th moved forward with its brigade and division.

The 16th remained with the 10th Division in the country about Raymond, makng advances towards Edwards Ferry and Black River Bridge, to keep the Confederate army about Vicksburg, while other portions of General Grant's army, under General Sherman, drove General Johnston's Confederate army away from Jackson.

On May 16th, in the battle near Edwards Station, the 10th Division first discovered the enemy on the Raymond road, to the north of the Federal line; the 16th was in the front all day until dark, constantly under fire, while the fierce battle about Champion's Hill was waging to their right. It was under a fierce artillery fire until dark, and on the next day it pursued the enemy in their front and took part in the charge at Black River Bridge, and after crossing Black River the 16th had the advance of the 10th Division as it marched in pursuit of the enemy to the fortifications about Vicksburg, and joined in the assault on these works May 19th, and secured a good position at the front, near one of the main forts of the enemy, which was intrenched and held by the brigade during the siege, and participated in all the operations of the siege until the final surrender, on July 4th.

In the assault on the enemy's works, May 22d, the 16th bore a conspicuous part, holding an important position for nearly ten hours, perfectly exposed, near one of the main forts of the enemy, within about twenty-five feet a great part of the time, and from this same fort came to members of the 16th, then on duty, the Confederate officers, under flag of truce, on July 3d, which resulted in the surrender next day.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment, with the 13th Army Corps, marched to Jackson, Mississippi, and participated in the recapture of that place, causing the retreat of Johnston's army farther to the east.

Returning to Vicksburg after this campaign, the regiment went into camp and had a few weeks' rest, but soon afterwards was transferred by boat to New Orleans, Department of the Gulf, mounted, and became a part of a cavalry division,which was distributed along the shore of the Mississippi River, to protect transportation along the stream, making a number of expeditions up the river.

In October, 1863, the regiment took part in an expedition to the Bayou Teche country, Louisiana, in which section the regiment remained until January, 1864, when it returned to New Orleans, and, after being refitted and remounted, it marched as a part of the cavalry force of General Banks in the unsuccessful expedition up the Red River country, in which campaign it had fifteen engagements with the enemy.

While on this expedition this regiment took the chief part in a most remarkable surprise of an outpost of the army of the Confederate General Dick Taylor, resulting in the capture of almost an entire regiment of the 2d Louisiana Cavalry and a Texas battery of four cannon.

Leaving Alexandria, March 21, 1864, General Lucas, with a portion of the cavalry command, including the 16th Indiana, by direction of A. J. Smith, the commanding general, reported to General Mower, and by him was ordered to take the advance, and when about thirteen miles out beyond Alexandria, met the enemy in small force and drove them seven miles, to Henderson's Hill, where the enemy was found at dark, holding the hill, occupying a strong position, not many miles in advance of the main Confederate army.

The 16th Regiment, mounted infantry, equipped with field rifles, was assigned to the advance of a detachment of infantry and one section of a battery. It was ordered to make a detour, and take the enemy in the rear, making a march of about sixteen miles in dense darkness and through the cold rain and sleet, when, at a distance directy in the rear of the enemy, Captain Jones, of Company I, a brave young officer who was killed in battle a short time later, in command of thirty or forty men deployed on both sides of the road (he and a comrade following the road), where a company of about forty Confederates approached along the road, and were commanded, "Halt, advance one and give the countersign," which order was complied with. Having secured the countersign, Captain Jones, holding his revolver in the face of the officer, who had so innocently furnished the desired information, ordered him to surrender his command, which command was likewise obeyed. The Confederates, being ordered forward, advanced slowly, utterly ignorant of the situation, and as they halted in front of Captain Jones they found themselves surrounded by the United States advance, who had, by previous direction, came from each wing, expecting to surround a picket post. When ordered by their commander to surrender, the click of the carbine was heard, but fortunately the men surrendered without any alarm, and no noise except some bitter oaths, heaped on the head of the officer who had ordered the surrender.

These men were marched back under guard of men from the 16th Regiment until they reached the advancing column of infantry, who formed a hollow square to receive these and other prisoners as they were captured. A portion of the regiment continued the advance toward Henderson's Hill, a portion covered the road towards General Taylor's army, a short distance away, at the same time Colonel Redfield, commanding the 16th Regiment, noticed a light in a house in the woods but a short distance from the road and sent another detachment, who surrounded the house, and, after sharp resistance, captured Smith, the famous rebel scout, and fifteen of his men. The advance soon after coming to the picket post, halted, and Captain Jones advanced, gave the countersign and the 16th Regiment rode into the camp of the enemy without the least disturbance, until it had taken position just beyond the rebel camp at the side of the road, and, while it was doing that the infantry advanced along the road, covering the other side and almost the whole rebel regiment and a battery was captured without a man being killed or seriously wounded.

The Confederate officers were found sleeping in residences. The commotion awoke Colonel Vincent, in command, in time to make his escape through the woods in the darkness. This was all done so quietly that a courier, with dispatches from the general in command, to Colonel Vincent, rode up to the house formerly occupied by the Confederates before a guard had been put out, and was captured by a number of the 16th Regiment, who, wet and cold, had taken possession of the house to warm themselves.

And, about the same time, two or three men of the 16th Regiment, having a disposition to be inquisitive, ventured out a short distance along a new road they discovered, and were captured by a picket post still remaining on duty, utterly oblivious of what had transpired, and were carried away to Tyler, Texas, as prisoners.

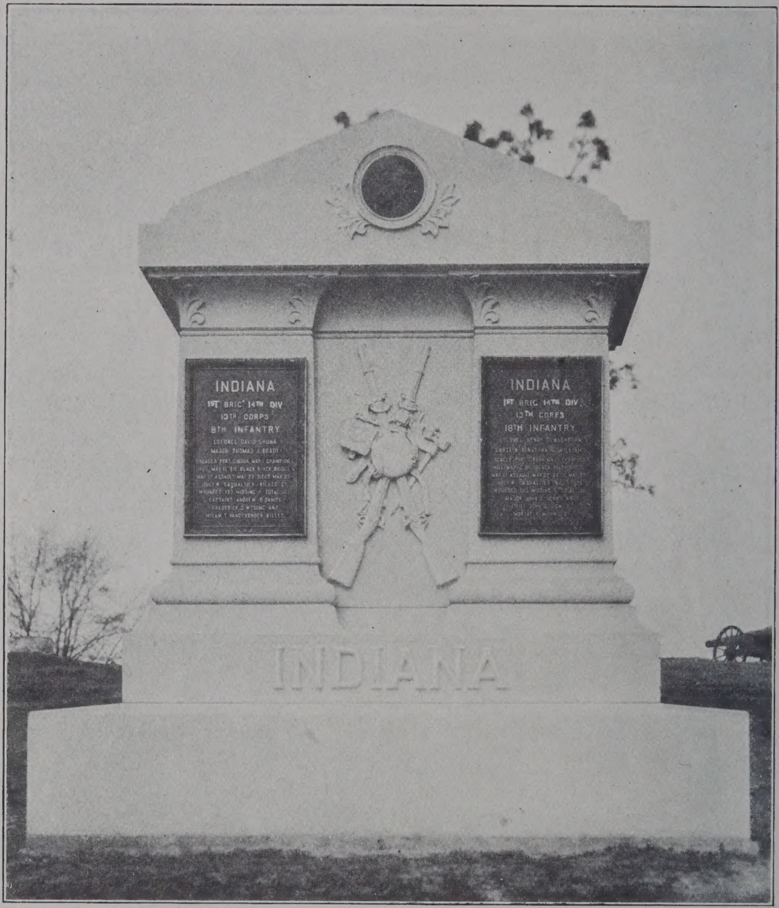
The 16th was actively engaged on April 8th at the battle of Sabine Crossroads, and the battle at Pleasant Hill the next day. In both engagements it suffered loss in killed and wounded, and in a charge made in the second day's battle it captured the flag and a number of the men of a Texas regiment.

During this expedition the regiment took part in fifteen engagements.

On the return of this expedition the regiment was ordered to report to General Cameron, commanding the Lafourche District of Louisiana, and was the only cavalry organization on that frontier doing active outpost duty. Here it remained on duty till ordered to report at New Orleans for muster out at the close of the war, where they were reviewed by General Grierson, who highly complimented the regiment for its appearance and faithful service.

The recruits belonging to the regiment whose terms had not expired were transferred to the 13th Indiana Cavalry, and the old 16th, by order of General Canby, was mustered out of the service June 30, 1865, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived, July 10, 1865, with 365 officers and enlisted men, and it was enthusiastically received, addressed by Governor Morton, General Hovey, and others.

The 16th lost in killed and mortally wounded three officers and 83 enlisted men, and 227 enlisted men by disease, making a total of 313 deaths, and very few of this three years' organization escaped without wounds more or less serious.



Monument of 18th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 14th DIVISION 13th CORPS
18th INFANTRY

Colonel Henry D. Washburn

Captain Jonathan H. Williams

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 26, wounded 103, missing 1, total 130; Major John C. Jenks and Lieut. John L. Lowes mortally wounded.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 18th Indiana Infantry was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in the summer of 1861.

At a special session of the General Assembly of that year, provision was made for organizing six regiments of state troops in addition to those accepted by the general government under call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men for three months.

When the next call of the President was issued, a portion of these state organizations entered service of the United States, but a number remained in the state service as parts of companies, and also many individuals from other regiments. These were all transferred to Camp Morton and organized into battalions, designated as the 18th Indiana Infantry in part.

After a short sojourn in this camp, it was determined to discharge all of these troops except such as would enter service of the United States, and therefore the companies were recruited to the maximum number, and by addition of new companies arriving in camp the 18th was made up to a full regiment, and was mustered into service of the United States August 16, 1861.

Field and staff officers were mustered and commissioned as follows:

Thomas Pattison, Aurora	Colonel.
Henry D. Washburn, Newport	Lieutenant-Colonel.
DeWitt C. Thomas, Salem	Major.
George S. Marshall, Indianapolis	Adjutant.
John H. Popp, Richmond	Quartermaster.
George W. Ames, Greencastle	Chaplain.
Samuel W. Peck, Washington	Surgeon.
John W. Hitchcock, Terre Haute	Assistant Surgeon.

Many of the field and staff officers resigned or were promoted to higher rank and were duly succeeded by those next in rank, from time to time.

The following company officers were mustered in with the regiment:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Jesse L. Holman,	Andrew P. Daughters,	Robert G. Cunningham.
Co. B.	Samuel W. Short,	William S. Cooke,	Parker Pearson,
Co. C.	John C. Jenks,	James A. Bell,	Jasper Nebeker.
Co. D.	Rinaldo R. Ruter,	William W. Shepherd,	William F. Davis.
Co. E.	James R. Bryant,	George M. Harrold,	Silas A. Wadsworth.
Co. F.	Peter C. Woods,	George W. Kimble,	David E. Adams.
Co. G.	John W. Jones,	James T. Howell,	Theophilus F. Morrison.
Co. H.	Wm. Stanley Charles,	James B. Black,	Hiram W. Rooker.
Co. I.	Jonathan H. Williams,	Charles F. Johnson,	John Tilson.
Co. K.	Samuel Donalson,	Elijah N. Wines,	Michael Imhoff.

Vacancies of commanding company officers occurred in all these companies, caused by promotion, fatalities in battle, death from wounds, sickness or resignations during the service, and promotions followed by worthy officers next in rank.

The next day after muster the regiment proceeded by rail and boat to St. Louis, Missouri, where it was camped for a time in Lafayette Park, named "Camp Jessie," in honor of the wife of General Fremont. From thence the regiment went by rail to Jefferson City, and on foot to Boonville, Missouri, where it embarked, with other Indiana troops, on boat and proceeded up the Missouri River to reinforce the besieged city of Lexington, but before it could reach that place our troops there had surrendered. After an adventure in rear of Glasgow, known as the "Paw Paw" fight, wherein the Union troops fired on each other in the dark, the whole force returned to Boonville.

During the fall and winter of 1861 and 1862 the regiment occupied various camps in Missouri at and near what was then the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in the autumn of 1861 went with Fremont to Springfield, and after he was superseded by General Hunter, returned to the railroad and participated in a campaign to and capture of Blackwater, where it, with other troops, captured a large body of recruits en route to join Confederate General Price's army.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment took part in a general advance, as ordered by the President, and took part in battles of Pea Ridge, Elk Horn and Lee Town. At the latter place it assisted in the recapture of the Peoria, Illinois, battery of artillery, which had been captured from the Union troops at Pea Ridge. Later in the spring the regiment marched to Batesville, Arkansas, where it remained in camp some time, and from thence it marched with other troops down the valley of White River to Clarendon, Arkansas, and from thence across to Helena, on the Mississippi River.

In the fall of 1862 the regiment returned up the river and spent the winter in south and central Missouri in severe campaigning. Early in the spring of 1863 the regiment embarked on boats at St. Genevieve, Missouri, and, proceeding down the Mississippi River, landed at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, where it joined General Grant's army, being concentrated at this point for the campaign and final capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was attached to the 14th Division of the 13th Army Corps. With these commands it participated in the flanking of Grand Gulf, under General Carr;

battle of Port Gibson, May 1, where the regiment captured a stand of colors from the enemy, and also the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16th; Black River, 17th, and on the 18th of May arrived at, and was stationed in line of works besieging Confederate fortifications in rear of the city of Vicksburg, where it actively participated until the fall and surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863.

During the assault of the Confederate fortifications, May 22d, the 18th gained and placed its colors on the enemy's works, where they remained for eight hours, but because of reinforcements of the enemy and heavy cross-fire on the regiment, it was unable to capture and hold the works in its front. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment, with other troops commanded by General Sherman, marched to Jackson, Mississippi, where, after the evacuation of this place of Confederate General Johnston's force, the regiment returned to Vicksburg, and was soon thereafter transferred to the Gulf Department, and proceeded by boat to New Orleans.

In this department the regiment first took part in the campaign of General Banks, in the fall of 1863, in the Teche country, in operations in western Louisiana, from whence it returned to Atchafalaya and from thence, on the 12th of November, embarked for Texas when, on the 17th of November, it engaged in the capture of a fort on Mustang Island, and on the 27th in the capture of Fort Esparanza.

January, 1864, the greater part of the regiment re-enlisted at Indianola, Texas, and started home on veteran furlough.

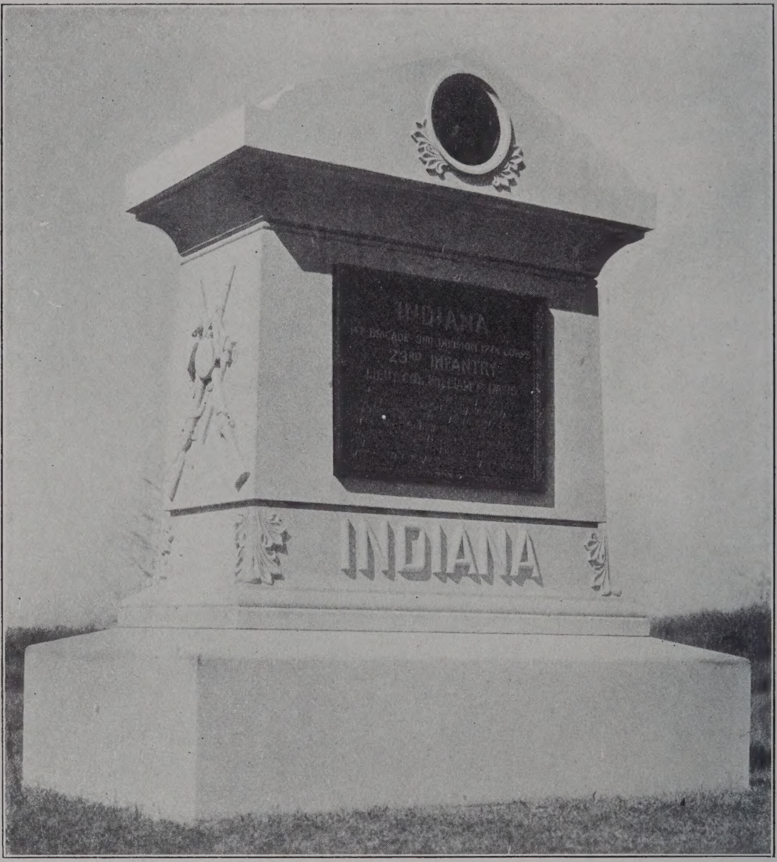
On arriving at or near Baton Rouge, the regiment disembarked to aid in defending the Union garrison of that place. After dispersing the Confederate forces, who were organized for an attack, the regiment proceeded to Indiana, where, after its thirty days' furlough, it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and joined the Eastern Army on the James. After short service at Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom, it returned to Washington and joined the 19th Army Corps, to which it had been attached, and with that corps took part in the campaign under General Sheridan of the Shenandoah Valley, participating in battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In each of these engagements the regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded.

On the 6th of January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and reached that point by transports on the 16th, and was occupied for three months building fortifications. On the

3d of May it was detached from General Grover's Division and ordered to Augusta, Georgia, and was first to raise the stars and stripes on the old United States Arsenal at that place.

Returning to Savannah, the regiment was later transferred to the southern part of Georgia, where it remained until mustered out on August 28th, 1865, and, being ordered home to Indiana, it arrived September 17th and was publicly welcomed by state officials and its former colonel, H. D. Washburn, and in a few days was finally discharged from the service.

The regiment lost during service 5 officers and 68 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and one officer and 130 enlisted men by disease; total, 204.



Monument of 23d Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 3rd DIVISION 17th CORPS
23rd INFANTRY

Lieut. Col. William P. Davis

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Near North Fork of Bayou Pierre, May 3; Raymond, May 12; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 31, wounded 157, missing 24, total 212, Lieut. Henry C. Dietz and Lieut. Christian C. Zulauf killed, Capt. William M. Darrough mortally wounded.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 23d Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized pursuant to an order of the Adjutant-General of the State, dated June 24, 1861, issued under the authority of the first call of the President for troops for three years' enlistment, although a number of the companies had been recruiting for two or three weeks prior to that date, anticipating the call for additional troops. The regiments included in this call from the State of Indiana were the 19th to 28th, inclusive.

The companies of the 23d Indiana were assigned to rendezvous at the old fair grounds at New Albany, afterwards designated as "Camp Noble," from which point southern Indiana recruited and forwarded several other regiments during the continuance of the war. Companies A, B, C, F, H and I were mustered into the service July 27th, and Companies D, E, J and K July 29, 1861, the entire regiment having been accepted on the latter date.

The following officers mustered in with the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

William L. Sanderson	Colonel.
DeWitt C. Anthony	Lieutenant-Colonel.
William P. Davis	Major.
Eugene Commandeur	Adjutant.
Isaac P. Smith	Quartermaster.
John D. Rogers	Chaplain.
Thomas D. Austin	Surgeon.
Robert Kay	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Frederick Pistorius,	Thomas Krementz,	William P. Orth.
Co. B.	William W. Caldwell,	William M. Darrough,	Daniel Trotter.
Co. C.	David C. Kay,	Marion W. Smith,	Hiram Murphy.
Co. D.	George S. Babbitt,	John T. Gleason,	Madison M. Hurley.
Co. E.	Thomas Clark,	John T. McQuiddy,	Louis P. Berry.
Co. F.	William P. Davis,	John S. Davis,	Harvey C. Moore.
Co. G.	Alonzo Tubbs,	Lemuel C. Mahlon,	Conrad H. Hiner.
Co. H.	William E. Abbott,	William H. Bullington,	George H. Kendrick.
Co. I.	Henry C. Ferguson,	Benjamin F. Walter,	Joshua W. Custer.
Co. K.	Vincent Kirk,	Jerome Beers,	Silas E. Warden.

It was not until the 15th of August that the command left Camp Noble for the field, fully equipped, except as to arms. The first march from Camp Noble to the depot at Jeffersonville, a distance of about eight miles, where it embarked by rail for Indianapolis, was an extremely severe one, incident to the heavy knapsacks and personal belongings with which the raw recruit was wont to equip himself—though he learned better later. The regiment arrived at Indianapolis after midnight and dragged itself wearily to an already established camp, two miles from the station.

Late in the afternoon of the following day it commenced its journey by rail to St. Louis, where it arrived during the afternoon of August 17th, undergoing another weary march from the ferry to camp in Lafayette Park—these little insights into marching being profitable in giving the new soldiers a slight idea of what was to confront them during the four years that were to follow.

Within a few days the regiment was provided with arms and remained at St. Louis until September 9th, during which time every spare moment was devoted to instruction in the duty of the soldier; and that, coupled with the constant drill that they had received at Camp Noble, had so improved them as soldiers that as they marched from camp to the steamer to embark upon their first duty in the field, at Paducah, Kentucky, they no longer appeared as raw recruits, but bore themselves with the nonchalance of tried veterans.

Paducah was reached on September 11, 1861, at which point a brigade was organized under command of General Lew Wallace, consisting of the 23d and 11th Indiana and the 8th Missouri, and attached to the army under command of Gen. Charles F. Smith.

Paducah, while within the Union lines, was harassed to a great extent by guerillas, and the service was constant and warlike, picket duty was exacting and arduous during the winter, and night alarms were frequent and exciting, all of which, together with one or two small skirmishes with the guerillas, inured the men to the hardships of grim-visaged war, and placed the regiment in the list of seasoned troops.

On November 6th or 7th, the regiment was attached to the command of Brigadier-General Payne, for a march to the relief of General Grant at the battle of Belmont, Missouri. Although not reaching that point in time to participate in the battle, the march was probably one of the most severe of the many in which the 23d participated. Leaving camp at Paducah about 7:00 o'clock in the morning, the march was continuous until after 9:00 the following morning, with only four or five short stops, not one of which exceeded thirty minutes; but, even then, before reaching the battlefield, the command was turned to the rightabout and started back towards Paducah (the necessity for which is not apparent to the writer), and the march on the return trip was continued until past midnight. At that time, not yet having reached Paducah, Colonel

Sanderson, in his devotion to his men, deliberately withdrew his regiment (then inside of our own lines) and went into camp, at the risk of court-martial for his action, although the balance of the command continued the march into Paducah, arriving about 6:00 o'clock the next morning. The 23d had marched continuously for forty-one hours without even time to cook a meal.

On this march the men learned from bitter experience the necessity for lightening their burdens, and the line of march was strewn with heretofore treasured possessions—extra clothing, surplus bedding, fancy toilet articles, cooking utensils, anything and everything that would tend to make the way harder was thrown away, and when the regiment again reached the original camp at Paducah the personal belongings of the men had been reduced to the minimum, and gun, cartridge-box, blanket and haversack only remained.

Returning to Paducah the following morning, after the men had recuperated, the regiment remained until January 2, 1862, during which time fortifications were constructed, the 23d furnishing its full quota of men for the work. On January 2d, accompanying a division under Gen. Charles F. Smith, it took up the line of march for a reconnaissance in force that was to develop the Confederate fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, convoyed by the gunboat "Conistoga," skirting the south bank of the Tennessee. Having located Fort Henry, on the north, and Fort Hieman, on the south bank of the Tennessee (which resulted also in fixing the location of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland) with the sole intention of developing the fact that these forts were garrisoned, shots were exchanged by the "Conistoga" with Fort Henry, while the infantry made a slight attack on Fort Hieman, retired at once and took up the line of march for the return trip, arriving at Paducah on the 14th.

Little mention has ever been made in history of this particular campaign, which was one of exceeding hardship, on account of the rise in the bayous and streams, incident to what is known as the "January thaw." The troops were compelled to ford numerous streams, often more than waist deep, and wagons and artillery were buried in the mud and swamped in the streams to an extent that compelled the infantry, at all times, to furnish assistance in order that the wagon trains and artillery might be moved at all; and in several instances guns and wagons were entirely dismantled and dragged piecemeal through the seas of mud and mire. While the entire distance going and returning was scarcely 150 miles, yet it required the greatest effort, constant labor and much suffering to complete the journey in twelve days.

Returning to Paducah, the command embarked on steamers, February 2d, for the now famous campaign of General Grant against Forts Henry and Donelson, where he earned the sobriquet of "Unconditional Surrender Grant." Proceeding up the Tennessee River, convoyed by the fleet under command of Commodore Foote, the troops disembarked at Camp Union, some five or six miles below Fort Henry, on the south side of the river, on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 6th the command marched up the south bank of the river and engaged and captured Fort Hieman, while the gunboats battered down the earthworks of Fort Henry, which unfurled the white flag of surrender early in the afternoon of the same day.

During the engagement at Fort Henry, Company B of the 23d Indiana was assigned to service on the gunboat "Essex," one of the heaviest vessels of the river navy, and incident to the cutting of a steam pipe, caused by a shot from the enemy, a number of the men were killed and seriously injured, and Lieutenant Trotter, of Company B, was instantly killed.

The weather, in the interim between the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, was extremely severe. Snow fell to the depth of six inches, freezing at night and thawing in the daytime, and the regiment was fortunate in not being pushed to the front at Fort Donelson, remaining on duty holding the ground that had been gained at Fort Henry and Fort Hieman. During a period of a week or more the regiment was absolutely without blankets or other protection than ordinary clothing, and the suffering was extremely severe.

After the surrender of Fort Donelson, February 16th, on or about March 14th, the regiment again embarked on steamers and moved up the Tennessee River, on what is known as the Yellow Creek Expedition, a preliminary move to the concentration of forces at Pittsburgh Landing for what was afterward known as the battle of Shiloh. Stopping en route for a short interior expedition, the command under Gen. Lew Wallace, to which the 23d was attached, returned to the steamers and disembarked therefrom at Crump's Landing, located some five miles below Pittsburgh Landing, about the 19th of March, and from that point, through one of the most terrific rain and electric storms ever experienced, marched five or six miles into the interior to what is known as ''Stony Lonesome.''

The 23d Indiana was the first regiment of the command to leave the steamers, and to the best of the writer's knowledge and belief was the first on the ground in the concentration of forces which afterwards participated in the battle of Shiloh—at least, it was positively the first on the ground of the command under Gen. Lew Wallace at Stony Lonesome, although it is possible that other regiments had disembarked at Pittsburgh Landing earlier in the day.

It was while at this point that the members of the 23d were compelled to discard the very handsome cadet gray uniform which the State had provided on their entering the service and assume the blue blouse and ''camp-kettle'' hat—very much to the chagrin of the boys, who had always been proud of their natty gray suits. Of course, the necessity for the change was fully appreciated, the Confederates having by that time fully adopted the gray. This necessity, however, did little to soothe the feelings of the members of the regiment, who were particularly proud of the appearance of the 23d, which up to that date had been unexcelled, if equalled, by any regiment in the service.

Up to this time the 23d had not been engaged in the heated contest of any severe battles, although it had had a campaign experience in the way of arduous marches and a number of skirmishes, which cannot be mentioned in detail, had sustained losses by death and wounds and a depletion of ranks by sickness, and had experienced hardships and privations, which entitled it to be designated as a ''veteran regiment,'' having had in all probability more field experience than 75 per cent. of all the volunteer troops that were engaged in the battle of Shiloh.

The history of the battle of Shiloh, fought on April 6th and 7th, 1862, has been too frequently written and criticised to make it necessary for the writer to attempt any elaborate description of that memorable engagement, or to try to give any reasons why General Wallace's command did not reach the field of battle until near dark of the first day. Yet, neither the 23d Indiana nor any of General Wallace's command was idle during the period, as they were marching constantly and making every effort to reach the field, from 8:00 o'clock in the morning until nearly 6:00 at night. While an earlier hour of reaching the field undoubtedly would have brought decidedly different and possibly better results, the writer questions if their efforts were wasted or if it was not better, in the long run, that Wallace's veteran command should be on the ground and in condition for the second day's fight, rather than to have inevitably suffered severe losses in the first day's onslaught. However that may be, the record of Wallace's command on the second day should fully compensate for any errors of judgment that may have occurred on the first.

It was the 23d Regiment, supporting the 9th Indiana Battery, that opened the engagement on the extreme right at 5:00 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and there was no period from that time in the morning until the command reached the point occupied by the skirmish line of the enemy on the first day, about 6:00 o'clock at night, that the regiment was not advancing and driving the enemy before it, excepting of course the intervals when the retreating Confederates made their determined stands and required sharp fighting to dislodge them. It is true that the loss of the 23d was not extremely heavy on this date, as compared with those of some other regiments, yet it was under heavy fire constantly, repulsed a vicious charge from a regiment of Texas cavalry, and closed the day with a loss of one officer and 51 men killed and wounded, which seems almost miraculous when one considers the opposition and the constant and heavy fire with which it was confronted.

During the campaign, from the time of leaving Paducah until this date, the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division of the Army of the Tennessee.

Remaining on the battlefield of Shiloh until April 17th, the 23d, with the rest of the army, was moved forward to participate in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, at which place it was attached to the right wing of the 13th Army Corps, which formed the reserve stationed at Pea Ridge. But before the siege was raised, the regiment was detailed for outpost duty and, accompanied by the 9th Indiana Battery, moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, which forces for a considerable period held that point, notwithstanding the continued annoyance of Confederate cavalry and guerillas. The command was reinforced from time to time, until finally it reached the proportions of a division, under command of Gen. Leonard F. Ross.

During the summer months spent at Bolivar, the regiment, with other portions of General Ross' Division, was engaged in a number of skirmishes, two or three expeditions to Purdy, which was infested with Confederate cavalry, and finally in the action at Purdy, on August 30th. In the meantime a number of small engagements occurred in the vicinity of Bolivar, mostly fought by the cavalry, but supported by infantry, of which the 23d contributed its full share.

On September 1, 1862, the regiment embarked by rail for Jackson, Tennessee, en route to Iuka, Mississippi, and participated in the battle at that place and the several skirmishes incident thereto. On September 19th it made a return march to Iuka and participated in a small way at the second battle of Corinth and the battle of Matamora. Returning to Bolivar, it marched to the Hatchee River on October 5th, and, while not reaching there in time for the heated portion of the engagement, was still in time to participate and render valuable assistance in the routing and pursuit of the enemy.

Returning after the battle of the Hatchee River to Bolivar, which, by this time, was occupied by two divisions under command of General Hurlbut, the 23d remained until the organization of the 17th Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, to which corps it was attached, remaining during the balance of the war.

During October the 23d, with a number of other regiments, made a forced march in pursuit of Ripley, during which time it accomplished the marvelous feat of marching fifty-two miles in two days, going from and returning to Bolivar. After the concentration of the 17th Army Corps at La Grange, Tennessee, in the early part of November, it took up the line of march, participating in Grant's central Mississippi campaign toward Granada in his efforts to reach Vicksburg from that point—which, as is well known, failed because of Van Dorn's capture of Holly Springs, Mississippi, and the destruction of supplies, which forced the abandonment of the expedition and a return to Memphis.

On the return trip the regiment, having occupied for a few days Oxford, Mississippi, reached the Yocknapatafa River on Christmas Eve, 1862, at which time practically the whole command, and especially that portion to which the 23d was attached, was without rations, and for a period of nearly ten days was dependent for subsistence entirely upon a country through which two armies had already marched. That the supply of provisions was extremely limited will be realized when it is known that it became necessary to issue ordinary dry corn as the only ration, from which subsistence was principally derived by grinding the same into meal and also by popping it in ashes, which is very delightful to the children on a winter night, but it is not a food that is calculated to give strength or encouragement to a soldier in a hard campaign, nor at all appropriate as a

"Christmas dinner." A variety, however, was secured in some instances by the use of what the soldiers designated as "nigger" beans, being field beans raised largely for the support of the slave field hands. Later, the railroad having been repaired to some extent, supplies were received, and on January 10, 1863, the command marched to Colliersville, Tennessee. The period spent at Colliersville was extremely severe, because of the extraordinary cold and heavy snow, followed by thaws, which made the roads almost impassable.

On January 20th the regiment took up its line of march to Memphis, Tennessee—not, however, in its full strength, for, because of the exhaustion growing out of the severe campaign, inadequate food and lack of shoes for a large number of men, fully 125 were compelled to move to that point by rail, being unable to march. On this trip, however, the men were encouraged by the prospect of securing a much needed rest after the arduous marches through central Mississippi, as well as clothing of all kinds, of which the troops were much in need, preparatory to the beginning of the campaign against Vicksburg.

At Memphis the army was fully recuperated and newly equipped, and on February 21st the regiment embarked by steamer for Lake Providence, Louisiana, at which point Grant was concentrating his army for his combined assault on Vicksburg by the army and navy, from the front and rear. Colonel Sanderson was detached and left at Memphis in command of the troops at that point, and Lieut. Col. W. P. Davis assumed command of the regiment. During the stay at Lake Providence the levees of the Mississippi River were cut by command of General Grant and the surrounding country overflowed, as a protection from assault upon the army from the rear, which precaution proved wise and successful. This measure forced the command to move to a point of high ground a few miles above, locally known as Berry's Landing, where it remained during the concentration of troops. On April 17th it moved to Milliken's Bend.

Grant's effort to divert the channel of the Mississippi River having failed, he then decided to run the blockade of the Vicksburg batteries and carry his supplies and ammunition to a point below where the armies would concentrate, using the same boats after their arrival to transport the troops, which were then marching by land, across the river to a safe footing on the Vicksburg side.

The date for the running of the blockade was fixed for April 21st. Volunteers were called for to man these boats, and the 23d

Indiana, being largely composed of steamboat men, volunteered in numbers far in excess of the demand. The steamer ''J. W. Cheesman'' was manned largely by members of the 23d, including the captain, pilot and a part of the engine-room crew, as well as many subordinates. In addition to that, a portion of the crew of the steamer ''Horizon,'' which was severely injured by the batteries at Vicksburg, were members of the 23d Indiana. When it is considered that these were simply the ordinary passenger boats, without any protection whatever except such as could be temporarily made by piling cotton bales around the boilers for safety against the enemy's shells, that the pilot houses were torn away entirely, and that the bulkheads (which shielded the engineers and crew from storm and weather, but were no protection from shot and shell) were entirely removed, so that the officers and men who manned the boats worked in the open, in plain view of the gunners who were firing at them, it will be understood that it required more than ordinary nerve for men to volunteer to fill such positions. And yet there were a hundred men still remaining in the 23d Indiana who bemoaned their fate when they learned that their services were not required and they must remain behind. It is true that the loss of life in the 23d in this instance was not great, yet it stood its full proportion of wounded and sustained one death.

On April 25th the regiment marched from Milliken's Bend to a point opposite Grand Gulf, a campaign lasting until April 30th; was with the shore forces at the time of the terrific naval engagement at the latter point, and was actually in the engagement at Port Gibson on April 30th. It was now thoroughly launched into Grant's famous campaign in the rear of Vicksburg. On May 1st, the 23d was engaged in the battle of Thompson Hill, or Port Gibson, losing one officer and nine men, which was followed on the 3d by a severe skirmish at Bayou Pierre.

Continuing the march towards Vicksburg, the enemy was again encountered in force on May 12th, at the town of Raymond, about thirty miles from the enemy's stronghold. In this engagement the 23d Indiana lost 127 officers and men in killed, wounded and missing, the missing consisting of one officer and 23 men of the skirmish line, who were taken prisoners, the most severe engagement for the time occupied during the whole Vicksburg campaign. The regiment, having become detached from the main body, had marched into what was practically an ambush and alone met the onslaught of five Confederate regiments, two on one side and three on another, being almost entirely surrounded. But, notwithstanding this fact and the inability of the men to reload their guns after the first discharge, with fixed bayonets and clubbed muskets, they successfully emerged from what seemed to be an almost hopeless position, fell back to the main line, reformed, and continued in the engagement until its close, near nightfall, when the command took up the pursuit of the enemy in its flight towards Jackson. In this engagement the color-bearer was killed, but through the heroism of the second lieutenant of Company C, who rescued the flag and reached the rallying point, the regiment was reorganized without disorder, and without a single soldier continuing in the rear of the color line.

At Jackson the enemy was again overtaken on the morning of the 14th, where an open field battle was fought, lasting until late in the afternoon, but on account of the protected position the loss of the 23d in killed and wounded, of which the writer has no exact record, was comparatively small.

On the morning of the 15th the command retraced its steps towards Champion's Hill, arriving on the field of that battle on the night of the 15th, and was the first regiment to come to the assistance of Hovey's division during the heat of the battle on the 16th. Although engaged from morning until nightfall, the 23d was fortunate in the loss of only 4 officers and 14 men, killed and wounded.

The enemy was pursued during the greater part of the night and was again overtaken at Black River on the 17th—the 23d, however, not reaching that point until after the enemy had been driven back towards Vicksburg. The latter point was reached on the 18th of May, the regiment participating in the assaults on the Confederate strongholds May 19th and 22d. During the latter engagement the 23d reached a position immediately at the base of the enemy's entrenchments, and many of its members gained the top, led by Lieutenant Zulauf, of Company A, who met a gallant death at the very crest of the enemy's works.

The 23d Indiana, together with the 45th Illinois, held the position at the very base of the enemy's works, which was the center of the line, in Logan's Division on the White House road, until the surrender of Vicksburg, more than forty days later, during which time these two regiments constructed and exploded the mine under the particularly strong stronghold of the enemy, known as Fort Hill, and after the explosion, which occurred at 4:00 o'clock on the afternoon of June 25th, alternate details of 100 each from these regiments occupied the crater caused by the discharge, from 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon until daylight the following morning. This engagement, because of the peculiarity of the situation, was conducted by the interchange of hand-grenades and six-pound shells thrown by hand, between our own troops and the enemy.

It was also a volunteer detail of Companies E and B of the 23d Indiana Regiment which, taking advantage of their position at the foot of the enemy's works, constructed the famous observation tower, so frequently written of and illustrated in publications of the time.

During the whole period of occupation of the position in front of the enemy's works, the regiment was, of course, without any provision for shelter, and those immediately under the enemy's lines were not in position even to prepare their meals. Consequently it was necessary to dig zig-zag trenches for ingress and egress, and the food was prepared outside of the location and carried back and forth under the protection of the friendly trenches. In the meantime, not only that portion of the regiment immediately under the enemy's works, but the entire command, lived and slept in holes dug in the hillsides for that purpose, which served as a protection from the enemy's shells as well.

During the period of the investment of Vicksburg, independent of the battles in the approach thereto, the loss of the 23d Indiana was 5 officers and 50 men killed and wounded in the trenches. During the entire campaign, from the crossing of the Mississippi River, at Grand Gulch, to the surrender of Vicksburg, the total loss in killed, wounded and missing was 212.

When the troops entered Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 (although the surrender was practically on the 2d), the 23d Indiana and the 45th Illinois were designated, as a post of honor in reward for their services, as two of the few regiments to enter the city to receive the surrender, marching in by the well-known White House road. In the meantime, General McPherson having been promoted to command the Army of the Tennessee, the 17th Corps was assigned to Gen. Frank P. Blair, of beloved memory, who was its commander until the close of the war. The regiment remained in camp within the Confederate fortifications at Vicksburg until August 28th, when it was selected, with three others, under command of Brigadier-General Leggett, for the expedition across the State of Louisiana to Monroe, on the Ouachita River, for the purpose of ridding the country of guerillas that were then harassing the inhabitants and preventing their return to legitimate pursuits. Upon the return from this expedition it remained in camp at Vicksburg until October 12th, when it was again called upon to participate in the expediton to Canton, Mississippi, and return, lasting until October 22d, for the purpose of destroying the railroad and equipment to prevent their use by the enemy in moving troops and supplies.

Returning to Vicksburg, winter quarters were established at Hebron, a short distance from Vicksburg, and during the winter encampment the regiment re-enlisted "for three years more," or until the close of the war, though at that time the regiment was very much depleted in numbers. Having as yet received but few recruits, there were, according to the best records at hand, 280 odd of the enlisted men who re-enlisted, out of a total number of less than 500 then reported for duty, though a number of the members of the regiment not re-enlisting were before and at that time transferred, at their own request, to the navy.

Returning again to Vicksburg, the 23d Indiana remained until February 3, 1864, when it accompanied Sherman on his raid to Meridian, Mississippi, accomplishing the destruction of the railroad track, its equipment and supplies, the entire distance of more than one hundred miles east from Jackson to Meridian, thus depriving the enemy of facilities to reach either Jackson or Vicksburg, to harrass Grant's and Sherman's armies encamping at or near those points.

In the latter part of March the regiment left Vicksburg on the regulation thirty-day veteran furlough and returned in a body, by steamboat up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, from Vicksburg to New Albany, the place of enlistment, at which point arms were stacked and equipment stored, and the members dispersed to their various homes for the enjoyment of a well-earned and much-needed rest.

At the expiration of the veteran furlough the men again reported for duty and moved directly from New Albany, by steamer, to Bird's Point, Missouri, where the regiment remained for a short time, receiving a considerable number of recruits. From that point it proceeded, on May 5, 1864, by steamboat up the Tennessee River to Pittsburgh Landing, marching through the old battlefield of Shiloh, via Huntsville, Alabama, to join the Army of the Tennessee, then concentrating for the campaign against Atlanta, reaching Ackworth, Georgia, June 9th, where it was again attached to the 17th Army Corps, under Gen. Frank P. Blair.

During the many operations incident to the siege of Atlanta, the 23d participated in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain and Busby Mountain, between June 9th and June 15th; at Big Shanty, June 19th; the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th; Nickajack Creek, July 4th, and engagements at the latter point, July 6th and

8th. It also took part in the various engagements in the approach to the Chattahoochie River, July 8th to 12th; at Decatur, July 19th; the engagements at Leggett's Bald Hill, July 20th, and Peach Tree Creek, July 21st (where Gen. W. Q. Gresham, division commander, was seriously wounded and succeeded by Gen. Giles A. Smith), and the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, which commenced the actual siege of Atlanta, lasting from that date until September 2d, including the well-known engagement at Ezra Chapel, July 28th (which battle is frequently referred to as "Logan's Battle," that general having assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee after the death of General McPherson, on July 22d), and also participated in the heavy skirmishes about Utoy Creek, between August 5th and 7th. During the entire period, from July 22d to September 2d, the regiment, when not participating in the engagements named above, occupied the trenches and was under daily constant fire.

On July 27th and 29th (or within a few days thereof, as the discharge papers were received), the original officers of the regiment then remaining were all mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of service, except only Capt. George S. Babbitt, who was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assumed command of the regiment, and the writer, who had before been mustered in as adjutant. Vacancies were promptly filled, however, by promotion of non-commissioned officers, selected by their respective companies. So that each company had a full complement of officers, but the vacancies in the field and staff were not filled and the regiment was without field officers other than the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant until the close of the war, except by detail.

When Sherman made his flank movement, with the view of enticing the enemy out of the works at Atlanta, the command to which the 23d was attached moved on to Jonesboro and engaged in a heated battle at that point during the whole day of August 31st. During the heat of the battle at Jonesboro, the regiment moved from its position near the center of the line to the extreme right, to reinforce General Kilpatrick's cavalry, which was being hard pressed, and in this engagement the 23d was under a heavy fire from the Confederate batteries, occupying the rifle-pits of the enemy, from which it had been driven by the advance of the 23d.

From Jonesboro the regiment moved to Lovejoy Station, September 2d, and on September 6th returned to Ackworth on outpost duty, until it joined in the pursuit of Hood into Alabama in a campaign lasting from October 3d to 26th, during which time it took part in the second engagement at Snake Creek Gap, October

15th, having followed Hood's command almost to the Tennessee River, when a rightabout was made and Sherman returned to Atlanta for the purpose of making preparations for the famous March to the Sea.

During the period of preparation the 23d Indiana was encamped at West Point, close to Atlanta, and with the rest of Sherman's army commenced its March to the Sea November 15th, reaching Savannah on December 10th. During the march the regiment was actively engaged at the battle of the Oconee River, where, on November 24th and 25th, it was confronted by a heavy force of Wheeler's cavalry, and again encountered the same force at the Ogoochee River, December 7th and 8th, these two engagements causing the greatest delay and the heaviest fighting that Sherman's army confronted during the entire March to the Sea.

Arriving at Savannah on December 10th, the 23d Indiana participated in the siege, which lasted eleven days, during which time there was heavy firing all along the line, though fortunately the casualties were not great and the regiment suffered but slight loss, there being none killed and only a few of its members wounded. During the period of siege, however, as is well known, the troops suffered to a very considerable extent because of the lack of rations. Having trusted to foraging the country through which they had just passed for supplies, and none having reached the command on arrival at Savannah, the army was sorely pressed for provisions until the day following the evacuation, December 22d, when supplies were received in abundance from the vessels lying in the offing.

The command remained in camp around Savannah until the early part of January, 1865, when it again took up the line of march for the campaign through the Carolinas. The 23d moved by vessel from Savannah to Beaufort, South Carolina, and experienced its first and only voyage by salt water. After remaining at Beaufort a few days, it took up the line of march northward, participating in engagements at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, January 14th to 16th; at Salkehatchie, February 3d to 5th; at South Edistoe River, February 9th; at North Edistoe River, February 12th and 13th; at Congaree Creek, February 15th, and reached Columbia, South Carolina, February 16th, and remaining there until the 18th, was present at the burning of that city, many of its members assisting, unorganized, in the effort to suppress the conflagration.

Leaving Columbia, it proceeded north and took part in the capture of Cheraw, March 2d and 3d, and practically alone captured Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 11th, having double-quicked for a distance of four miles to the relief of a detachment of Sherman's Bummers, who had had the audacity to attack and attempt to capture the place unaided; and, but for the quick relief of the 23d Indiana, which was afterwards reinforced by other regiments, the original captors would have been forced to abandon it, and possibly a severe battle would have ensued to regain it.

Proceeding north, the regiment was engaged actively at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19th and 20th (with but a small casualty list), which was the last of the battles fought by Sherman's army, as no actual engagement occurred after that date, although it occupied Goldsborough, North Carolina, on the 23d of March.

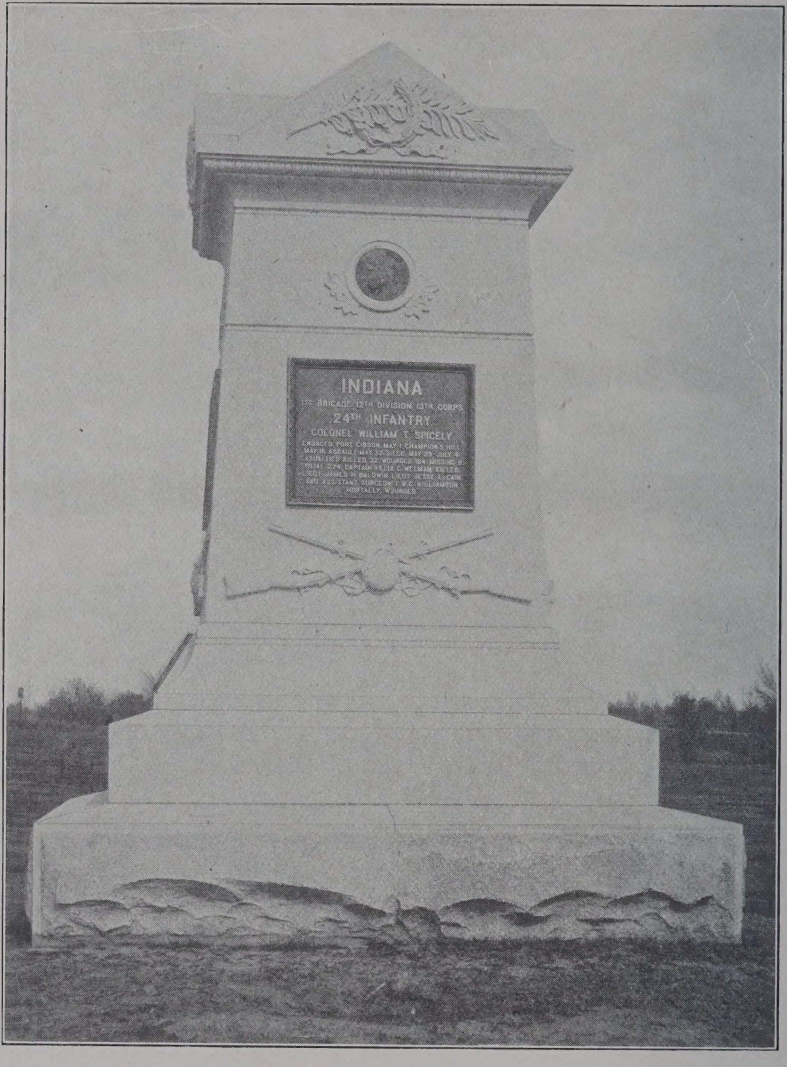
So thus it will be seen that the 23d Indiana, which marched to the relief of Grant at Belmont in November, 1861, and actually engaged in the battle of Bentonville in March, 1865, can be truthfully said to have engaged in Grant's first battle of the war and in Sherman's last, having, directly and indirectly, participated in forty-three engagements, large and small, exclusive of the forty days in the trenches at Vicksburg and the eighty-seven days before Atlanta, forty-two of which were actually spent in the trenches, every hour of which time was one of exposure to the shot and shell of the enemy.

At Goldsborough news was received of the fall of Richmond, and, with light hearts, the regiment started forth from that point, April 10th, to continue its march north with Sherman's army and assist, with these commands, in receiving the surrender of Johnston's army to Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865, the glorious and befitting ending of an arduous campaign of almost four years.

Following the surrender, the regiment proceeded north by easy marches through Richmond and on to Washington, at which point it participated in the triumphal march of the concentrated armies of the United States through the streets of the capital and past the reviewing stands of the great commanders, whose ability and courage had brought to a successful ending the most wicked war that had occurred during the age of civilization; and only the presence of the great guiding mind of the loyal side of the conflict, whose thread of life had been snapped by the hand of an assassin, could have added to the joy and pride of this crowning occasion.

From Washington the 23d Indiana proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on the 23d of July, 1865, it was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service.

Notwithstanding the fact that the 23d Indiana Regiment did not suffer as serious losses in specific engagements (except only at Raymond) as did many other regiments, yet the constant drain upon its members from deaths and wounds, which it incurred by the small numbers killed and wounded here and there in skirmishes and smaller engagements, made the aggregate, as set forth in General Terrell's report, from the time of its muster-in until its muster-out, killed in battle and died of wounds 345 men, died of disease 179, making a grand total of loss by death alone 524, to say nothing of the great number that were necessarily discharged from service on account of diseases contracted and wounds received. There may have been many other regiments participating in war whose death losses and campaigns were greater, but the 23d Indiana achieved a record of which the State, as well as its members, should be justly proud.


INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE 12TH DIVISION 13TH CORPS
24TH INFANTRY
COLONEL WILLIAM T. SPICELY

Monument of 24th Infantry

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
24th INFANTRY

Colonel William T. Spicely

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 32, wounded 184, missing 8, total 224; Capt. Felix G. Welman killed, Lieut. James H. Baldwin, Lieut. Jesse L. Cain and Asst. Surg. T. W. C. Williamson mortally wounded.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 24th Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, was one of the ten regiments called for by Governor Morton, under authority of the general government, dated June 22d, 1861. The several companies rendezvoused at Camp Knox, near Vincennes, and were under the supervision of Hon. Cyrus M. Allen until regularly mustered in. The companies were recruited and organized principally in the counties in the southwestern part of the State.

The 24th was mustered into the service on July 21st, 1861, by Lieut. Col. T. J. Wood, U. S. A., with the following officers:

Alvin P. Hovey	Colonel.
John Gerber	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Cyrus C. Hines	Major.
Richard F. Barter	Adjutant.
John M. Clark	Quartermaster.
Robert B. Jessup	Surgeon.
John W. Davis	Assistant Surgeon.
Charles Fitch	Chaplain.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Hugh Erwin,	George Sheeks,	Hiram F. Braxton.
Co. B.	Solomon Dill,	John W. Tucker,	Stephen H. Southwick.
Co. C.	John F. Grill,	Charles Larch,	William Miller.
Co. D.	Nelson F. Bolton,	Jacob Covert,	Samuel M. Smith.
Co. E.	Samuel R. Morgan,	John E. Phillips,	John T. DeWeese.
Co. F.	Amazon Connett,	Thomas E. Ashley,	Joseph A. Sanders.
Co. G.	William T. Spicely,	Charles S. Jenkins,	Arthur W. Gray.
Co. H.	William L. Merrick,	John B. Hutchins,	James I. Jones.
Co. I.	Samuel F. McGuffin,	James Wood,	Benjamin J. Summers.
Co. K.	Thomas Johnson,	Francis M. Redburn,	William S. Pollard.

On August 18, 1861, the 24th left Camp Knox to join Fremont's army at St. Louis. The regiment was encamped at Carondelet, guarding gunboats being built by the government, and drilling until the middle of September, when it moved to Jefferson City, and then to Georgetown. In October it took part in the march of General Fremont's army to Springfield and back again to Otterville, marching 250 miles in two weeks.

The regiment then camped at Lamine River bridge, and started to build winter quarters, when, on December 15th, it was ordered to join an expedition to Warrensburg, forming part of the auxiliary force that captured 1,300 prisoners, 1,200 stand of arms, nearly 100 wagons and a large quantity of supplies and driving General Price back towards the southern part of Missouri.

The regiment returned to its Lamine camp and remained until February 7, 1862, when it was ordered to reinforce Grant's army, then investing Fort Donelson. On arriving at Paducah the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson was received, but the regiment proceeded up the Cumberland to Dover, where it went into camp for several days, then moving to Fort Henry, and thence, with Grant's army, up the Tennessee River. The 24th was at that time in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Army of the Tennessee. The 3d Division, commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace, camped at Crump's Landing, From there the regiment went on several scouting expeditions, returning from one in the evening of April 5th, mud-bedraggled, wet and tired out. Sunday, April 6th, opened up a fine day, and the men of the 24th anticipated rather a restful time, with no other duty than the regular Sunday morning inspection; but the distant boom of cannon gave intimation of more serious work. The battle of Shiloh was on.

General Wallace at once formed his division, ready to move at the order, which was received a little before noon. After proceeding several miles, a staff officer from General Grant informed General Wallace that the right of the Union lines had been forced back; this necessitated a countermarch, consequently the division did not arrive on the battlefield until evening, after the fighting had ceased. The soldiers bivouacked on the field, and partook of a cold supper, fires not being permitted. Several drenching showers during the night, and the firing, at regular intervals, of the big guns of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, prevented unbroken sleep. The piteous cries of the wounded could be heard throughout the night.

At daybreak next day the division was quietly formed and moved to its position, on the extreme right of the line of battle. The first shot of the day was fired by the 9th Indiana Battery, and soon thereafter the 24th received its baptism of blood. It was tried in the line of battle and proved itself worthy. The regiment advanced steadily the whole day, being several times subjected to severe fire, both by artillery and musketry. Every company of the 24th was, at some time during the fight, deployed as skirmishers. It fought gallantly the whole day, and halted on the south side of Shiloh Branch, when the enemy was in full retreat, and victory was assured to the Union arms. The loss of the 24th in this, its first battle, was 6 killed and 45 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerber, Captain McGuffin, Lieutenant Southwick were among the killed.

During the latter part of April the regiment engaged in several scouting expeditions, and, on May 4th, marched to Pea Ridge, Mississippi, going into camp as a reserve for the army investing Corinth.

June 2, 1862, Wallace's Division started on the cross-country march for Memphis, where it arrived June 17th, going into camp on the bluff in front of the city, and remained two weeks.

July 1st, the 24th embarked on a steamboat and moved down the Mississippi and up White River, scouting along the stream as far up as Clarendon, and then returned, going into camp at Helena, Arkansas.

The following nine months were put in by the regiment in campaigning over Arkansas, and scouting up and down the Mississippi and its tributaries, with headquarters at Helena. Frequent skirmishes with the enemy tended to add a little spice of danger to the otherwise rather tame and tiresome tramping over the wilds of Arkansas.

On April 10, 1863, the 24th boarded transports and moved down the river towards Vicksburg, arriving at Milliken's Bend, and went into camp to prepare for a strenuous campaign. All impedimenta, wagons, tents, camp equipment, etc., were left here. Officers and men were put in light marching order, ammunition was issued, 100 rounds per man. The regiment at that time was in the 1st Brigade, General McGinnis; 12th Division, General Hovey; 13th Army Corps, General McClernand. On the march from Milliken's Bend to Hard Times Landing, Hovey's Division did an immense amount of work in building bridges and cutting roads through swamps, at times working in water nearly waist deep.

On April 28th, the 24th, with other troops, embarked on "The Forest Queen," and at 3 o'clock next morning a fleet of transports, protected by gunboats, steamed down the river. It was as highly interested spectators that the 24th Regiment, during five or six hours of April 29th, witnessed the bombardment of Grand Gulf, with the possibility staring them in the face of having to storm that strong position, as soon as Admiral Porter had succeeded in silencing the guns. The rebel batteries were not affected by Porter's fire, however fierce and heavy and well-directed though it was, so the troops disembarked and marched across the point to Hard Times Landing, where they bivouacked. During the night the gunboats and transports successfully ran the Grand Gulf batteries, and early next day, April 30th, the soldiers embarked on them. The 24th was put on the gunboat "Benton," Admiral Porter's flagship. General Grant and his staff were also on the Benton. The fleet dropped down the river a few miles and landed at Bruinsburg, where the troops disembarked, taking up the march toward the bluff late in the day.

May 1st the battle of Port Gibson was fought, the 24th doing its full share of fighting and maneuvering. The regiment's loss in killed and wounded was 18. The march into the interior was resumed May 3d, the 24th acting as flanking regiment the whole day.

During the following two weeks, often drenched to the skin by thunderstorms, weary with marching on slippery roads, the soldiers bivouacked at night on miry ground. Although put on one-fourth rations the troops did not suffer hunger, considerable corn meal and bacon being picked up here and there along the route, and roasting ears were to be had for the mere picking.

The battle of Champion's Hill, May 16th, was the hardest fought battle of the Vicksburg campaign, and Hovey's Division bore the brunt of the fighting, losing 1,202 men and 59 officers. The 24th lost 201 officers and men, killed and wounded. Among the killed were Felix G. Welman, Lieut. Jesse L. Cain and Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. C. Williamson. Lieut. Col. R. F. Barter was severely wounded as he seized the falling colors. Capts. Ewing Roberts and Samuel M. Smith also were wounded. In this battle several companies of the 24th and 11th Regiments lost more than one-half of their members engaged.

With the enemy outnumbering him three to one, Hovey fought him with bulldog tenacity and fierce combativeness. He was ably seconded by his subordinate officers, as they were by the men. Vicksburg, so long striven for, was understood to hang in the balance, as it was the garrison of that citadel which contested the field.

Seldom, perhaps never, was a battle more stubbornly fought. Hovey's veterans, hard pressed, swayed backward and forward, and back again, rising and falling, like a sea lashing the rocky shore, Can they hold their ground until the promised help comes? was the cry. Again and again they rally to the colors. At last the long-looked-for reinforcements arrive. The foe is checked. One more determined charge is made on his lines, and exultant cheers proclaim the success of that last desperate onset, and the enemy is in full retreat. The pursuit is taken up by fresh troops, and Hovey's tired heroes rest on the bloody field. The enemy routed and the battle won, General Hovey rode along the thin and broken lines of his division as they rested. He stopped in front of the 24th, his old regiment, missing many a familiar face. "Where are the rest of my boys?" "They are lying over there," replied the man to whom he had spoken, pointing to the hollow across which the division had fought and across which the last decisive charge had been made. General Hovey turned is horse and rode away weeping.

General McGinnis' Brigade halted on the field of battle a couple of days and was detailed to bury the dead and care for the wounded. Tenderly were these duties performed.

On May 19th the regiment marched to Black River. From Bruinsburg to Black River, General Hovey's Division lost more men and took more prisoners and material of war than any other division. Its captures almost equaled those of all the rest of the army, as did its losses.

On May 21st the brigade of General McGinnis crossed the Big Black River and marched to the supporting lines of the Union army then encircling Vicksburg. On the 22d the 24th moved to the front and was placed in a ravine near the rebel works. General Grant ordered an assault along the whole line, but the Union troops were repulsed with considerable loss. The regiment intrenched in the ravine and gradually advancing, protected by trenches, reached a position where its sharpshooters were able to pick off the Confederate gunners, rendering their artillery useless. On the 26th the regiment acted as support to heavy artillery, until the guns were placed in position, and the next day returned to the trenches. For forty-three days the 24th was actively engaged in the siege.

On July 4th, Vicksburg, together with the army of General Pemberton, surrendered, and the Union troops marched in. Hovey's Division was not permitted to enter the city, but was ordered to Jackson, and started for that place on the morning of the 5th. The Jackson expedition was attended with a great deal of hardship and suffering. The weather was very hot, roads dusty and there was very little water. The 24th did considerable skirmishing and marching on this trip. After the evacuation of Jackson the Union forces returned to Vicksburg, arriving there on the 23d. The regiment encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, about two miles below the city.

From Vicksburg the 24th moved in succession to Natchez, Carrollton, Algiers and Brashear City. It took an active part in General Franklin's campaign into the Teche country, October and November, returning to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, December 22d. Here the regiment re-enlisted, being the first regiment to veteranize in the Department of the Gulf.

After its return from veteran furlough the 24th was encamped for several months at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It took part in the engagement at Olive Branch, May 3, 1864. In the fall of the year the regiment was moved to Morganza Bend, where it remained several months, protecting the navigation of the Mississippi. On January 10, 1864, by reason of the depletion of men in both regiments, the 24th and 67th Indiana were consolidated into one command, which was continued and officially known as the 24th Indiana Infantry until final muster-out in July, 1865.

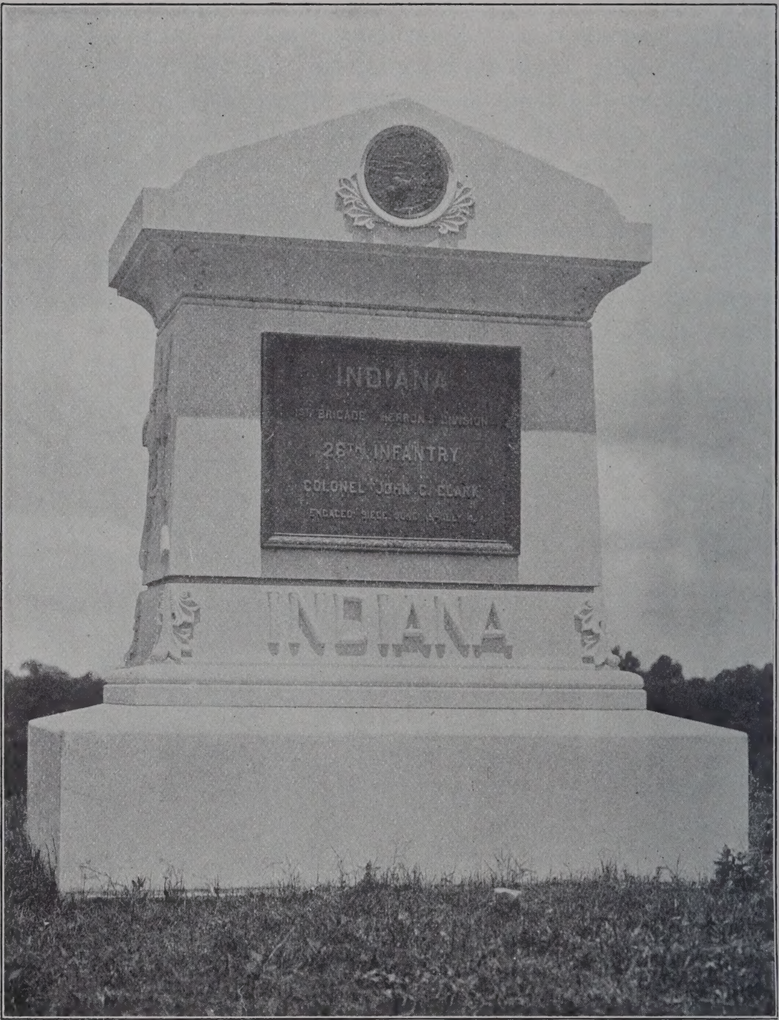
In January, 1865, the regiment embarked on an ocean steamer, and, passing down the Mississippi, proceeded to Dauphin's Island, then to Barrencas, Florida. Here the regiment was brigaded with the 69th Indiana and the 76th and 97th Illinois Regiments, designated as the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 13th Army Corps. Colonel Spicely assumed command of the brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Sears of the regiment. The brigade was then detached to join General Steele's column at Pensacola, preparing to move to Florida and Alabama, with the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy, while General Canby moved with the 13th and 16th Corps, on the defenses of Mobile.

On the 2d of April Colonel Spicely's Brigade took position in the line of troops besieging Fort Blakely, and the 24th, being in the front line, had strenuous active service. On the 8th Spanish Fort was evacuated by the rebels. This left Blakely the only defense of Mobile. It was decided at once to carry these works by assault, and that was made April 9th. Colonel Spicely formed his brigade, with the 69th Indiana and the 97th Illinois in front and the 24th Indiana and the 76th Illinois in the supporting column. As the order to charge was given the brigade arose, and, with a rush and a shout, scaled the rebel works. The fighting on the parapets was brief but desperate; the Union troops swarmed in and compelled surrender. The 24th was the first regiment to plant its colors on the works of the enemy. The regiment's loss was 30, killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. George E. Merchant. Thus ended the last glorious battle of the 24th Regiment.

The regiment took part in several minor expeditions into the interior, and on May 12th moved to Mobile, where it remained until July 1st, when it sailed for Texas, arriving at Galveston after a disagreeable voyage of ten days. Soon after its arrival there the members of the 67th, that had been consolidated with the regiment, were mustered out and sailed for home. Colonel Spicely and Lieutenant-Colonel Sears were mustered out with the 67th, and Capt. W. S. Pollard was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 24th.

The remnant of the regiment remained on duty in Galveston until November 15, 1865, when it was ordered home to be discharged. At Indianapolis the 24th was accorded a public reception, with addresses of welcome by Governor Morton, General Hovey and others, with the approving sentence of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The regiment lost during service 8 officers and 80 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 officers and 204 enlisted men by disease; total, 295.



Monument of 26th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE HERRON'S DIVISION
26th INFANTRY

Colonel John G. Clark

Engaged: Siege, June 15-July 4.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 26th Indiana Infantry was organized under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 troops for three years' service.

It was assembled at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in the early part of August, 1861, where the regiment remained until companies were filled up, and assigned for formation of the regiment, when they reported to Camp Sullivan, near Indianapolis, and were duly mustered into the United States service, August 31, 1861.

The officers at muster were:

FIELD AND STAFF.

William M. Wheatley, Indianapolis	Colonel.
Richard O'Neal, Indianapolis	Lieutenant-Colonel.
John G. Clark, Clark's Hill	Major.
Henry Schraeder, Indianapolis	Adjutant.
John B. Routh, Winchester	Quartermaster.
Samuel R. Adams, Moores Hill	Chaplain.
Robert N. Todd, Southport	Surgeon.
George A. Torbet, Cannelton	Assistant Surgeon.

LINE OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Milton L. Miner,	Percival G. Kelsey,	David Rader.
Co. B.	Benjamin Hargis,	Campbell Greenfield,	Thomas B. Couchman.
Co. C.	Mortimer C. Holman,	William P. Gard,	Robert M. Sharp.
Co. D.	Augustine D. Rose,	Aaron L. Hunt,	William J. Wallace.
Co. E.	Lewis Manker,	Oscar W. Kelly,	James T. Caldwell.
Co. F.	Harvey Johnson,	James A. Burkett,	Thomas J. De La Hunt.
Co. G.	Newton A. Logan,	Robert F. Braden,	Samuel Milligan.
Co. H.	Nathaniel J. Beachley,	Thomas T. Walker,	Samuel W. Leipner.
Co. I.	Courtland E. Whitsit,	Henry H. Wheatley,	John A. Whitsit.
Co. K.	Alden H. Jumper,	Abram Hill,	Nathan W. Manning.

During term of service of the regiment all these officers resigned, or were discharged for disability, from rank, as commissioned and mustered, or were advanced by promotion to higher rank, and all made enviable records.

The companies composing the regiment were generally from counties in the central and south-central part of the State, no one county furnishing a full company alone.

In September the regiment left camp and proceeded by railroad to St. Louis, where it remained, drilling and learning first principles of its future duties until early November, when, with other troops, it started to the relief of the besieged Union garrison at Lexington, Missouri, but before arriving at Lexington, learning of the surrender of this place, the regiment returned to Boonville, Missouri. Soon afterward the regiment was attached to the Army of the Frontier, under command of General Fremont, and began the campaign to Springfield, Missouri. After this campaign the regiment returned to Otterville, Missouri, and from this place the regiment, with others, participated in the engagement at Blackwater, Missouri, which resulted in the capture of a large force of the enemy.

July 2, 1862, the regiment was again ordered to Springfield, with other troops of the army, and afterward campaigned in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas during the fall.

On December 3, 1862, Herron's Division, to which the 26th was attached, started to the relief of General Blunt, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, 110 miles distant. The regiment arrived there on the 6th and were hotly engaged on the 7th, losing in a charge more than 200 in killed and wounded. The troops slept that night under a truce agreement and discovered, in the morning, that the Confederates had stolen away during the night, leaving the Union forces in undisputed possession of the territory north of the Arkansas River.

December 27th was ordered to Van Buren, Arkansas, to attack the enemy under their General Hindman, and later returned to camp and was on daily duty, keeping touch with the enemy and dispersing his marauding bands of detached troops, roaming over the country until June 1, 1863, when Herron's Division, of which the 26th was a part, was ordered to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi River, to take boats to join General Grant's army, then engaged in the siege of Vicksburg.

The regiment arrived at Vicksburg on June 13th, and by the 15th Herron's Division was duly established on the extreme left of the line of approaches to the enemy's fortifications in this locality, which was on the left of the 13th Army Corps; thus completing a strong line against the enemy, and relieving troops already stationed at this point, so they could be placed on duty further to the south and east to defend the line against the Confederate General Johnston, who was planning to attack the rear of the army to relieve the garrison in Vicksburg.

The 26th entered advanced trenches and were exposed to such ceaseless firing that they were unable to emerge for seventeen days. During this time they were so constantly employed in defense by day and extending their trenches by night, that when they were finally able to withdraw from their position, but 400 men, or one-half of the regiment, were fit for duty.

Soon after the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was ordered with an expedition to Yazoo City, to take part in an attempt to intercept forces of the enemy on the Big Black River before they could retreat to join Johnston's army, then concentrating at Jackson, Mississippi.

July 26th the regiment was ordered into camp at Port Hudson, Mississippi, where the regiment suffered unusual loss of men by a seemingly fatal sickness, and was later ordered to and reached Carrollton, Louisiana, in time to participate in General Grant's grand review of the armies concentrating at that point.

From thence the 26th was ordered to Morganza Bend, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, where Herron's Division was stationed, and with the 19th Iowa was camped at Sterling's plantation, to guard the crossing of the Atchafalya River from the enemy crossing at a point some eighteen miles out from the Mississippi River.

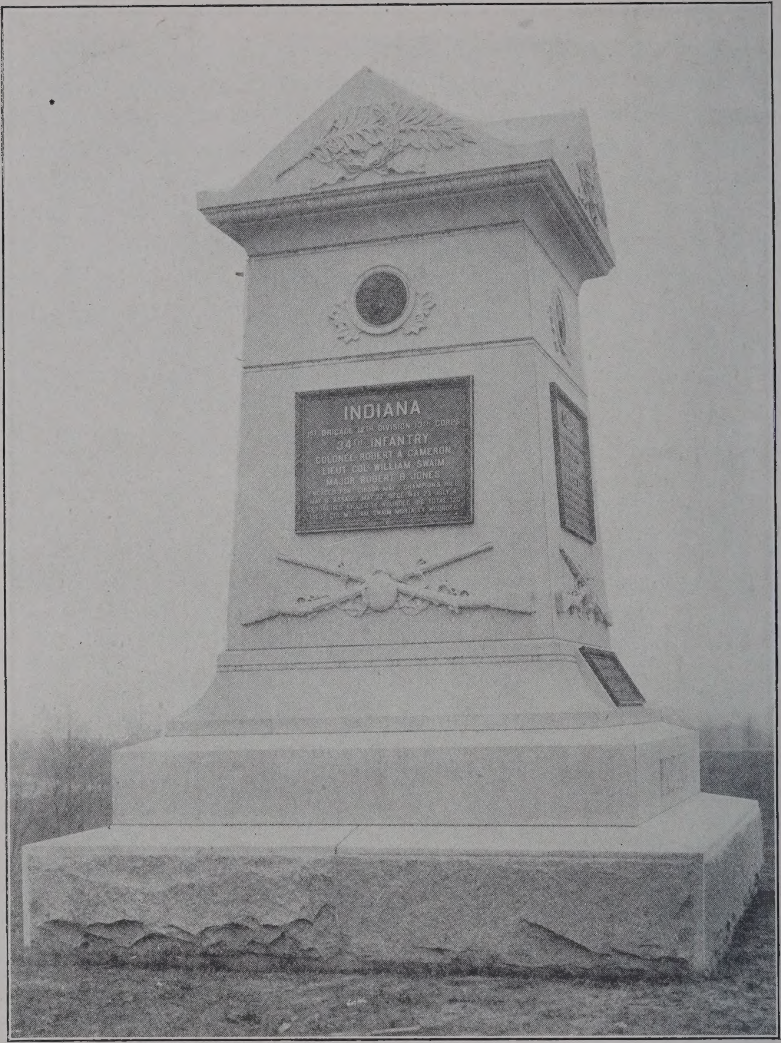
On September 29th Gen. Dick Taylor's Confederate command effected a crossing, and after a stubborn engagement, during which the troops exhausted their ammunition in defense of their position, were finally defeated and, besides losing their colors, fully one-half of the 26th were captured and sent as prisoners of war to Tyler, Texas, and were held there for months, until exchanged.

With those who escaped, who were absent, sick in hospitals, on furlough or detached service, the regiment finally was again assembled at New Orleans, maintaining their organization, and on October 23, 1863, left with Herron's Division for Brownsville, Texas, where the regiment was stationed until February 4, 1864, when they re-enlisted and returned home to Indianapolis on veteran furlough, arriving there April 1st, after which the regiment returned to New Orleans and the different companies were assigned to duty in different localities in that district until March 16, 1865, when the companies were assembled again in one camp at Chalmette, below New Orleans, and assigned to the 16th Army Corps.

On March 20th the command went by transports to Mobile Bay and disembarked on the east side of the entrance of the bay, and immediately began the march around to the rear of the old Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which were part of the enemy's defenses of Mobile on the east side of the bay. These works were completely invested on March 27th and April 2d, respectively, by the army under General Canby, and constant fighting was the rule until the night of April 8th, when Spanish Fort fell, followed next day by the capitulation of Fort Blakely.

April 13th the 26th, with others of the corps, was ordered to march to Montgomery, Alabama, arriving there on the 30th. Proceeding via Thelma, the regiment arrived, on May 18th, at Meridian, Mississippi, where the companies were again detached and stationed at different points in that part of the State in guarding cotton, until December 25, 1865, when the scattered companies were assembled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and ordered to Indianapolis, Indiana, arriving there January 15, 1866, and were paid off and discharged, after a continuous service of four years, four and one-half months, having campaigned in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and marched many thousand miles.

The regiment lost during service 96 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 officers and 265 men by disease; total, 364.


INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE 12TH DIVISION 13TH CORPS
34TH INFANTRY
COLONEL ROBERT A. CAMERON
LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM SWAIM
MAJOR ROBERT B. JONES

Monument of 34th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
34th INFANTRY

Colonel Robert A. Cameron
Lieut. Col. William Swaim
Major Robert B. Jones

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4.
Casualties: Killed 14, wounded 106, total 120; Lieutenant-Colonel William Swaim mortally wounded

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Anderson on the 16th of September, 1861, and was composed of companies from the counties of Wells, Jay, Huntington, Grant, Howard, Madison and Blackford.

The various companies were mustered into the service of the United States at different times, from September 21st to October 10th. The officers at final date of muster were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Asbury Steele	Colonel.
Townsend Ryan	Lieutenant-Colonel.
John L. Wilson	Major.
Jacob M. Wells	Adjutant.
Thomas N. Stilwell	Quartermaster.
Francis A. Griswold	Chaplain.
Jacob S. White	Surgeon.
Daniel W. Taylor	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	William Swaim,	James Gorrell,	William Wilmington.
Co. B.	James W. Campbell,	Nimrod Headington,	Benjamin G. Shinn.
Co. C.	David Y. Whiting,	Elmer B. Warner,	George W. Jackson.
Co. D.	Jonathan Jones,	Samuel Henry,	David H. Wall.
Co. E.	Francis M. Hunter,	Hiram G. Fisher,	Francis M. Boyden.
Co. F.	Robert B. Jones,	Jasper Seegar,	Carelus M. Crawford.
Co. G.	George G. Morrison,	Edward D. Bobbitt,	John W. Thompson.
Co. H.	Thomas S. Terrell,	Thornburgh Baldwin,	John R Cox.
Co. I.	Josiah Twibell,	Isaac Goodin,	James J. Maddox.
Co. K.	Amos H. Lawshe,	Richard V. Speelman,	Edward W. Loring.

On October 10th the regiment started for the field via Indianapolis, and on arrival at Louisville, Kentucky, went into camp, where it remained until the middle of November, when it was ordered to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, and from thence to Green River in February. On the 14th of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to West Point, twenty miles below Louisville, where it was assigned to the division of General Nelson, and embarked on boats, arriving at Cairo on the 20th of February, where the 34th was detached from Nelson's Division and sent to New Madrid, Missouri, arriving there on the 3d of March. The regiment was engaged in the siege of that place until its evacuation, on the 14th of March, when it marched to a landing, fourteen miles below, drawing with it, by hand ropes, two thirty-pound siege guns, which were placed in position on the night of the 15th, and resisted the attack the next morning of seven rebel gunboats in a two hours' engagement, sinking one boat and compelling the withdrawal of the remainder.

The battery also cut off the retreat of the enemy from Island No. 10, which was the means of its subsequent capture, with its guns and garrison.

Returning to New Madrid, the regiment remained there on garrison duty from April 7, 1862, to June 14th, during which time it assisted in the capture of Fort Pillow.

Soon thereafter the regiment was ordered to Memphis, and from there during the summer and fall made short campaigns into Arkansas as far as Duvall's Bluffs, and finally settled down to post duty at Helena, Arkansas, during the fall and winter of 1862, with short expeditions, driving off, defeating or capturing the enemy. A very important duty was the clearing out the Yazoo Pass of timber, fallen trees, etc., which the enemy had felled to obstruct navigation, endeavoring to prevent the reaching of Vicksburg by the rear.

On the 10th of April, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, General McGinnis commanding, of Hovey's 12th Division of the 13th Army Corps, and remained in this command during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

On the 10th of April it was started on the Vicksburg campaign from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to a point on the west side of the Mississippi River, and crossed the river on transports and gunboats, to Bruinsburg, on the east side of the river, on the 30th of April, marched all that night and engaged the enemy at daylight on the 1st of May, near Port Gibson, Mississippi. The regiment, by command of General Hovey, supported by the 56th Ohio, charged a Confederate battery during the battle, early in the morning, and captured two field pieces of artillery and 49 prisoners. In this battle the regiment lost 49, killed and wounded.

On the 16th of May the regiment engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, and, while advancing in line of battle, captured the 46th Alabama Confederate Regiment, with its colors, all field officers and 127 men. In this battle the 34th suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, and among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Swaim, who died of his wounds on the 17th of June, 1863.

Moving forward with the army, the 34th, with McGinnis' Brigade, took position in front of the Confederate defenses at Vicksburg, opposite Confederate Fort Garrott, and participated in the siege until the final surrender, July 4, 1863, suffering a loss of 13 men in killed and wounded during the siege.

On July 5th the regiment moved with its brigade and division in pursuit of Johnston's Confederate army, until he retired within the defenses of Jackson, Mississippi, where, after a siege of nine days, Johnston evacuated in the night, crossing Pearl River and escaping eastward toward Meridian, Mississippi. In the siege of Jackson the regiment lost 8 men, killed and wounded.

Returning to Vicksburg, the regiment embarked on August 4th for New Orleans, and from thence, on the 12th of September, it moved to Brashear City, Louisiana, and while in that section it took part in Banks' expedition up the Teche country, as far as Opelousas. On the return march it engaged the enemy at Carrion Crow Bayou on the 3d of November, after which it proceeded to New Iberia, where, on the 15th of December, 1863, 460 of the regiment re-enlisted, and on the 23d of December it embarked on a vessel for Pass Cavallo, Texas, reaching there January 8, 1864, where it remained until the 21st of February and then returned to New Orleans, and on March 20th left on veteran furlough for Indianapolis, reaching there April 1st.

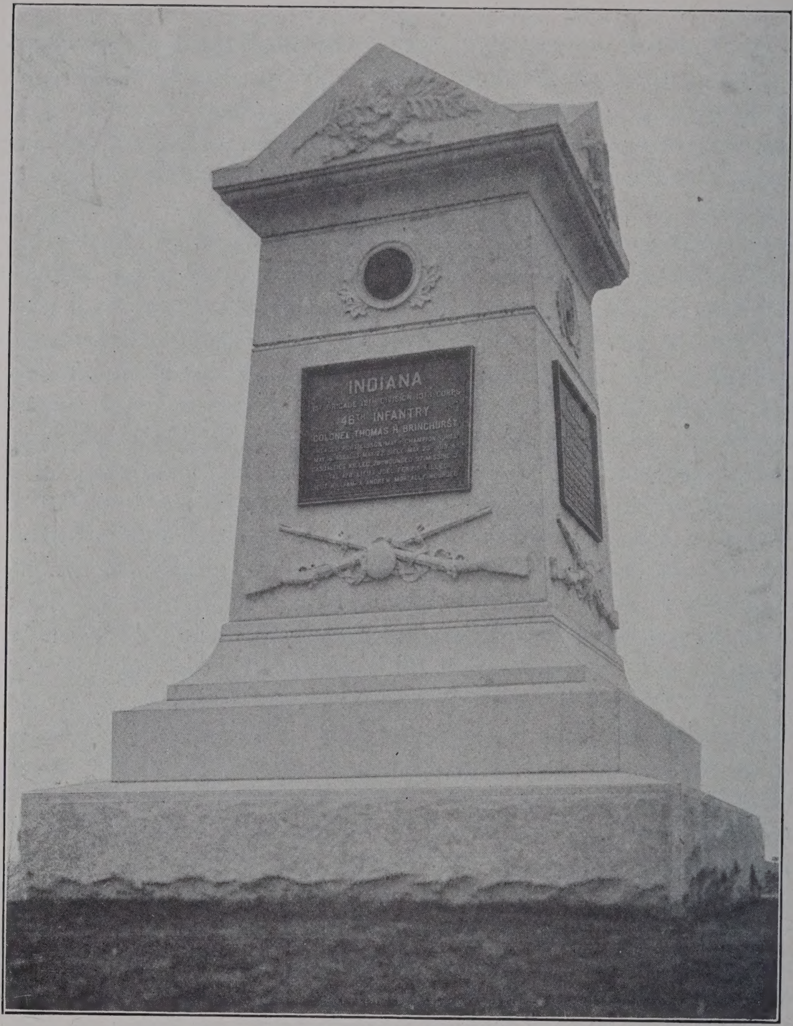
Returning to the field the regiment was placed on duty in New Orleans, where it remained until December, 1864, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas.

The regiment fought the last battle of the war at Palmetto Ranch, Texas, May 13, 1865, and had a spirited engagement. Some 250 of the regiment fought 500 of the enemy, mounted with a battery of six field-pieces, driving them three miles in the space of three hours, but the enemy, getting their battery in position, poured a destructive fire into our ranks, compelling the main body of the regiment to fall back, leaving Companies B and E behind as skirmishers to cover the movement. These companies, being unsupported, were finally surrounded and forced to surrender. The loss of the regiment was 82 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

After this engagement the regiment fell back to Brazos Island, and from thence it moved to Brownsville, where it remained until June 16th, and then marched to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, 260 miles up the Rio Grande, and were the first Union troops to occupy that place, which had been an important U. S. military post before the Civil War.

After more than four years of military service, the regiment was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1865.

The regiment lost during service 2 officers and 32 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 5 officers and 204 enlisted men by disease; total, 243.



Monument of 46th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
46th INFANTRY

Colonel Thomas H. Bringhurst

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 28, wounded 97, missing 3, total 128; Lieut. Joel Ferris killed, Lieut. William A. Andrew mortally wounded.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The order authorizing the assembling of this regiment was issued September 30, 1861. On the same day one company reported, and before October 20th eleven, almost full companies, reported at Camp Logan, in Logansport, Indiana. The last company was mustered in December 11th and the regimental organization was complete with the following officers in command:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Graham N. Fitch	Colonel.
Newton G. Scott	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas H. Bringhurst	Major.
Richard P. De Hart	Adjutant.
David D. Dykeman	Quartermaster.
Robert Irwin	Chaplain.
Horace Coleman	Surgeon.
William S. Haymond	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	John H. Gould,	William A. Pigman,	James M. Watts.
Co. B.	Aaron M. Flory,	John T. Castle,	John Arnout.
Co. C.	B. F. Schermerhorn,	Anthony Garrett,	Andrew B. Robertson.
Co. D.	John Guthrie,	Willaim M. De Hart,	Charles A. Brownlee.
Co. E.	William Spencer,	Eli R. Herman,	Henry Snyder.
Co. F.	David Howell,	Bernard B. Dailey,	Attalas A. Benham.
Co. G.	Robert W. Sill,	Joseph H. Cowdin,	John M. Berkey.
Co. H.	Felix B. Thomas,	George Burson,	James W. Brown.
Co. I.	James H. Thomas,	John W. F. Liston,	Napoleon B. Booth.
Co. K,	Benjamin A. Grover,	Robert M. Shields,	Jacob H. Leighter.

On December 12, 1861, the regiment broke camp and marched to the Wabash depot, and proceeded, via Lafayette, Indianapolis and Madison to Louisville, Kentucky.

The 18th of December the regiment left Camp Oakland, Kentucky, arriving at Bardstown the 21st. January 6, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Wickliffe, when it was brigaded with the 41st Ohio and 47th Indiana, Colonel Hazen commanding. February 14th the brigade commenced the march to the Ohio, where it arrived on the 17th and embarked on boats awaiting. After six days it landed at Commerce, Missouri, and became a part of General Pope's army against New Madrid. February 24th the regiment was on the march to Benton, where it arrived on the 25th. March 1st the 46th left Benton for New Madrid. The march was the hardest the regiment had. The rain came down in torrents. The mud was so deep that six horses and 200 men were required to drag a twelve-pound gun. The utmost exertions were required to move five miles in six hours.

The 46th was placed in the Third Division, General Palmer commanding, and on the 3d met Jeff Thompson and captured three of his guns. Arriving at New Madrid on the 3d, it was ordered to the support of General Granger, who was driving the Confederates to the river. Skirmishing and maneuvering gave the men no rest. On the 14th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, this regiment marched through swamps, rains, water and mud to a battery of heavy guns. Its flag was raised over the Confederate fort upon finding it evacuated.

On the 17th the regiment was ordered to Riddle's Point, erecting a battery during a rainstorm, lasting from midnight till morning. At daylight the men dug rifle pits. At 8 o'clock a steamer passed up. The guns were fired on her, one ball striking and splintering her works. It was not long until four Confederate gunboats came down from Tiptonville and opened fire, which continued an hour and a quarter. All this time a tempest of shot and shell was rained on the command. On the 9th of April the regiment embarked and landed at Tiptonville. New Madrid, Island No. 10, Tiptonville and all outlying fortifications were captured and the campaign against those positions ended. General Halleck said to General Pope:

"I congratulate you and your command on the success that has crowned your toils and exposure—and proved yourself worthy members of the brave army of the West."

General Pope said to his soldiers:

"The success of our operations required unusual courage and patriotism, and an exhibition of the highest qualities of the soldier."

On the 15th of April the regiment embarked and moved down the river to Osceola, Arkansas. Preparations were at once made to capture Fort Pillow. General Pope having gone up the Mississippi with all of his army except the 43d and 46th Indiana Regiments, and the gun and mortar boats, but the force was insufficient to attempt the capture of the fort. The location was a very unfavorable one for the health of the men. At least 50 per cent. were sick and more than 100 unfit for duty. Scouting and hunting for the weak point in the Confederate lines was kept up. June 5th the enemy abandoned the strong position and a detail from the regiment went down and landed. Signaling back to the fleet, all the vessels moved down.

On the evening of June 5th the fleet, accompanied by all of the 46th except Company B, started for Memphis, where the Federal gunboats and rams destroyed the Confederate fleet. The 43d and 46th landed and took possession of the city. Company B joined the regiment at Memphis on the 8th and remained until the 14th, when it embarked on steamers, preparatory to taking part in the White River expedition, carrying stores to General Curtis' army. From March 4th to June 5th the regiment was never out of hearing of heavy guns, day or night.

Reaching the vicinity of St. Charles on the 16th, a squad under command of Lieutenant Swigart went aboard a tug, scouted up the river, finding the Confederate boom, works and sunken boats in the channel, and preparations made to resist further progress of the Union fleet. The next morning, the 17th, the transports approached as near the hill as safe, disembarked, the regiment deployed against the Confederate position and captured it. While the regiment was making the charge a sixty-four-pound parrot shell from a Confederate gun penetrated the steam chest of the "Mound City." The boat was instantly filled with steam, scalding almost every man of the 175 on board the boat, and but few lived. On the 22d the fleet continued up the river. During this expedition the men were annoyed by constant guerilla warfare. The fleet returned to St. Charles that night because of low water. On the 28th of June, having received reinforcements and lighter draft vessels, the regiment turned up the river again, and went as far as Clarendon. They sustained more severe fire from the guerillas than previously.

Not finding Curtis, or getting any word from him, and the river rapidly falling, the fleet returned to St. Charles July 4th. On the 5th the fleet again turned up the river. On July 6th two companies of the regiment, with other troops, were sent to attack a cavalry force. The enemy was found and dispersed and the detachment returned to the fleet. At 4 o'clock that day the entire brigade was on the road to Duvall's Bluff. For artillery, two boat howitzers were lashed on the hind axle of wagons. That night a Confederate force was encountered, and after a few shots from the improvised battery the infantry broke and ran; it was not an orderly retreat. Then orders came to come out to the river. On the 12th another effort was made to communicate with General Curtis. Six companies of the regiment, on two boats, were sent up to Clarendon. Learning the general had passed, conducting his army to Helena, the detachment returned to St. Charles, and on the 14th of July returned to Helena.

During this expedition the men were daily fired on by guerillas. To stop it, Colonel Fitch issued his proclamation threatening rigorous measures if the practice was not stopped. General Hindman and Jeff Davis issued counter-proclamations, threatening retaliation. Jeff Davis grouped Colonel Fitch, General Hunter, General Phelps and General Butler as felons. They did not succeed in getting one of the regiments in their hands. So ended the White River expedition.

August 3d an expedition was organized, General Hovey commanding, to disperse a rebel force west of Helena. The 46th was made a part of it. This force marched to Clarendon and back, suffering much from the heat and dust. The regiment was at Helena, Arkansas, from July 15, 1862, to April 9, 1863. During this time it was engaged in expeditions, fights and skirmishes with guerillas. It was on White River four times; to Duvall's Bluff twice; to Arkansas Post; down the Tallahatchie; east from Helena; the Yazoo Pass and other points.

The Tallahatchie expedition, of which the 46th was a part, started November 26, 1862, and went down the river in boats to the Delta, disembarked and marched through water and mud to the Coldwater, arriving on the 30th, and, crossing the river, some Confederates appeared and were pursued, but escaped. The march was continued until the Tallahatchie was crossed. The return march was begun January 2, 1863.

On the 10th of January the regiment made another of its many trips up the White River, going to Duvall's Bluff, returning to Helena on the 22d. On the 14th of February the regiment started on the Yazoo Pass expedition. Cutting the levee, passing out through a crevice into Moon Lake, a landing was made nine miles from "Hunt's Mills," to which the regiment marched that night. The next morning there was three feet of water on the road, along which it had marched. As soon as relief could reach the regiment it was taken back to Helena, where it arrived February 21st. On landing, the men were ordered to embark in other boats on another expedition. Although tired, hungry and dirty, the men immediately prepared to embark. General Ross was to command.

This was intended to open a waterway to the rear of Vicksburg. Many trees had to be cut away to permit the passage of boats. The everhanging trees and limbs were very destructive to smokestacks, pilot houses and the upper works of boats. When the boats came out of the Pass they looked like wrecked scows. Reaching the Coldwater, sailing improved. Entering the Tallahatchie, there were no obstructions to its progress until Fort Pemberton was reached on March 11, 1863. Within two miles of the fort the troops disembarked, and the 46th, Colonel Bringhurst commanding, leading, advanced toward the fort. There was a strong Confederate force outside. A brisk little battle was on. The regiments were driven back into the fort. General Ross and Colonel Slack were present and congratulated the regiment on its fine work.

April 4th the expedition started on its return, arriving at Helena on the 8th. On arriving at Helena, Gen. A. P. Hovey came on board and ordered the regiment to remain on the boat, as it was going to Vicksburg.

On the 11th of April the ''Volunteer'' dropped down the river and the 46th commenced its part of the memorable campaign. Arriving at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg, all baggage except what could be carried was piled on a steamboat and left. On April 16, 1863, the regiment left Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, for Grand Gulf, Mississippi. On the 29th of April Hovey's Division was placed on boats and barges to cross the river and assault the fort at Grand Gulf, as soon as the navy silenced the guns. The attack failing, the regiment was disembarked. The battle between the gunboat fleet and Confederate batteries was a grand display. During the night the gunboats, transports and barges ran the batteries at Grand Gulf, and on the morning of the 30th the 46th embarked on board the ''Benton,'' and was stationed on the gun deck. General Grant and Commodore Porter were on the wheelhouse of that boat. The 46th was the first to land on the east side of the great river in the rear of Vicksburg. That day the grandest campaign of the war was commenced. The regiment marched all night, arriving at Magnolia Hills at daylight. The 46th was ordered to support the 18th Indiana, it being pressed. To reach the position assigned it was necessary to lift the men of Company B up a perpendicular wall of the hill. The capture of a two-gun battery was the joint work of the 46th, 11th and 34th Indiana. The battle of Port Gibson, or, as sometimes called, Magnolia Hills, ended with the day a Union victory.

The regiment made some short marches until the 12th of May, when the division advanced to Fourteen-Mile Creek, and Companies A, B and C of the 46th, detailed as skirmishers, crossed the creek and engaged in a lively skirmish with some cavalry, which soon retreated. Arriving at the top of a hill, the men heard the long roll of the Confederates in every direction except the one they came from—they did not tarry. The division was withdrawn and rapidly marched to Raymond, where General Logan's division was engaged in battle, and on the 14th entered the town.

May 16, 1863, the regiment, with the division, left Bolton, on the road to Vicksburg, and three miles from the former town found the Confederate lines. The division was deployed, skirmishers thrown to the front, and was ready for the advance. General Grant was present and personally directed the movements of the troops, but was not ready to bring on the battle. At 11:45 General Grant gave General Hovey the order to advance. After moving a short distance the advance was halted until 12:15, when the battle began. The whole line was fiercely engaged. Advancing rapidly, the rebels were driven back over their guns in great confusion. Crossing a ravine the Confederates reformed. Here was desperate fighting. The most desperate and protracted fighting of the 46th was around a log cabin. The battle ebbed and flowed, the ground lost and regained, and at last the victory was won.

General Grant, in his book, says: "The battle of Champion's Hill lasted about four hours' hard fighting, preceded by two or three hours of skirmishing, some of which almost rose to the dignity of a battle. Every man of Hovey's Division, and of McPherson's two divisions was engaged during the battle. *No other part of my command was engaged at all,* except as described before." (Vol. 1, page 518.) Again he said: "Hovey was bearing the brunt of the battle at the time." (Page 519.) General Hovey says in his report: "The effective force of my division at the commencement was as follows: 1st Brigade 2,371, 2d Brigade 1,809, making a total of 4,180. Of this number 211 were killed, 872 wounded and 119 missing; total, 1,202." (Rebellion record, Vol. 24, part 2, pp. 45, 46.) "Took 350 men into the battle and the 46th lost 84, killed and wounded, 25 per cent. The per cent. of loss of division, 28.7."

On the 19th of May the 1st Brigade marched to Vicksburg, arriving at the enemy's fortifications on the 21st. The 22d, when the assault was made, the 46th was held in reserve. After the defeat of the assault it took a position in front and sustained a fire all day. The daily duty of the regiment during the siege was much the same one day with another. Two companies were furnished daily for duty in the advance works. Each man usually disposed of forty rounds of ammunition. On July 3, 1863, white flags were raised on the Confederate fortifications, which indicated an intention to surrender. At 10 o'clock, July 4th, a large white flag appeared on the courthouse, telling the besieging army the strongest position of the Confederacy, in the West at least, had surrendered. More than a hundred of the Confederates were feasted by the 46th, that best and most glorious Fourth of July, 1863, when, after forty-three days' siege, the city surrendered.

On the 5th of July the regiment marched with the army sent to Jackson, Mississippi, to capture or drive Gen. J. E. Johnston out of that city and State. On the 10th the army commenced closing in on Jackson. Some hard skirmishes were allotted to the 46th, but it gained its position without serious loss. The siege went on until the 21st, when General Johnston, to avoid capture, evacuated the city and retreated east. After assisting in destroying the railroads, the regiment commenced the return march to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 23d, ending the most memorable campaign of the war. The results were more far-reaching than any other campaign. The Confederacy could not live without Vicksburg. Champion's Hill opened the door to Vicksburg, and the fall of the Confederacy, and it should be made the sixteenth decisive battle of the world. It should be added to Creasy's fifteen decisive battles. For ninety days the regiment never was out of hearing of hostile cannon. The Confederates lost 40,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; 170 cannon, 50,000 small arms and immense stores, and the territory of Vicksburg, Jackson and Port Hudson and control of the Mississippi River.

August 4th the regiment embarked for Natchez, arriving there the 7th, rested until the 15th, and on that date it embarked for New Orleans, arriving the 17th. Its occupation at New Orleans was dress parades and grand reviews. The 12th of August it was ordered to march. It left Carrollton and landed at Algiers, and the same night got aboard cars previously loaded with commissary stores for Brashear City, arriving the next day. On the 28th it crossed Berwick Bay, and on October 3d the regiment was again on the march and passed through Centerville and Franklin, camping at New Iberia. At the latter place a school for field officers and brigade drill was established. Fortunately it only lasted three days. On the 15th the Confederates broke it up by making an attack on General Weitzell's command, and the 1st Brigade, to which the regiment belonged, was ordered to his support. He was able to take care of himself.

On the 16th the Confederates made an effort to get away with a large drove of cattle. The 1st Brigade advanced and drove the enemy away, keeping the cattle. On the 20th the 1st Brigade led the advance on Opelousas, where a large Confederate force was assembled. It fled—there was no battle. General Franklin rode with the regiment during this advance and highly complimented the men for the precision of its maneuvering. The brigade marched through Opelousas to Barre's Landing, on the Bayou Cartableaux.

November 3d the Confederates attacked General Burbidge's Division, encamped at Carrion Crow Bayou. As soon as the attack commenced the 46th Regiment was assembled, and before the staff officer reached the camp was on the march at double-quick to the aid of Burbridge's Division, three miles away, and arrived in time to save a battery and many soldiers from capture. The day after the battle, General Burbridge personally thanked the regiment for its timely assistance.

The night of the 6th the regiment reached Vermillionville. The army had passed through the town. The regiment was halted at the edge of it, and ordered to remain until all property belonging to the army was removed.

The Confederate army, at least 10,000 strong, was within three miles of the town, formed in a crescent. Its wings extended beyond and almost surrounded the town. On the other side of the town, and about the same distance away, was the Union army. Between the two was the regiment, 300 men and twenty-five cavalrymen. This position was maintained until 1 o'clock a. m., when the regiment was called in, and on the 16th the regiment marched to New Iberia. At midnight on the 19th the regiment was ordered to fall in, and to take eighty rounds of ammunition, and, keeping quiet, was to march to Camp Pratt, on Lake Mauripas. The enemy was caught asleep, pickets and entire force, except two men, being captured. The regiment mounted the prisoners on mules, two and three on an animal, and returned to camp. On the 19th the march to Brashear City was commenced, arriving there on the 22d, went aboard cars and reached Algiers the same day.

December 29th Companies C, F, H and I embarked on a steamer for Texas. It landed at Matagorda Bay, where it remained two weeks and then returned. January 19th, 1864, the 46th crossed Lake Pontchartrain to Madisonville. Leaving Madisonville February 27th, it returned to Algiers and re-enlisted as veterans. Those not re-enlisting were assigned to Varner's Battalion.

March 3d orders were received to march to Alexandria. Passing Alexandria the 26th, the regiment reached Natchitoches April

1st. On April 7th, 1864, the regiment encamped at Pleasant Hill. On the 8th the regiment accompanied the division, which, exclusive of train guards, numbered about 1,200 men. The army was advancing along a single wagon road, through dense pine forests, crossed by deep gullies and spanned by narrow bridges. The army was stretched out on thirty miles of this road, and when this road became blocked the army could neither reinforce the front or the rear. The cavalry was in advance and was the first to be attacked by the enemy and defeated; then the 4th Division, 13th Army Corps, 2,200 men, was brought up and defeated. Then the 3d Division, 1,200 strong, was marched four miles, through into the battle and was also defeated. The regiment fought until surrounded and then fought its way out with a loss of 7 killed, 13 wounded and 86 prisoners. Those who succeeded in fighting their way out joined the 19th Corps and helped defeat the enemy that night. The Confederate force in line was at least 8,000 men. The Union army lost 600, killed and wounded, and 1,250 captured. The Confederate loss, from official reports, was 3,100, of whom 1,000 were dead within ten days. This was the battle of Sabine Cross Roads.

April 9, 1864, the entire army was in line of battle at Pleasant Lake Hill. This was the only time since leaving Alexandria. Here the Confederates, 10,000 strong, were badly defeated. The 46th Regiment participated in the victory. The Union army was then marched back to Grand Ecore, arriving on the 11th. The regiment was engaged on entrenchments. This was the only defeat the regiment acknowledged. The men here defeated had stood at New Madrid, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Jackson, Port Hudson and many other engagements without turning their backs to the foe.

The 23d of April it fought at Cane Hill, and the Confederates were defeated with great loss. From the 23d of April to the 22d of May was a constant skirmish and sometimes a severe battle. Not a day passed without an engagement, large or small. The regiment lost more than 33 per cent. The regiment assisted in the construction of the dam in Red River to save Admiral Porter's fleet. But the disatrous Red River campaign was ended.

The regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge. The third day after arriving, a fine steamer came down the river for New Orleans and the regiment marched aboard. There was always a mystery where the order came from and where it was. When Colonel Bringhurst was asked for it, Adjutant Watts had it. When Watts was found the absent Colonel had it. The regiment landed and went into camp at Carrollton. No trouble was made about this unauthorized voyage. June 15th embarked on the ''Sultana'' for Cairo, where it arrived on time. Leaving that city, it arrived at Indianapolis the 22d, and was welcomed by Governor Morton. The regiment landed in Logansport on the 23d of June, receiving a warm welcome. Thousands of people filled the streets, and dinner was prepared for the regiment by the ladies. Judge Biddle welcomed the regiment, and in closing his address said:

''You have brought home the rugged laurels of the soldiers, and innocent maidens will give you wreaths of flowers to twine with them. They welcome you back from your dangers. Their tender arms ill befit the battlefield, and they look to you for protection. You will give it to them. Remember, each one of you is dear to some heart, and I trust that each of you has some object of love, reverence or affection to keep your hearts true to yourself, your country and your God.''

At the close of the judge's address, 200 young girls advanced and presented a beautiful bouquet to every officer and soldier, and, after dress parade, it was dismissed to enjoy its well-earned veteran furlough. July 20th an order was published for the regiment to assemble on the 26th. On that date every man reported except three, who were sick. From the 26th of July to the 27th of August the regiment was employed in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky, defeating a Confederate raid into Indiana. On the 27th the regiment moved by railroad to Lexington, Kentucky. September 13th left Lexington for Cincinnati, and from there to Big Sandy River. On November 24th went to Louisville and Lexington, arriving there the 25th. In December the Sabine Cross Roads prisoners joined the regiment. Father Rabb, chaplain, will never be forgotten by any member of the 46th Regiment. He was a practical Christian. He lived his faith.

A general officer said: ''The 46th has had the good fortune to always please commandants, under whose authority it has been placed. But on the field and in garrison, its officers and men have given such satisfaction as to have been given up with reluctance by those in command. This has much to do with keeping the regiment in the service.''

The regiment was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865, transported to Indianapolis and paid off on the 11th. The officers and men returned home as citizens and were given a rousing reception.

And so the 46th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry passed into history. The members faithfully served their terms of enlistment and re-enlisted and again merged into the citizenship of the nation. All felt proud of the record of their regiment. No page of it brought discredit to its members or the State. The 46th simply claims it was an Indiana regiment, and that its members are satisfied with its record.

The regiment lost during service 4 officers and 66 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 191 enlisted men by disease. Total, 264.

Monument of 47th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

2d BRIGADE 12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
47th INFANTRY

Colonel James R. Slack
Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Siege, May 25-July 4. Casualties: Killed 37, wounded 111, missing 18, total 166; Lieut. James F. Perry killed, Lieut. George W. Cole mortally wounded.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The nucleus of the 47th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was formed at Bluffton, Indiana. Early in September, 1861, John A. McLaughlin, a Mexican war veteran, came to that town to organize a company for the war, expecting to join the 34th Regiment, then in camp at Anderson, Indiana. On the 25th day of September he went into that camp with an enrollment of 83 men, but found the regiment already full, and, holding the men a few days, he was ordered to Camp Sullivan, Indianapolis. Here the required number for a full company was soon added, and on the 2d day of November the company, with 101 men, including officers, was mustered into the United States service for "three years or during the war," by mustering officer John B. Ely, of Company A, of the 47th.

The regimental officers were as follows:

James R. Slack	Colonel.
Milton S. Robinson	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Samuel S. Mickel	Major.
Marion P. Evans	Adjutant.
George Nichol	Quartermaster.
Samuel W. Sawyer	Chaplain.
James L. Dicken	Surgeon.
James R. Mills	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	John A. McLaughlin,	Albert Moorehouse,	Nicholas Van Horn.
Co. B.	Lewis H. Goodwin,	Wm. M. Henley,	Christian B. Rager.
Co. C.	Esaias Daily,	Byron H. Dent,	Henry C. Weimer.
Co. D.	James R. Bruner,	T. J. Siling,	Conrad H. Lines.
Co. E.	James Wintrode,	John Swaidner,	Elijah Snowden.
Co. F.	Sextus H. Shearer,	Silas S. Hall,	Aurelius Purviance.
Co. G.	John T. Robinson,	John F. Eglin,	Wm. Woodbeck.
Co. H.	Samuel J. Keller,	George H. Brinkerhoff,	James Gordon.
Co. I.	Joshua W. Bowersock,	John Emory,	Edward J. Williams.
Co. K.	Ellison C. Hill,	Wm. H. Hayford,	Joseph A. McKinsey.

On the 13th of December, 1861, Colonel Slack had his regiment drawn up in line and formally presented to the United States. On the 15th it broke camp and departed for Louisville, Kentucky.

From thence it marched to Oakland, camped and was assigned to General Wood's Brigade of Buell's Army. From this place, by short stages, it marched to Camp Wickliffe, then under General Nelson; on the 14th of February, it marched through Elizabethtown to West Point, on the Ohio River, where it took transport for Commerce, Mo., on the Mississippi River, arriving on the 24th, and marched out to Benton, Missouri, and March 1st it marched to a point below Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, and operated along the river between that point and New Madrid, and was the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson, March 14th.

With the 34th, 43d and 46th regiments, under General Palmer, it participated in the action which cut off communications with Island No. 10, and joined in the surrender of that point. This was the first action that tested the mettle of the men. The guns were pulled in place on the river bank by hand, with ropes, in the darkness of the night, and the men, with no other protection than the rifle-pits scooped out in the sand, held their ground against the fire of the rebel gunboats, disabling one and driving off the others. From this point the regiment moved to Tiptonville, Tennessee, remaining there from April 15th until June 15th.

The next move was to Memphis, remaining until July 25th, Colonel Slack being in charge of the post. The regiment was then taken by transport to Helena, Arkansas, where it remained until February 24, 1863. While at Helena the regiment made several raids into the enemy's territory, one of which, on the 11th of August, 1862, on Brown's plantation, in Mississippi, resulted disastrously, especially to Company A, which was guarding a large amount of cotton. The men had traveled till midnight, and, tired and sleepy, had thrown themselves down in the open without proper guard and were attacked about 3 o'clock in the morning, losing 11 killed and badly wounded.

The 47th participated in three of Grant's five attempts to get around Vicksburg; those of the Yazoo Pass, the Coldwater, the Tallahatchie River, which brought them up to Fort Greenwood, on the Yazoo River, occupying the time from February 25th until April 8th. This was followed by the march across Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, via Perkins' and James' plantations. The regiment crossed the river by transports and was landed at Bruinsburg April 30th. Here it was assigned to Hovey's Division, McClernand's Corps, and now commenced the real Vicksburg campaign. At this point it is deemed proper to give the real state of the 47th regiment's field and staff officers, as many changes had been made by resignation, death and promotion.

James R. Slack	Colonel.
John A. McLaughlin	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lewis H. Goodwin	Major.
Wm. H. Vance	Adjutant.
James L. Dicken	Surgeon.
Thos. H. Crosby	Assistant Surgeon.

Immediately on landing, the evening of April 30th, the regiment took up its line of march, and, after an all-night tramp, confronted the enemy under General Bowen near Port Gibson. Hovey's Division had the brunt of this battle, and the 47th, assisted by a battery of field guns, repulsed charges made by one of Bowen's brigades.

General McClernand's Corps now consisted of Carr's, Osterhaus', Hovey's and Smith's Divisions, and drove the enemy from the field with heavy loss. But little opposition was encountered until May 16th, on Champion's Hill, when the army encountered General Pemberton's army, which came out from Vicksburg and gave battle. Here, again, Hovey's Division was brought on and had the hardest of the battle. Company A of the 47th was on the skirmish line, and a retrograde movement of the forces engaged brought the 11th Regiment to the rear of that line, and the charge made by that regiment swept the skirmishers with it. The guns of a rebel battery were captured, but had to be abandoned, for just at that time our force was outnumbered. We had to fall back for a space, but were soon reinforced and the enemy was swept from the field. The Champion's Hill fight has been set down in history as one of the three great battles that decided the fate of the Southern Confederacy. It was certain that Pemberton would now have to fall back to Vicksburg, and as certain that Vicksburg, with its army, must fall, and that the Confederate States would be completely divided by the Mississippi River, which would be held against them in its entirety.

At Champion's Hill, the entire loss was 2,441 killed and wounded, and of Hovey's Division, 1,202, or over 40 per cent. of the men engaged. The 47th Regiment's loss was 140, and Lieuts. James F. Perry and George W. Cole, of Company B, were killed, and Major Goodwin, Captain Sturgis and Lieutenant Bender were wounded.

From this time our progress was rapid. Some opposition at the Black River Bridge, on the 18th, was met with. On May 26th the 47th was assigned to its position in the rear of Vicksburg, and commenced the process of fighting the enemy with pick, spade and starvation.

Capt. S. J. Keller, of Company H, a Mexican War veteran, still lives. He permitted us to quote from his diary a few of his daily records during the siege: "May 26th, ordered out as sharpshooters and are in trenches within 200 yards of the enemy's forts. No enemy dare show his head. We shoot so close or pick them off as to warn them to keep hid. Had heavy artillery firing on both sides. A flag of truce sent out to bury the dead and bring in the wounded. The men from both sides came together and talked friendly. Our boys jollied them and advised them to give up and save their city and many lives. They replied that they still had hopes General Johnston would come to their relief. May 28th—We are back in camp. Had only one man wounded in our regiment the two days we were out, but some of the men had many narrow escapes. June 11th—Last night was dark and stormy. Was on duty the forepart. Thundered and lightened and poured as if the earth and sky were coming together. Went into camp, wet, muddy and half dead. June 25th—Blew up one of the enemy's forts. Heavy artillery duel which lasted two hours. June 30th—Busy working on our payrolls. A cannon ball from the enemy's guns struck my tent and threw dirt and dust all over us. July 3d—Have dug our trench almost into the enemy's works and our men are lying flat on the ground. July 4th—This is a glorious old Fourth of July. Vicksburg has surrendered.''

After the surrender of Vicksburg the 47th participated in the recapture of Jackson. Returning to Vicksburg, it was sent to New Orleans, and, under General Banks, went on the first Red River campaign, up the Teche country, in western Louisiana, and after the engagement at Bayou Grand Coteau it returned to New Iberia, and while there, in December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted and was furloughed home to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 18th day of February, 1864, with 416 veterans who had re-enlisted.

On February 19th, at a public reception given to the veterans of the 21st and 47th Regiments, in Indianapolis, addresses were made by Governor Morton and Colonel Slack.

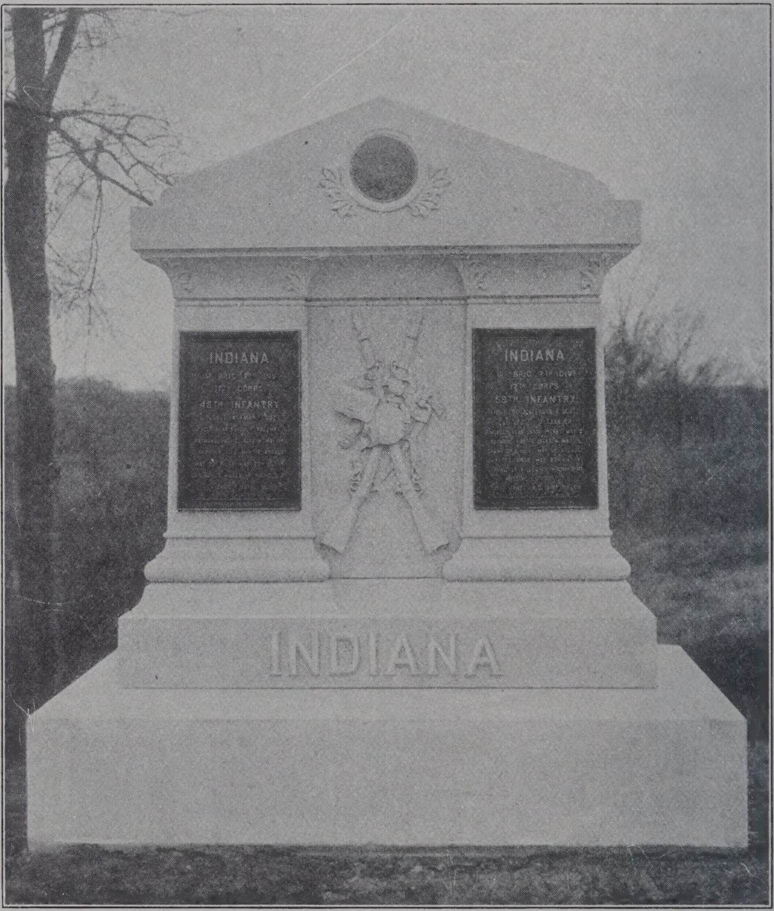
Upon its return to the field the 47th moved with Banks' army on the Red River expedition in the spring of 1864, engaging in the marches, battles and retreats of that disastrous campaign. On the 28th of July it engaged the enemy at Atchafalya Bayou, having many wounded.

The regiment was then stationed at Morganza Bend, Louisiana, at which post it remained on duty some time. On December 31st, 1864, Col. James R. Slack was commissioned brigadier-general, and Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin succeeded him as colonel of the regiment.

In February the 47th was transported to the mouth of Mobile Bay and took an active part in the campaign of March and April, 1865, which resulted in the capture of the city of Mobile and defenses. After the fall of Mobile the regiment was transferred to Shreveport, La., with the division of General Herron, to receive the surrender of Confederate General Price's army, where it remained until October 23, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned home to Indianapolis, reaching there November 1, with 532 enlisted men and 32 commissioned officers.

Before the final discharge, on the 2d of November, the regiment was addressed in the capitol grounds by Governor Morton, General Slack, Colonels McLaughlin and Robinson, after which the regiment departed for their respective homes, to resume their places as patriotic citizens.

The regiment lost during service 2 officers and 80 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 4 officers and 250 enlisted men by disease; total, 336.



Monument of 48th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 7th DIVISION 17th CORPS
48th INFANTRY

Colonel Norman Eddy

Engaged: Near Bayou Pierre, May 3; Raymond, May 12; Jackson, May 14; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 14, wounded 71, missing 1, total 86.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 48th Regiment was organized at Goshen, Indiana, and mustered into service December 6, 1861, and its field and staff commissioned to serve as follows:

Norman Eddy, Goshen	Colonel.
Melvin B. Hascall, South Bend	Lieutenant-Colonel.
DeWitt C. Rugg, Indianapolis	Major.
Edward P. Stanfield, South Bend	Adjutant.
Charles L. Murray, Goshen	Quartermaster.
John W. Smith, Middlebury	Chaplain.
Levi J. Ham, South Bend	Surgeon.
Frank T. Bryson, Middlebury	Assistant Surgeon.

The companies of the organization composing the regiment were from St. Joseph, Elkhart, Laporte, Noble and Jasper counties.

Owing to resignations, severity of the service, which caused retirement for disability, wounds in battle, and like causes, the field and staff originally mustered in with this regiment were nearly all replaced during its enlistment with officers next in rank, and was most ably commanded from time of its muster until disbandment at the close of the war.

COMPANY OFFICERS ORIGINALLY AS FOLLOWS:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Benjamin D. Townsend,	Abner J. Dean,	Edward J. King.
Co. B.	William H. Sutphen,	Asa Knott,	George H. Loring.
Co. C.	Daniel Crumpacker,	Welcome Rice,	George Baldwin.
Co. D.	Orrison Wilson,	Jasper Packard,	Derick Brinkerhoof.
Co. E.	Thomas B. Roberts	David F. Spain,	George W. Hart.
Co. F.	Barnet Byrkett,	William A. Judkins,	Crawford McDonald.
Co. G.	Richard F. Mann,	Henry A. White,	George W. Thayer.
Co. H.	Gustavus Paulus,	Gotlieb Schauble,	Henry Milburn.
Co. I.	Edward J. Wood,	Abraham S. Fisher,	George W. Gibben.
Co. K.	David S. Snyder,	Albert J. Guthridge,	John Miller.

Owing to the fatalities of war, resignations, because of disability, and worthy promotions to rank in field and staff, all these line officers that were mustered with organization of the regiment were succeeded during the service by officers next in rank.

February 1, 1862, the regiment broke camp, and, under orders, proceeded to Fort Donelson, via Cairo, where it arrived the day after the surrender of that fort. From thence to Paducah, and in May moved up the Tennessee River and engaged in the siege of Corinth, and after evacuation of this place was assigned to 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Army of the Tennessee, and took part in campaigns against Confederate General Price's army during the summer of 1862.

On the 19th of September the regiment participated in the battle of Iuka, losing 116 men in killed and wounded, out of 420 engaged.

October 3d and 4th engaged in second battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans, losing 26 killed and wounded.

After further campaigning in Tennessee the regiment marched into Memphis and was, in January, 1863, assigned to 1st Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps. After remaining in Memphis and vicinity two months, the regiment was transported by boat down the Mississippi River to join General Grant's army, organizing for the campaign of Vicksburg.

During this campaign the regiment was engaged in action at Forty Hills, Mississippi, May 3d; battles of Raymond, May 12th; Jackson, May 14th, and in engagement at Champion's Hill, May 16th, in which battle the regiment's loss was 33, killed and wounded.

It was actively engaged in the trenches during the siege of Vicksburg, from the 18th of May until the surrender, July 4, 1863. and in the dreadful assault on May 22d suffered a loss of 33 in killed and wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment remained in that vicinity until August, when it again returned to Memphis and from thence, with other troops, marched across the country to Chattanooga, and while in that vicinity engaged the enemy at Tunnel Hill.

From thence back to Huntsville, Alabama, and while stationed there, in January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization and returned home to Indiana on furlough, reaching Indianapolis the 6th of February, with 369 veterans, who were publicly received and welcomed, February 8th, by Governor Morton and others.

After expiration of furlough the regiment again returned to Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until June, and later marched to Cartersville, Georgia, where it was on duty guarding General Sherman's railroad communications during the campaign to Atlanta. It was continued on this duty until Confederate General Hood's invasion, when the regiment joined Sherman's army and marched with 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps, in campaign from Atlanta to Savannah.

From Savannah it moved to Beaufort, and then on with the army through the Carolinas, going through Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Goldsborough to Raleigh.

From Raleigh it moved northward, after the surrender of Johnson's army, to Petersburg, 165 miles on forced marches, and from Petersburg marched to Washington. Soon after arrival there it was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where the regiment was mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

Returned to Indianapolis, where it was present at a reception of a large number of Indiana troops in the capitol grounds, July 18th, and heard commendatory addresses by Governor Morton and others.

During term of service this regiment lost 88 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 4 officers and 175 enlisted men by disease; total, 267.

Monument of 49th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 9th DIVISION 13th CORPS
49th INFANTRY

Colonel James Keigwin

Lieut. Col. Joseph K. Thornton

Major Arthur J. Hawhe

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22. Duty at Big Black River Bridge, May 24-July 4. Casualties: Killed 10, wounded 52, missing 2, total 64.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

During the closing days of August, 1861, and the following month, September, the nucleus of what became the 49th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry entered "Camp Joe Holt," a rendezvous for troops, situated on the north bank of the Ohio River and just west of Jeffersonville, Indiana. By the 18th of October the formation of the regiment was completed, and it was mustered into the United States service November 21, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John W. Ray	Colonel.
James Keigwin	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Joseph H. Thornton	Major.
James W. Gwin	Adjutant.
Charles H. Paddack	Quartermaster.
William Maple	Chaplain.
Charles D. Pearson	Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Arthur J. Hawhe,	Thomas A. Fleming,	Jas. C. McConahay.
Co. B.	John W. Kane,	Thomas Bare,	James W. Thompson.
Co. C.	John Nafius,	Isaac Buzby,	James Fulyard.
Co. D.	James Leeper,	Upshur S. Reynolds,	J. A. C. McCoy.
Co. E.	Edward B. Cutler,	Hiram Evans,	Ira B. Hyde.
Co. F.	Wm. H. Peckenpaugh,	Caleb Temple,	Emory P. Toney.
Co. G.	John A. Ritter,	William Charles,	Elijah T. Pennick.
Co. H.	Samuel M. Johnston,	George W. Riddle,	James K. Holcroft.
Co. I.	John Alles,	John F. B. Widmer,	Edward Bohart.
Co. K,	McHewet Keck,	James W. Higgins,	William W. Pate.

On the 11th of December the regiment began its first march. Crossing the river it proceeded through Louisville, Kentucky, to Bardstown, Kentucky, which place it reached on the 13th of December, and where it entered a camp of instruction.

On the 12th of January, 1862, the regiment left Bardstown under orders to reinforce General Thomas, who was watching the movements of the rebel General Zollicoffer, who seemed to threaten another invasion of Kentucky, he having been soundly defeated a few months before, at Wild Cat, Kentucky.

The regiment had reached a point five miles south of Lebanon, when it received the news of General Thomas' victory at Mill Springs, Kentucky, in which engagement General Zollicoffer was killed. The regiment then proceeded through Lebanon, Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, London and Barboursville, to Cumberland Ford, Kentucky, which place was reached February 15, 1862.

The winter of 1861, throughout the line of march, was not cold, but it supplied great quantities of snow, slush and rain, and, in the effort to reach its destination, the regiment was compelled to build roads to enable the wagons to get along. While unpleasant, and a new experience for the men, they bore everything cheerfully, but later, as spring came in, the effects of exposure developed. For a time scarcely a hundred men could be mustered for duty. Some died, some were discharged, while others were slow in returning to health.

In the month of June, 1862, the army of General Morgan, of which the 49th was a part, occupied Cumberland Gap and proceeded to add to the strength of an already well fortified position.

In the month of August the rebel General Kirby Smith, with a strong force, came through the mountains and succeeded in cutting off supplies and all communication between the two Union forces. At the time this occurred supplies in Cumberland Gap were somewhat at a low ebb, and the men were in need of clothing. By the 17th of September rations were all gone, and the clothing sadly in need of repair. Then it was that the evacuation was begun and accomplished. Through the eastern part of Kentucky, over almost impassable roads, harrassed night and day by rebel cavalry, the army plodded, reaching Greenupsburg, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, October 4th, where it crossed into Ohio for ''eats'' and outfits.

Going into camp at Oakland, Ohio, Col. John W. Ray met the regiment, he having been absent on detached service since June. He tendered his resignation and was succeeded by James Keigwin, who continued as colonel to the close of the war. But little time was given for recuperation, as orders came to the regiment to march to Gallipolis, Ohio, and there cross the river into Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and proceed up the Kanawha Valley, which it did as far as Coal's Mouth, where it went into winter quarters.

The winters must have been exceptionally short in that section, for November 17th found the regiment back at Point Pleasant embarking on transports bound for Memphis, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 30th of said month and became a part of General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg.

All details being completed, the army embarked December 19, 1862, that part to which the 49th belonged landing at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, on Christmas eve. For seven days the Union army engaged the enemy, but without success. Withdrawing on the morning of January 2, 1863, the army proceeded to Young's

Point, Louisiana, where a change of commanders took place, General John A. McClernand succeeding General Sherman in command. Without landing, the troops were ordered up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post, a strongly fortified position held by a force of over five thousand men under General Churchill. On the 11th of January, after a fierce fight and a gallant defense, the enemy surrendered. Returning to Young's Point, Louisiana, the regiment assisted in digging the canal which, it was hoped, would change the course of the Mississippi River, thereby making it possible to convey transports and gunboats to a point below Vicksburg. On the 2d of April the regiment moved with General Grant's forces down the west bank of the river to a point below Grand Gulf, where it boarded transports which, with gunboats, had run past the batteries of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, and were landed at Bruinsburg, near the mouth of Bayou Pierre. On the 30th of April the regiment crossed the river and marched toward Port Gibson, where, on the morning of May 1st, began the battle which was the first of a series of engagements preliminary to the complete investment of Vicksburg.

At Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, the charges on the enemy's works of the 19th and 22d of May, the engagements at Jackson, the 49th Indiana Regiment did its full duty. On its return to Vicksburg it embarked, August 10th, for Port Hudson, and in a few days proceeded to New Orleans, where it was assigned to the Department of the Gulf. From New Orleans the regiment was transported by cars to Brashear City, on Berwick Bay, from whence it joined an expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas, Louisiana, passing through the towns of Pattersonville, Franklin and New Iberia. It was ordered back to New Orleans where, on the 10th of December, 1863, it boarded the steamer Blackstone en route for the Texas coast. Coming out of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico a heavy storm was encountered, which constituted a new experience, one scarcely appreciated. Landing at Decroe's Point, on Matagorda Island, and at the entrance of Matagorda Bay, the regiment went into camp, removing shortly after to Indianola, farther inland, and situated on the bay. At this point, on February 2, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted for another three years, or during the war, the President having called for enlistments of men of two years', or longer, service.

In March the regiment moved to Fort Esperanza, on Matagorda Island, where it remained until April 19th, when it re-embarked and recrossed the Gulf of Mexico, back to New Orleans. Here it took passage on the steamer Emma for Alexandria, Louisiana, to reinforce General Banks' army on Red River. The regiment, on arrival at its destination, was moved to the front, where it was engaged thirteen days, driving the enemy or holding it in check until the naval forces could get their gunboats below the falls, they having been delayed above on account of low water. This accomplished, the army took up its march to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi River. From Morganza Bend the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where it went into camp at Fort Chalmette, General Andrew Jackson's old battle ground.

From this point those of the regiment who re-enlisted left for home, they having been granted a thirty-day furlough.

After departure of the veterans the regiment was ordered to Algiers, Louisiana, for garrison duty until November 5, 1864, when it embarked on an ocean steamer for New York, where it arrived on the 20th of the month, after a rough voyage. It then proceeded to Indianapolis, where, on the 29th of November, 1864, so much of the regiment constituting the old part, was mustered out. At the expiration of furloughs the re-enlisted men reported at Indianapolis for duty, and were ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, where they did provost and guard duty until September 13, 1865, when they were ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and there mustered out of service. The regiment then proceeded to Indianapolis, where the men turned over government property, received their final pay, and separated forever as an organization.

During the time of its service the 49th Indiana Regiment trod the soil of many States. It served in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia with the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland; in Arkansas, Missisippi and Louisiana with the Army of the Tennessee, and in Louisiana and Texas with the Army of the Gulf. Long and weary as were its marches, numerous as were its losses, in battles and through exposure, its officers and men were loyal and true, never faltering in the performance of every duty.

The regiment lost during service one officer and 40 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 192 enlisted men by disease; total, 236.

INDIANA
2ND BRIGADE 4TH DIVISION 16TH CORPS
53RD INFANTRY
COLONEL WALTER Q. GRESHAM
ENGAGED SIEGE MAY 25 JULY 4
TRANSFERRED TO 3RD BRIGADE JUNE 22
INDIANA

Monument of 53d Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

2d BRIGADE 4th DIVISION 16th CORPS
53d INFANTRY

Colonel Walter Q. Gresham

Engaged: Siege, May 25-July 4. Transferred to 3d Brigade June 22.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 53d Indiana was made up from what was originally intended for two regiments. In the latter part of 1861, Lieut. Col. Walter Q. Gresham, of the 38th Indiana, was authorized to recruit and organize the 53d Indiana at Camp Noble, New Albany, Indiana. William Jones, a merchant of Gentryville, Spencer County, Indiana, was authorized to organize and recruit the 62d Indiana at Camp Reynolds, near Rockport. In both organizations, recruiting was slow, neither having a sufficient enrollment to complete a regimental organization. Late in February consolidation was ordered and the 62d embarked on the steamer John T. McCombs for New Albany.

The organization was completed February 26, 1862, and the various companies were mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of February and the early part of March.

The regimental officers were as follows:

Walter Q. Gresham	Colonel.
William Jones	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Roger Martin	Major.
Thomas McGrain, Jr	Adjutant.
George Thomas	Quartermaster.
John W. Julian	Chaplain.
Solomon Davis	Surgeon.
John S. Hoagland	Assistant Surgeon.

In the consolidation, the 62d furnished four companies:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. C.	John F. Townsend,	John W. Lamar.	Francis Boyce.
Co. F.	Alfred H. McCoy,	Lewis B. Shively.	Martin B. Mason.
Co. G.	John Sumner,	Joseph Whitaker,	John Donnelly.
Co. I.	William S. Langford,	Benjamin Fuller,	David White.

The 53d furnished six companies:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Robert Curry,	Taylor W. Thomas,	George W. Hays.
Co. B,	Charles P. Long	John I. Rush,	Richard H. Heth.
Co. D.	Seth Daily,	John W. Marshall.	Pleasant T. Matthis.
Co. E.	Rufus A. Peck,	Ormsby H. Huston,	Henry Pennington.
Co. H.	George B. McQueen,	Nathaniel Martin,	Samuel S. Sims.
Co. K.	Wiley R. Reeves,	Mereda McDonald,	William T. Cloud.

The regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, where it remained, guarding prisoners until the 15th of March, when it was ordered by rail to St. Louis. There it embarked on a steamer for Savannah, Tennessee, by way of Cairo and Paducah, then up the Tennessee River, and arrived at Savannah March 25th.

General Grant's headquarters were at Savannah, and the 53d was assigned to duty at headquarters, and to provost duty in the town. Here, during the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was within hearing of the musketry and artillery all day Sunday, Sunday night and Monday. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler each fired a shell into Beauregard's camp during the night every fifteen minutes.

On the 15th of April the regiment left Savannah by steamer for Shiloh, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 4th Division. The advance on Corinth began at once, a regular siege being instituted, and after each advance heavy works were thrown up, until May 30th, when the town was evacuated. During the siege Governor Morton visited the Indiana troops. He was hailed with cheers, not only by the Indiana troops, but by troops all along the line.

On June 2d, the regiment marched through and ten miles west of Corinth, where it was camped several days. The march continued west to Grand Junction and the regiment camped south of the town. It made a raid on Holly Springs, returning and spent Fourth of July at Grand Junction.

Soon after it moved west to Lagrange, camping west of the town, near Wolf River, at a place called Sand Hill. It made another raid on Holly Springs, but after marching all night found the enemy gone on arrival. It then returned to camp, where it remained but a short time. The regiment's next march was to Memphis, where it arrived late in July. The first camp was five miles below the city. Here the regiment drew clothing and changed its camp nearer the city, where it spent the month of August in camp and scouting the country in pursuit of guerillas and cotton burners. The first of September it moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, and remained in camp there until October 4th.

The regiment met the enemy retreating from Corinth at Davis' Bridge on the Hatchie River, and a severe battle by the entire 4th Division ensued, lasting until 4 o'clock p. m. The Confederates were driven back as a result of the battle. The 4th Division lost 500 men, the 53d lost 13 killed and 91 wounded, 2 missing, total 106, which was the severest loss of any regiment in the division.

On the 7th of October the regiment returned to camp at Bolivar. On the 1st of November it marched south through Lagrange, Holly Springs, Waterford and Oxford, to Coffeyville. Van Dorn having destroyed supplies collected at Holly Springs, the army was forced to retire. The 53d spent Christmas at Waterford Station, and remained there two weeks.

Early in January, 1863, the regiment moved to Moscow, then to Collinsville, where they were guarding the railroad until March 15th. It then moved on to Memphis, on the 9th of May, and the 53d was ready to embark with the 4th Division for Vicksburg. The first stop was at Milliken's Bend, then at Young's Point, remaining only a few days at each place. The next move was across Young's Point to the river below Warrenton, where the regiment embarked for Grand Gulf. On arrival, General Grant's army was too far inland to be reached in a practical way over the route to be traveled, so the regiment's stay was short and it re-embarked for Young's Point. Landing below, the regiment marched across the point to the river above Vicksburg, and then re-embarked and went up the Yazoo River to Haynes' Bluff.

The 53d remained at the Bluff with the 4th Division, guarding the right of the army, receiving and forwarding supplies to the line of investment that was closing in on the doomed city. The base of supplies having been changed from Grand Gulf to Haynes' Bluff, it was necessary to be amply protected until it was safe to uncover the landing. As yet the 4th Division, to which the 53d belonged, had not been assigned to any corps. Immediately after the assault on the 22d, it was ordered to take a position on the left wing of the army on the Halls Ferry road, south of a little creek. Instructions were to put out strong advance posts, with pickets, on all the approaches leading to the city from the front and between the Mississippi River, with every precaution to prevent a surprise from front or rear, to prevent any one from passing in or out of the city, and resorting to every means to harrass the enemy.

Shortly after taking position on the line, the 53d was transferred to the 3d Brigade, Col. George E. Bryant. The first evening on the line of investment the regiment was given a reception by the famous rebel gun "Whistling Dick." That night, June 24th, the 14th Illinois occupied the picket line. In the early part of the night the enemy made a charge on the picket line and captured Colonel Gam, of the 14th Illinois, together with five men, killed five and wounded four of his men. On the following evening it was the turn of the 53d Indiana to picket the front, Colonel Gresham in command. After nightfall the regiment moved quietly to the scene of action of the night before, and in a rapid charge regained the ground of the previous night. In the affair, Captain Wakefield, of Company A, was wounded in the left arm. The advantage gained was held and so strongly fortified that it was never taken. On the left the armies were much further apart than on the right.

The 53d was camped near a large brick house, on a low ridge running east from Hall's Ferry road.

For forty days the regiment remained on the line of investment, never for a moment doubting that the city would be captured, and while the 53d was not in the active campaign and lines of battle leading up to the assaults on May 19th and 22d, yet the regiment bore an honorable part and did its whole duty in advancing the lines, digging trenches with pick and shovel and defending them with guns. On the evening of July 3d the word was passed to stop firing, and that terms of surrender were being considered, and all firing ceased. By early morning on the 4th, terms of surrender were agreed upon and at 10 o'clock the bugles blew the call to fall in line. The Union guards were placed along their works to keep the Johnnies in, and Yankees out, and Vicksburg was ours.

No prouder achievement fell to an army or individual than the participation in and capture of Vicksburg.

Scott Long, a member of Company G, 53d Indiana, piloted the ram "Queen of the West," the first vessel which ran past the batteries of Vicksburg on the night of February 2, 1863. Thomas Garvy and Josiah Reeder, regular pilots, were ordered by Colonel Ellett, of the ram fleet, to take the vessel past the batteries, but refused to do so. Long, a former private soldier, took the post of danger, made a successful run past the formidable fortifications without serious injury to vessel or crew.

On the day following the surrender, the 53d Indiana marched with Sherman to Jackson, Mississippi, in pursuit of Joe Johnston, who had been annoying General Grant's forces in the rear. The march was a hot, dusty one, with scarcity of water a marked feature of the expedition. Some skirmishing occurred as the army neared Jackson, where Johnston was found to be well fortified.

By the 15th Sherman had all his army and lines well fortified. On the night of the 16th Johnston evacuated the city.

The 53d returned again to Vicksburg, where the regiment remained but a few days, when it was ordered to Natchez, Mississippi. The balance of the summer and fall was spent at this place. While here Colonel Gresham was appointed a brigadier-general, and Lieutenant Jones was promoted to colonel. The 53d, with other troops, made an expedition sixty miles distant, into Louisiana, capturing Fort Beauregard on the Ouchita River. But little resistance was offered, casualties light, and several hundred stands of arms were captured and the fort destroyed. The camp at Natchez was first on Mr. North's farm, within a short distance of the town, but later moved into the town, and pitched in a park of juniper trees on the river bank, on a very high bluff, and one of the most beautiful camps occupied during the war. From Natchez the regiment again returned to Vicksburg and went into winter quarters at what was known as Camp Hebron, twelve miles east of the city.

On February 2, 1864, the 53d left Camp Hebron with the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, for an expedition to Meridian, Mississippi, for the purpose of destroying the railroads in that vicinity. On the 4th and 5th the enemy was encountered and severe skirmishing occurred with small loss. Meridian was reached without further incident of note. By the 15th railroad bridges, trestles, depots, cars and public property amounting to millions of dollars were destroyed. The 53d lost 6 men, 2 wounded and 4 captured, near Decatur. The return was made without any event worthy of note. Camp Hebron was reached on March 4th, the regiment having marched 375 miles. While on this expedition, and after returning to camp, 383 members of the regiment re-enlisted and were paid off at Camp Hebron.

Early in March the veterans, or those who re-enlisted, were furloughed and took passage on the steamer ''E. H. Fairchilds'' for the regiment's original camp and homes in Indiana, near New Albany. The 23d, an original New Albany regiment, who, like the 53d, had re-enlisted, were passengers on the same steamer, which was a large side-wheel boat, and before the war had been a Louisville and New Orleans packet, a veritable floating palace. During the voyage the boat took fire two or three times, but in each instance the fire was controlled without serious results. On our arrival at New Albany we were accorded a hearty reception by the loyal citizens, after which each individual departed for his respective home, to spend his thirty days with kindred and friends after two years' absence. While on board the boat, the veterans were paid the veteran bounties offered for their re-enlistment.

The furlough and visit home of the 53d was thoroughly enjoyed, yet all were ready to answer to the roll call at the termination of the furlough at New Albany. The regiment embarked on board the steamer ''John T. McCombs,'' with orders to report at Bird's Point, Missouri, and stayed a night and day there, and then embarked for Paducah to await a concentration of the veterans at that point to join General Sherman in his campaign to Atlanta.

The trip up the Tennessee was a pleasant one, retracing the old line of march of two years before, the destination this time being Clifton instead of Savannah. The regiment stayed at Clifton, leaving on the 6th of May with 600 head of cattle, to be joined the following day by 1,800 additional, for Sherman's army. The weather was warm and the marches hurried, being made by the way of Pulaski, Huntsville, Decatur and Rome, to Acworth, where, on the 7th of June, the 17th Army Corps, to which the 53d belonged, joined Sherman's advancing and victorious army.

On June 10, 1864, the 53d took its place in the line of battle at Big Shanty, 103 miles south of Chattanooga, and immediately went under the fire of the enemy, which continued without ceasing for ninety days, while it was advancing, intrenching, repulsing an assault, or marching to reinforce the firing line, inspired by the wild grand music of war, the drum and fife, the rifle, the cannon and the "rebel yell."

The position of the regiment at Big Shanty was well to the left of the army. For ten days it rained almost incessantly. The rebel signal corps was located on top of Kenesaw Mountain, and at this point our signal officers obtained the key to their signals and could read them as fast as the signals were shown, but through the imprudence of a newspaper correspondent, who gave the matter general publicity, our friends, the enemy, soon learned of our discovery and changed their code, depriving us of much useful information. We remained on this line for seven days, on the 17th moving forward to a position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, on the left of the railroad, too close under the mountain for the enemy to depress their cannon to reach us, and too far away to be reached by musketry.

In Sherman's charge on Kenesaw Mountain, on June 27th, four companies of the 53d, who were on picket duty that day, were in the charge A, B, D and I. From Kenesaw, on the left, we were transferred to the extreme right of the army on the Nickajack Creek, near the Chattahootchie River. The regiment remained at this point until the 15th of July, when it was again shifted to the extreme left to Roswell, on the Chattahootchie. It crossed the river at this point, moved to Decatur, then turned west toward Atlanta. On the 20th, General Gresham, commanding the 4th Division, was wounded. The 53d participated in the battle of Leggett's Hill on the 21st, and also in the furious battle on the 22d. Its position was on the extreme left of the 17th Corps. At the opening of the battle, Colonel Jones, Captain Shively, Company F; Captain Matthews, Company D; Lieutenant Smith, Company A; Lieutenant Gibson, Company D; Lieutenant Huston, Company H, were killed, and Major Vestal severely wounded. Several others of the company officers were wounded, so that in several instances sergeants took command of the companies.

With Capt. George H. Beers, Company E, in command of the regiment, from the extreme left it was transferred to the right of the army. On the 28th the 15th Corps, on the extreme right on Lick Skillet road, near Exra Church, fought a severe battle with Stuart's rebel corps. The 53d was in line immediately to the left of the 15th Corps, far enough away not to be engaged, yet close enough to witness the battle in all its fury. It was a sore defeat of Stuart, with heavy loss to the assaulting column. For the next thirty days it remained in this vicinity. Heavy works were thrown up, strong pickets kept out on our front, but we had no general engagement. There was only picket and artillery firing, but this was almost incessant. Many casualties occurred from the sharpshooting on the picket line. The regiment's position was so close to the enemy that it was necessary to keep under protection of the fortification during daylight.

At 8 p. m., on August 26th, the regiment was withdrawn from the works. The night was intensely dark and it marched all night to the right and rear of the rebel army. The 30th of August found it in front of Jonesboro. Next morning the regiment moved to the right, crossing Flint River and driving in the enemy's skirmishers, who hotly contested the advance. During the night the enemy evacuated the Union front, also Atlanta. Moving in pursuit to Lovejoy Station, where the enemy concentrated, heavy works were thrown up by both armies. On the night of September 5th the commands were withdrawn from the works. The night was so dark the file leaders could not be seen. The 53d was detailed to go in advance and build fires with rails by the wayside, in order that the army might be enabled to move. Daylight found the 53d at Flint River, from where it moved by easy marches to East Point, a distance of fifty miles.

The regiment stayed in camp at East Point until October 5th, and then started north in pursuit of General Hood, who had passed the right flank of his army in his campaign to Nashville. He was followed to Gaylesville, Alabama, almost to the Tennessee River.

While returning to Atlanta, near Marietta, early in November, the regiment was paid off. While at this point the presidential election occurred, and the vote of such troops as were entitled to vote was cast. The returns were gathered and sent north. Troops not being entitled to vote in the field could only stand by and watch their more favored comrades vote.

While at this camp, Capt. Henry Duncan, of Company F, who had been recommended for promotion to major, relieved Captain Beers, of Company E, who had been in command of the regiment since the death of Colonel Jones, on July 22d.

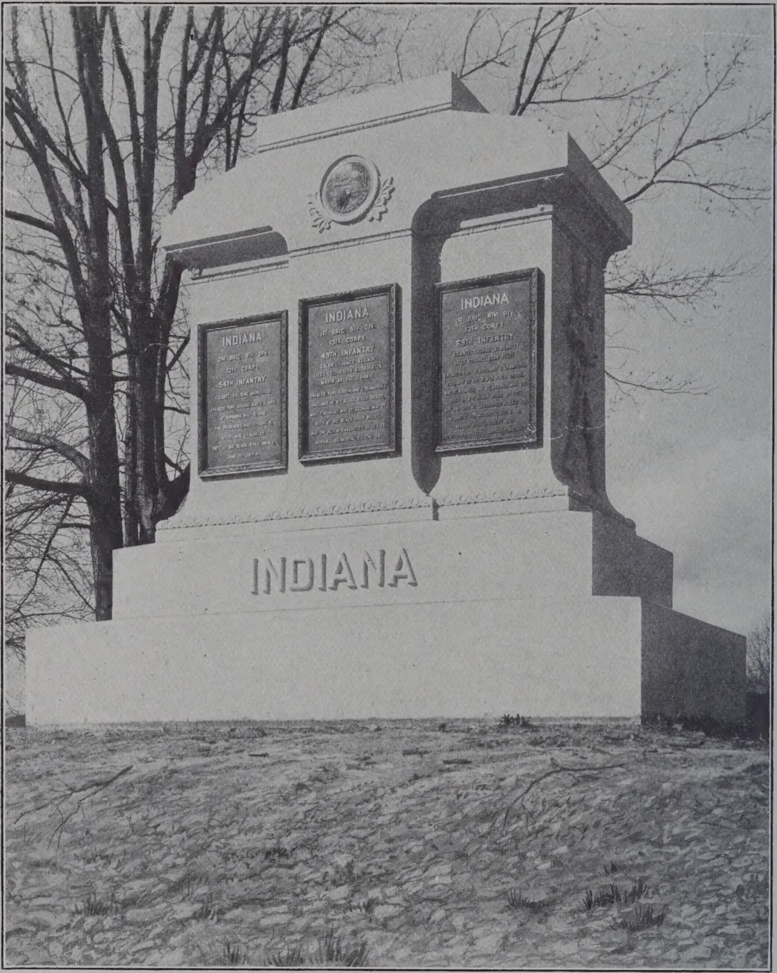
On November 13th the 53d broke camp near Marietta and marched to Atlanta, and on November 15th left Atlanta on the famous March to the Sea. By the 21st it had reached Gordon, one of the objective points in the campaign, and on the 23d reached the Oconee River, where the enemy was found disputing the passage. By the 25th they were dislodged and the river crossed. The regiment arrived at Ogeeche River December 1st, which was crossed on pontoons. On the 10th the 53d was in advance of the 17th Corps. It encountered the enemy's pickets and drove them inside their works near the city of Savannah. From here the regiment was transferred to King's Bridge, on the Ogeeche River, and was detailed to guard, load and unload supplies for the army. On the 20th the city was evacuated and on the 24th, with the balance of the army, the 53d marched into the city, camped near Fort Bonaventure, where General Sherman reviewed the army. On January 6th the regiment embarked on transports at Fort Thunderbolt for Bufort, South Carolina.

The regiment remained at Bufort until the 13th, when it moved with the army for Pocotaligo, on the Savannah and Charleston Railway. It remained at Pocotaligo until the 29th, when it started on a march through the Carolinas. On the 3d of February it was at the Salkahatchie River, on the 12th at North Edisto, near Orangeburg. At both places the enemy was encountered, and the 53d bore an honorable part in dislodging them. It reached Columbia on the 17th, and remained near that city two or three days, destroying the railroads. On March 3d it was at Cheraw, on the Big Pedee River. An immense amount of military stores from Charleston were captured here. On the 12th it reached Fayetteville, N. C., on the Cape Fear River. A steamer from the fleet came up, bringing the first mail for forty-four days. The regiment then moved on towards Goldsboro the day following. On the 19th it encountered Joe Johnston at Bentonville, where it exchanged the last hostile shots with the enemy. It arrived at Goldsborough on the 24th.

The 53d stayed at Goldsborough until April 10th, when it marched for Raleigh, where it arrived on the 14th. Upon arrival news was received of the surrender of Lee, soon followed by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. The surrender of Johnston followed. On the 24th Generals Grant and Sherman reviewed the army. On April 29th left Raleigh by way of Petersburg, Manchester, Richmond and Fredericksburg, arriving at Alexandria on the 19th of May, where the regiment remained until the 24th, when the armies passed in grand review before the President and Generals Grant and Sherman.

June 5th it left Washington by the B. & O. Railroad, to Parkersburg, then by steamer to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on July 21st, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, after a little more than three and a half years' service, and sent on to Indianapolis. On the 7th of August the men received their final pay and returned to their homes, again to take their places as private citizens of Indiana.

The regiment lost during service 9 officers and 98 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 4 officers and 248 enlisted men by disease; total, 359.



Monument of 54th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

2d BRIGADE 9th DIVISION 13th CORPS
54th INFANTRY

Colonel Fielding Mansfield

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Guard at Raymond, May 16, and for Prisoners, May 17-June 4; Siege, June 4-June 22. Duty at Big Black River Bridge, June 22-July 4.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 54th Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers was first organized under special orders to serve three months, and for this term was mustered in at Indianapolis June 10, 1862, with field and staff officers as follows:

D. Garland Rose	Colonel.
L. Gilbert Knox	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Fielding Mansfield	Major.
William F. Spurgeon	Adjutant.
William C. Lupton	Quartermaster.
William H. Cyrus	Assistant Surgeon.

The companies composing the regiment in three months' service were enlisted from the following counties:

Company A from Monroe County.
Company B from Vigo County.
Company C from Switzerland County.
Company D from Jefferson County.
Company E from Switzerland County.
Company F from Vigo County.
Company G from Jackson County.
Company H from Hendricks County.
Company I from Wayne County.
Company K from Decatur County.

The regiment, during its three months' enlistment, remained at Indianapolis, on duty at Camp Morton until in August, when it was ordered to Kentucky, with other troops, to resist invasion of that State by General Kirby Smith, and remained on duty in central Kentucky until expiration of its term of service, when it was returned to Indianapolis and mustered out.

The 54th Regiment was then organized and mustered into service as a twelve months' regiment, under special orders, on November 16, 1862, with the following regimental officers:

Fielding Mansfield	Colonel.
Herman Sturm	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Daniel Shrader	Major.
Marshall P. Hayden	Adjutant.
Thomas F. Purnell	Quartermaster.
Ephraim A. Banks	Surgeon.
Henry C. Davidson	Assistant Surgeon.

Adjutant Marshall P. Hayden died in the rebel prison at Vicksburg, January 30, 1863, from wounds received in engagement at Chickasaw Bayou in December previous, and the remainder of the field and staff officers who did not resign during term of service were mustered out with the regiment.

The company officers were:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	John W. Thomas,	Absolom Thomas,	James Lockridge.
Co. B.	Oliver M. Wilson,	William M. Conner,	Josiah Ralston.
Co. C.	Albert Eggleston,	Eli R. Shook,	Isaac B. McGogy.
Co. D.	Lewis C. Beckford,	John A. Howard,	Joseph Lugar.
Co. E.	John V. Bowman,	Paris Julian,	Rufus C. Carpenter.
Co. F.	William H. Neff,	David D. Jones,	Benjamin F. Davis.
Co. G.	Andrew J. Lyon,	William Hall,	William W. Messina.
Co. H.	John Ferree,	John W. Mauzy,	William M. Brooks.
Co. I.	Henry Carter,	Samuel P. Strahan,	William P. Beeber.
Co. K.	Samuel J. Wilson,	Samuel R. Fielder,	Thomas D. Lawe.

Captains Thomas and Carter resigned, Capt. O. M. Wilson promoted major, and balance of company captains were mustered out with the regiment.

Lieutenant Ralston, of Company B, died of wounds received in battle at Chickasaw Bayou, and, with one or two exceptions, the balance of the line officers remained with and were mustered out with the regiment at the end of service.

On the 9th of December, 1862, the regiment left Camp Morton, Indianapolis for Memphis, and on arrival there was assigned to Col. John DeCourcey's Brigade, of Gen. G. W. Morgan's Division of the 13th Army Corps, and on the 20th of December embarked on boats with General Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg, and on the 26th of December, with brigade to which the regiment was attached, it moved up the Yazoo River to reconnoiter the enemy under cover of the gunboats, but was forced to retire until reinforced by other troops.

On the three following days the regiment was exposed on its front, in line of battle, and participated in two separate charges on rebel works, on Chickasaw Bluffs, near Vicksburg, and lost in all 264 men in killed, wounded and missing in these engagements.

Withdrawing from Yazoo River, it was next engaged with the expedition and capture of Arkansas Post on the Arkansas River, January 10 and 11, 1863, and on return down the river was encamped at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, until in April, when the regiment was assigned to the division of General Osterhaus, leading in the advance in opening the way for Grant's army in the Vicksburg campaign.

During this campaign the regiment participated in the battle of Port Gibson, and was on duty guarding prisoners at Raymond until it was sent by transport, with three other regiments, as an escort of prisoners of war to Memphis, Tennessee.

Returning, it was assigned to duty in the trenches, and participated in the siege on the enemy's works around Vicksburg. During the siege the regiment, with its brigade, was moved to Big Black River to assist in preventing Johnston's Confederate army from attempting to raise the siege, in aid of Pemberton's army, which was cooped up within the lines of Vicksburg by the Union army.

After the surrender, this regiment moved with the advance on Jackson, driving Johnston's army into the defenses of the city, which, after some days of sharp fighting, he was forced to evacuate and retreated in the night, across and beyond Pearl river, leaving the Union troops in possession of the works and city. After destroying all munitions of war, Confederate army stores, etc., the Union army again retired to Vicksburg, and soon after the 54th was transferred with a number of other regiments to the Gulf Department, and joined troops in the vicinity of New Orleans, which were organizing for a campaign in western Louisiana.

On September 6th the regiment moved with this expedition up the Teche country, going as far as Opelousas and Vermilionville, but returned to New Orleans November 1st, and the term of enlistment of its twelve months' service being terminated the regiment was mustered out at New Orleans the 8th day of December, 1863, and returned home to Indianapolis.

The regiment lost during its fifteen months of service 2 officers and 44 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 2 officers and 224 enlisted men by disease; total, 272.

Monument of 59th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 7th DIVISION 17th CORPS
59th INFANTRY

Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott

Colonel Jesse I. Alexander

Engaged: Near Bayou Pierre, May 3; Raymond, May 12; Jackson, May 14; Champion's Hill, May 16; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 13, wounded 113, missing 1, total 127; Lieut. Marcus B. C. Tripp killed.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 59th Indiana Regiment was recruited during the fall of 1861 by the assembling of companies at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, but did not complete organization sufficiently for muster until February 11, 1862, at which time it was duly sworn into the United States service.

On the 13th of February the regiment was ordered to New Albany, where, after being armed and equipped, it left by transport for Cairo, arriving there on the 20th, and on the following day was ordered to Commerce, Missouri. On arrival there, February 22d, it was the first regiment to report to General Pope for duty with the Army of the Mississippi.

On February 25th it moved to Benton, Missouri, where it was brigaded with the 34th, 43d, 46th and 47th Indiana Regiments, Col. James R. Slack, of the 47th, commanding brigade. It was afterwards transferred to Colonel Worthington's brigade.

The field and staff officers of the 59th when mustered were as follows:

Jesse I. Alexander	Colonel.
Jefferson K. Scott	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Elijah Sabin	Major.
James W. Archer	Adjutant.
James M. Alexander	Quartermaster.
Perry M. Blankenship	Chaplain.
Dudley Rogers	Surgeon.
John M. Stuckey	Assistant Surgeon.

Through promotions or resignations all these original officers commissioned as the field and staff of the regiment were succeeded by other officers of lower rank during the term of service, but from first to last the 59th had splendid officers.

Company officers that were attached to the regiment on muster-in were:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Thos. A. McNaught,	James E. Hyden,	William A. Bartholomew.
Co. B.	Andrew Wilson,	Philip McDade,	William A. Rogers.
Co. C.	Will Van Fossen,	John S. Akin,	Edward Maxwell.
Co. D.	Russell A. Belden,	Andrew J. Mason,	
Co. E.	Aden G. Cavins,	Benj. L. Brookshare,	Merrett C. Taylor.
Co. F.	Wilford H. Welman,	Thomas Riley,	James N. Murphy.
Co. G.	John W. Branch,	George W. Brown,	Ephraim J. Hollis.
Co. H.	John E. Simpson,	Edward A. Kellogg,	James H. Hughes.
Co. I.	Thos. T. Graves,	Alexander Jones,	John Phillips.
Co. K.	Edward J. McBride,	Craven S. Hudson,	Howard Webber.

Captain McNaught, promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; Captains Simpson and McBride, promoted to major; Captain Cavins, promoted to major of the 97th Indiana Regiment; Captain Welman, mustered out at expiration of term of service; and remaining captains resigned and line officers next in rank succeeded them.

On March 1, 1862, the regiment engaged with other troops in siege of New Madrid, and, on evacuation, was one of the first regiments to enter the town and take possession of Fort Thompson.

Crossing the Mississippi River on April 7th, it assisted in capture of 5,000 prisoners at Tiptonville.

Returned to New Madrid, and on the 12th of April embarked on boats and participated in expedition to Fort Pillow, returning on the 17th; then by boat went again to Cairo; thence to Hamburg, Tennessee, where, on disembarking and going into camp, it was joined in brigade with the 48th Indiana, and from that time until final muster-out of both organizations, these two regiments remained together.

From April 24th to May 29th the regiment was engaged in a number of skirmishes with the enemy, and during the march to and siege of Corinth, Tennessee, and, after its evacuation, was with the column which pursued the enemy to Boonville, returning to the vicinity of Corinth by June 12. June 13th moved camp to Clear Creek, where the regiment remained until in August, after which, until October 1st, it camped and occupied various places for offensive and defensive purposes.

On October 1st the 59th went to Corinth and was there engaged, October 3d and 4th, in the battle of Corinth. After defeating the Confederates it joined in pursuit of Price to the Hatchie, and on October 10th had returned to Corinth.

During the month of November, 1862, the regiment marched in various expeditions against the enemy, with General Quinby's Division. December 26th it started to Memphis, arriving at that city on January 3, 1863, where the regiment went into camp and remained there, doing guard duty until March 1st, when it embarked on boat and proceeded down the Mississippi River to Helena and Woolfort's Landing, in Arkansas, and after participating in the Yazoo River expedition, arrived at the general rendezvous of Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on April 15, 1863.

On April 24th, with the army, marched down the west side of the Mississippi River, to Grand Gulf, and crossing over the river, on May 1st, at Bayou Pierre, started at once for battle-ground of Port Gibson, reaching there in the evening after the battle closed.

Marching forward with Grant's army in 1st Brigade, 7th Division, in 17th Army Corps, the 59th was engaged in battles of Forty Hills, Raymond and Champion's Hill. In the first attack and capture of Jackson, Mississippi, the regiment's skirmishers, under Capt. John E. Simpson, were first to enter the city and place the regimental flag on the dome of the state house.

After the capture of Jackson, the Division commenced march from there to Vicksburg, and formed the rear guard of the 17th Corps, part of its duty being the destruction of bridges behind it over Big Black River and other streams.

On arriving at Vicksburg the regiment took its place in line of battle in front of the Confederate fortifications, and being engaged in the assault on the enemy's works, May 22d, lost heavily, and among the killed was Lieutenant Tripp, and Lieutenants Riley and Maxwell were wounded.

During the siege of Vicksburg the 59th formed part of General Blair's command, and with it went with an expedition up the Yazoo River and, returning June 4th, took up its old position in the trenches, where it remained on duty until the surrender of Pemberton's Confederate army, July 4, 1863.

On July 4th it marched into Vicksburg, and General McPherson issued a congratulatory order in highest terms of praise to the 17th Army Corps.

The regiment remained at Vicksburg until the 13th of September, when it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Mississippi River to Helena, and on October 17th, with the remainder of the division, arrived at Memphis.

On the 19th of October the regiment commenced its weary march to Chattanooga, arriving there in time to participate in the battle of Mission Ridge.

On the 17th of December it marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, where, on going into camp, the regiment was assigned to the 3d Division of the 15th Army Corps, and started for Huntsville on the 23d of December, reaching there and going into camp on the 26th. While there the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization on January 1, 1864, and remained in camp at Huntsville until March 3d, when it left for home, reaching Indianapolis on the 8th, and on the 10th had a public reception in the state house grounds, and was addressed by Governor Morton and others, after which the regiment was furloughed home for thirty days.

On reassembling it was ordered south again, passing through New Albany, Louisville and Nashville, and reached former camps at Huntsville, Alabama, on April 3d, remaining there until June 22d.

Starting for Kingston, Georgia, and reaching there July 1st, it joined Sherman's army, then on the march to Atlanta.

The balance of July and August it was guarding bridges on the Etowah River and other streams in the rear of Sherman's army, until late in August, when it was ordered to report to General Steadman, at Chattanooga.

On arriving there, it was ordered in pursuit of Wheeler's Cavalry, but, after four days, returned to Chattanooga, and from there was ordered to report to General Milroy, at Tullahoma, where it remained on duty until September 21st. From there it escorted a wagon train to Cartersville, Georgia, arriving there on the 28th of Setpember, after which the regiment took up its old position guarding bridges on Etowah River.

On the 12th of November it moved towards Atlanta, and on the 15th, with Sherman's army, began the grand March to the Sea, following the fortunes of this army through Georgia to Savannah.

From Savannah the regiment marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh, and from thence to Washington, where it participated in the grand review.

From Washington it was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where on July 17, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service.

On arriving at Indianapolis, on July 18th, it was again addressed by Governor Morton and other prominent men, and in a few days was finally discharged, disbanded, and the men forwarded to their homes.

Besides men who were originally mustered into service on organization of the regiment, it received in recruits, drafted men, etc., 777, and lost in killed and mortally wounded, 1 officer and 36 enlisted men, and 229 enlisted men by disease; total, 266.

It traveled by rail 3,736 miles, by water 4,618 miles, and by land 5,305 miles, making in all 13,679 miles, during its term of service.

Monument of 60th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 10th DIVISION 13th CORPS
60th INFANTRY

Colonel Richard Owen

Engaged at Perkins' Landing, Louisiana, from April 28 to about May 28. Siege, June 1-June 22. Duty at Big Black River Bridge, June 23-July 4, 1863.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 60th Regiment was raised under orders authorizing Lieut. Col. Richard Owen, of the 15th Regiment, to recruit a regiment and rendezvous it at Evansville. A partial organization was made at that place in November, 1861, and during the progress of enlisting the regiment was ordered to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, 1862, to guard rebel prisoners, and, while on duty there, the organization was completed, the last companies being mustered in during the month of March, with—

Richard Owen	Colonel.
William J. Templeton	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Joseph B. Cox	Major.
Eugene F. Owen	Adjutant.
John J. Palmer	Quartermaster.
William H. Carter	Chaplain.
Madison J. Bray	Surgeon.
Jonathan R. Tilman	Assistant Surgeon.

The line officers were as follows:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Theodore Pleisch,	Nicholas Steinhauer,	Ernest Kipp.
Co. B.	Wolfgang Hyne,	Alfred Dale Owen,	William M. Holton.
Co. C.	Jesse Nash,	Richard A. Wilsey,	John O'Neal.
Co. D.	John Burns,	Samuel L. Young,	John A. Savage.
Co. E.	Henry F. Tilton,	Walter E. Thrall,	Philip L. Cox.
Co. F.	Joseph B. Cox,	George W. Merrill,	Horace P. Owen.
Co. G.	Augustus Goelzer,	Ferdinand G. Borges,	Frederick Merz.
Co. H.	Samuel T. Walker,	William Camron,	Hermus P. Downing.
Co. I.	George S. Walters,	Oliver H. P. Ewing,	John M. Denny.
Co. K.	William B. Givens,	Michael B. Craner,	Charles M. Murray.

On the 20th day of June the regiment moved by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there it marched to Lebanon, where it remained for some weeks, when it moved to Munfordsville, where, on the 14th of September, the advance of Bragg's army surrounded the place and its works, which, after a gallant defense of three days under Colonels Wilder and Dunham, were compelled to surrender to Bragg's whole army. The enemy attacked on the 14th and were repelled with heavy loss, and surrender was refused until Colonel Wilder was permitted to personally inspect the enemy's position and satisfy himself that Bragg's whole army was besieging him.

The garrison consisted of the 67th, 68th and 89th Indiana, and seven companies of the 60th. The other three companies were, at the time of the capture, guarding a railroad bridge over Rolling Fork, near Lebanon Junction, under command of Major Cox, and thus escaped capture.

The captured companies were paroled, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where they went into parole camp, and were there joined by the three companies that escaped capture.

Upon being exchanged in November, the regiment moved by rail to Cairo, and then by river boats to Memphis, Tennessee, where it became a part of the Army of the Mississippi, and participated in the movements of the army during the winter of 1862. After the repulse of Sherman's army at Chickasaw Bayou, January 1, 1863, it moved with the troops by steamer to Arkansas Post, where, on the 11th of January, it took part in the assault and capture of that strong position, losing a number of men killed and wounded.

In the campaign against Vicksburg, the 60th was assigned to the 1st Brigade (General Burbridge), 10th Division, 13th Army Corps, and moved with the command from Milliken's Bend, on the 14th of April, making a rapid and fatiguing march through swamps, bayous and streams, under scorching suns, drenching rains, arriving at Smith's plantation, where, with its brigade, it moved by boats to Perkins' plantation, from which place it marched to Hard Times, crossing to the east side of the Mississippi River, at Bruinsburg, on the 30th, and, marching towards Port Gibson, was among the first to enter that city after the defeat of the enemy under General Bowen.

At Champion's Hill, on the 16th of May, it was in the advance, and at Black River, on the 17th, it behaved with gallantry. In the siege of Vicksburg, it took an active part, remaining in the trenches until the surrender on the 4th of July.

After the capitulation, the 60th marched with its brigade to Jackson, losing several killed and wounded. Returning to Vicksburg, it remained there until August, when it was transported to New Orleans, where it was assigned to Banks' army. From New Orleans it moved to Berwick City, and from thence moved up the Teche, engaging in the battles of Grand Coteau Plains and Carrion Crow Bayou on the 3d of November, losing a number of killed and wounded.

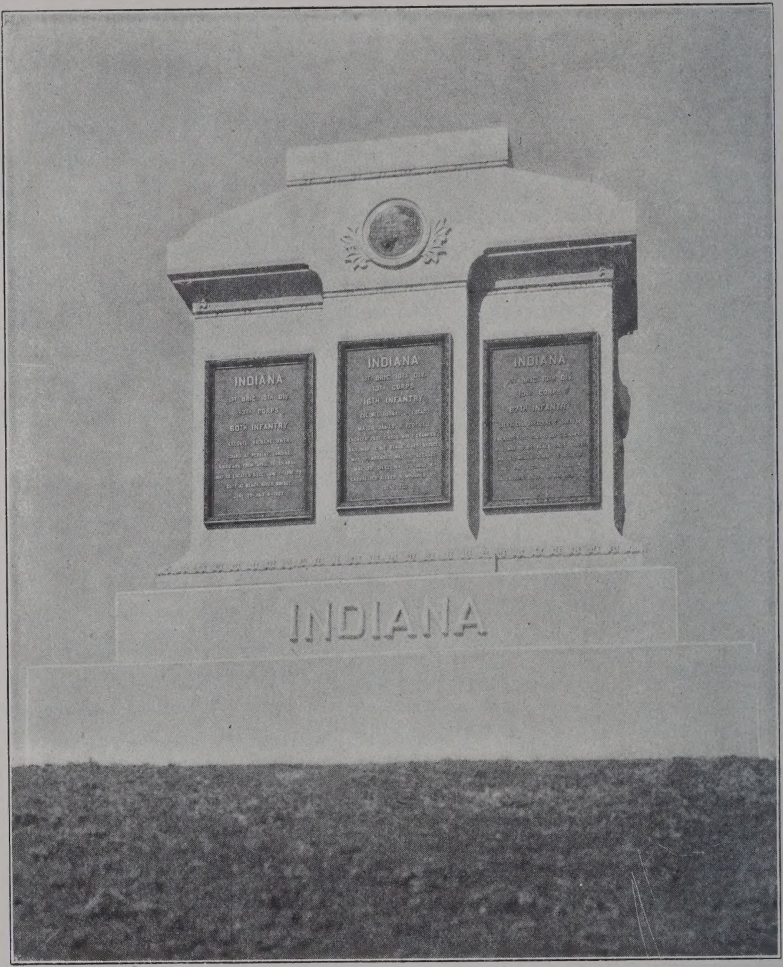
Returning to the vicinity of New Iberia, it remained there a short time, and proceeded to Algiers, near New Orleans, where it embarked on steamers for Texas. Landing in that State, it was stationed at Pass Cavallo for a short time, when it was ordered to return to New Orleans, where it was made a part of General Banks' unfortunate expedition up Red River. This expedition was organized early in March, 1864, and proceeded with but little opposition to Alexandria, Louisiana, reaching there on the 19th. The rebels were concentrated at Shreveport. On the 28th General Mower's Division defeated the rebel General Dick Taylor, at Cane River.

After passing Grand Ecore, the cavalry, supported by the 4th Division of the 13th Corps, encountered the enemy in force at Sabine Cross Roads on the 8th of April. The rebels charged our forces, who were routed and fell back in great disorder. In this battle the 60th lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing, the latter being mostly prisoners. The 3d Division came up and were also driven from the field in disorder. The 16th Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, came up just after the battle and held the rebels in check, and the following day fought and defeated the enemy at Pleasant Hill. After this campaign the army made a long, tedious march back to the Mississippi River, and went into camp at Morganza Bend.

Soon after the 60th went to Indiana on veteran furlough, the regiment having re-enlisted. Its re-muster was not, however, approved by the War Department, the regiment not having, in its opinion, served a sufficient length of time to entitle it to be re-mustered as a veteran organization.

Returning to the field, it was stationed at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, where it remained until the fall of 1864. After this duty the regiment was stationed at Algiers, near New Orleans, remaining there until February 24, 1865, when the recruits were transferred to the 26th Indiana and the balance of the regiment proceeded to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 60th Regiment lost, during the term of service, 2 officers and 43 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 165 enlisted men by disease. Total, 213.



Monument of 67th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 10th DIVISION 13th CORPS
67th INFANTRY

Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 6, wounded 35, total 41.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized in the 3d Congressional District of Indiana, and was composed of companies is follows: One company from Owen and Monroe, one from Bartholomew, one from Jennings, one from Jefferson, two from Lawrence and four from Jackson County.

Assembled at Madison about middle of August, 1862, and was sworn into the United States service August 19th and 20th.

The regiment was commanded both by field and line officers from the above named counties, with regimental officers as follows:

Frank Emerson	Colonel.
Theodore E. Buehler	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Augustus H. Abbett	Major.
George W. Richardson	Adjutant.
Joseph B. Newcomb	Quartermaster.
Stephen Bowers	Chaplain.
James W. F. Gerish	Surgeon.

The company officers who mustered in were:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Francis A. Sears.	George W. Rahm,	Leander P. Leonard.
Co. B.	Samuel Denny,	William R. Carlton,	John Campbell.
Co. C.	Simeon H. Crane,	William T. Days,	Thos. E. McLeland.
Co. D.	George R. Sims,	Benjamin L. Smith,	Horace L. Brown.
Co. E.	Byford E. Long,	James B. Stilwell,	Andrew J. Hamilton.
Co. F.	William C. Hall,	James W. Owen,	Charles D. Prow.
Co. G.	Nelson Crabb,	Stephen Story,	George T. Polson.
Co. H.	David Kelly,	Allen C. Burton,	Wiley G. Burton.
Co. I.	Shepherd F. Eaton,	George W. Friedly,	William H. Aikin.
Co. K.	Ralph Applewhite,	Stephen Bowers,	Tazwell Vawter.

Nearly all the original line officers during term of service of the regiment were promoted, resigned or discharged for wounds or disability, and vacancies were filled by promotion from the companies.

The gallant Major Abbett, who had already seen service of one year in the 6th Indiana as an officer and commissioned major in this regiment, was killed in action at Munfordsville, Kentucky, on September 16th, less than one month after the regiment went into service, and was the only field officer killed during its term of service, though Colonel Emerson was twice wounded, first at Arkansas Post and again at Cane River, Louisiana; from this last wound he was so invalided that he resigned.

August 21st, soon after muster in of the regiment, it left Madison by boat for Louisville, where, after being in camp a few days, was further ordered to Munfordsville, Kentucky, where the L. & N. Railroad crosses Green River. The post was garrisoned only by a small force guarding the railroad bridge, but a larger force had occupied the place some time before, and had constructed a couple of forts, widely separated, but connected by lines of rifle pits and breastworks, which made very good defenses.

This was the summer when the Confederate army, under Bragg, was making the famous advance north to capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and as Munfordsville was not on direct line of his march, he detached Chalmers' Division to capture Munfordsville, which was supposed to be only a camp of instruction.

Other Indiana troops, with a battery of artillery, soon collected at this point, making in all some 3,000 troops, and the attack was made on the works on the 14th and 16th of September, with great vigor by the Confederate forces, with some 8,000 troops, who, after repeated charges almost up to the works, were driven from the field with a loss of some 750 killed and wounded, while our loss was only 47 killed and wounded. This defense on the Union side was made by Indiana troops who had never been under fire before.

Being thus defeated, Bragg's whole army deviated from their course, and by the 17th had surrounded the little garrison at Munfordsville, who had so ably defended the post and planted sixty-six cannon on hills bearing directly on the works and deployed some 35,000 men of all arms for an attack.

Knowing full well the result of such an attack, the Confederate commander sent in a flag of truce after nightfall, demanding surrender, but as General Wilder, who was the commander, hesitated, he was given privilege to go out and be taken around Bragg's lines to verify the truth of the report. On finding conditions as represented he returned at 3 o'clock in the morning, reported, and advised surrender, rather than be slaughtered almost entire.

Accordingly, terms of surrender were drawn up and signed, and on the morning of the 18th the entire garrison marched out, surrendered and grounded arms, stretching out a long distance along the old Louisville and Nashville pike road to perform this uncommon maneuver.

The whole force was then paroled, and during the afternoon and night marched through lines upon lines of the Confederate force, entering the lines of Buell's Union army early in the forenoon of next day, and, as per terms of surrender, were formally delivered to the Union lines at Bowling Green, Kentucky, some forty miles south of Munfordsville.

It was a matter of common regret that Buell did not come to the relief of the Union forces at Munfordsville, as his troops said that they had heard the firing all day of the second day's fight, and were chafing to come to the relief of the troops engaged which, it was thought, could have been done.

From Bowling Green the regiment marched to Brandenburg, on the Ohio River, and shortly thereafter reached Indianapolis. Thus was the 67th mustered into service August 19th, sent into the enemy's country, fought two battles on September 14th and 16th, taken prisoners, paroled and back home again in our own State almost within thirty days, having seen more service and experience than some regiments who were out two or more years.

Soon after the men were assembled at Indianapolis they were furloughed home for thirty days, and on return were held in parole at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and, in the meantime, other Indiana regiments, having been captured in battles in Kentucky, were also camped with this regiment; but all were exchanged in November, drew new clothing, new tents, improved arms, and on December 5th again started south, via Cairo on the Vandalia Railroad and from thence by boat to Memphis, Tennessee. While there the regiment was brigaded with the 16th and 60th Indiana, 83d and 96th Ohio and 23d Wisconsin, and, with only slight changes, these commands retained this brigade formation during term of service. General S. B. Burbridge commanded the brigade, and A. J. Smith the division, until after the campaign of Vicksburg, when changes of brigade and division commanders occurred. The command was known as 1st Brigade, 10th Division, 13th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, until its transfer to the Department of the Gulf, in the fall of 1863.

From Memphis, on December 20, 1862, the regiment was ordered to proceed by boat with General Sherman's command to make the first attack on Vicksburg at Haynes' Bluff, via Yazoo River and Chickasaw Bayou. After landing from boats, the forces made repeated attacks from day to day without success, and, as it was found impossible to gain the expected advantage from this source, and learning General Grant had met with reverses en route from Memphis, via Holly Springs, to attack the forts from the rear, the Confederates daily receiving reinforcements, it was found necessary to retire from the attack, inasmuch as there was great danger of being surrounded, our boats, artillery and stores captured. Accordingly, Sherman's force retreated and retired to the boats on December 31st, the enemy following so closely they had to be driven back by fire from the gunboats. It was a fortunate escape. as we have since learned.

During the balance of the winter of 1862 and 1863, with the army, the regiment lay in camps at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, except to occasionally join expeditions sent up the river to attack points where the Confederates would gather to fire on and impede navigation of our boats carrying troops and supplies to the army General Grant was collecting for his intended spring campaign against Vicksburg.

In January divisions of the 13th and 15th Corps were carried by boat up the White and Arkansas rivers to co-operate with gunboats in an attack and capture of Arkansas Post, in Arkansas, which was successfully accomplished on January 11, 1863, our forces capturing some 5,000 prisoners after hard fighting. Both sides lost heavily.

The 67th bore a prominent part in the engagement, losing proportionately with the whole army, the union loss entire being 129 killed and nearly 900 wounded.

After capture of the fort, it was disarmed, prisoners sent north and earthworks leveled and the troops, within a few days, returned to camps at Milliken's Bend.

On April 1st of this year, all things being in readiness, the whole of Grant's army began its flank movement across country opposite Vicksburg, to strike the river miles below, opposite Bruinsburg, Mississippi, where the regiment crossed on gunboats on the 30th of April and, by a forced night march, arrived early May 1st on the battlefield of Port Gibson, the first engagement on the east side of the river, and beginning of the advance on Vicksburg.

The engagement lasted from early dawn until nightfall, completely routing and defeating the Confederates, causing their retreat toward Vicksburg. This battle was always referred to as the "May Day party of 1863."

Besides large numbers of killed and wounded of the enemy, we captured some 700 prisoners, but our losses were 130 killed and 718 wounded. The 67th, in the evening, was on the advance lines and in the last charge of the day on the enemy.

Following this engagement there was daily marching and skirmishing with the enemy, some engagements being important enough for battles, until arrival of the forces at Champion's Hill, where junction was formed with the 13th and 15th Corps, and on the 16th of May was fought one of the hardest battles of the war, the Confederate General Pemberton having brought out from Vicksburg almost his whole force and made a desperate stand to prevent Grant's army from approaching Vicksburg from the rear.

After terrific fighting on both sides, the Confederate army was defeated with heavy loss, and at night retreated to and across Black River, burning the railroad bridge before their forces were all across the river.

The Union army followed up the next morning, and the 10th Division being in advance, after a sharp battle in a bend of the river on the east side, captured a fort with some 1,500 prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. On the 18th the army crossed Black River on hastily constructed bridges and hotly pursued the Confederate forces during the day to within cannon shot range of the Confederate works at Vicksburg. After unsuccessful assaults on the fortifications, on the 19th, orders were for commands to take safe positions as near as possible to the enemy and hold him down by sharpshooters, and rest and draw rations on the 20th and 21st, which was done.

Gunboats on the river having got into position, as well as land forces, a general assault was made along the whole line on the 22d against the Confederate works, at 10 o'clock a. m., from which hour until nightfall the fighting was terrific, but our troops failed to make a permanent lodgment within the enemy's works at any place, but secured and held advanced positions in many places near the works until the final surrender. The 67th was near the center of the line and got so near the fort in their front that they could neither advance nor retreat, and were only relieved and fell back in dusk of the evening. Fighting ceased at night and, while our losses were heavy, great advantages were gained, that in the end aided in capture of the works. It was said that Grant lost one-tenth of his army engaged that day, and the 67th suffered proportionately. From this date until July 4th gradual approaches, by rifle-pits, trenches, mining and other ways, were made day and night, until final surrender on July 4, 1863. On the same date was achieved the victory to Union arms in the great battle of Gettysburg, and the backbone of the rebellion was broken, both east and west.

Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, the larger part of the army was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, to capture or drive off Johnston's army, which had been harassing the rear of Grant's troops during the siege, and in this movement the 67th also participated.

After the capture of Jackson and the retreat of Johnston, Grant's forces returned to Vicksburg, and in due time the 13th Army Corps was ordered to the Gulf Department and all assembled at New Orleans and vicinity during the latter part of August.

In this department the regiment remained until the close of the war and participated in the two unfortunate Red River campaigns in western Louisiana. In the one in the fall of 1863, the regiment was again captured at the battle of Grand Coteau, November 3d, while acting as rear guard in the retreat of the division and away from supports but, after being held as prisoners of war until December, the men were paroled and sent into the Union lines at New Iberia, Louisiana, on Christmas day, and were eventually exchanged, after which the different detachments were again assembled at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In the spring of 1864, after returning from Matagorda, Texas, where the 67th had been sent on an expedition, they again participated in the second Red River expedition to Alexandria and beyond, in western Louisiana, during which they were skirmishing and fighting almost daily in the months of April and May, participating in some twelve engagements during those months, and were in the retreat from Alexandria to the vicinity of New Orleans.

All prisoners who had been captured at Grand Coteau in November, 1863, were exchanged and rejoined the regiment early in July, 1864, and on the 29th of July the regiment, with its brigade, under command of Gen. Gordon Granger, embarked on boats for the campaign of Mobile Bay, and, disembarking on Dauphine Island, at the mouth of the bay on the 3d of August, deployed across the island in the rear of the Confederate Fort Gaines, on extreme east point of the island, and by the usual tactics of rifle-pit approaches, until the evening of August 5th, when, after a heavy bombardment from the fleet and land forces, the troops made a charge all along the line and captured the works with its garrison, cannon, a large supply of small arms, ammunition and stores, with the loss of but one man killed and a number of wounded.

On the 6th, after the fall of Fort Gaines, the grand naval battle of Mobile took place in full view of the land troops. Admiral Farragut's fleet of monitors and naval vessels bombarded Fort Morgan and ran the batteries with the loss of one of his monitor fleet, with nearly all on board. The fleet passed the fort and captured the Confederate ram "Tennessee" and a number of other boats of the enemy, but one escaping.

take up its duties of citizenship and lasting peace in its own be-

On August 9th the land forces crossed over the bay on vessels of the fleet, out of range of guns of the fort, and, being deployed across the narrow strip of land above the fort, began the Vicksburg fashion of making approaches in regular siege to the fort. This was continued by sharpshooting and artillery by land, and bombardment by the fleet, until the night of the 23d, when, by a combined attack of bombardment for twelve hours by sea and land, Fort Morgan surrendered.

After resting here a few days, and at Fort Powell, on the opposite side of the bay, the regiment again embarked for New Orleans, arriving there on the 12th of September and disembarked at Algiers, from where the regiment soon after moved by boat to Morganza Bend, Louisiana. From this point the regiment participated in a number of expeditions and skirmishes during the fall.

On December 21, 1864, the regiment being decimated in number by casualties, disease and discharges, orders were issued for consolidation of the 67th and 24th Indiana Regiments, and from that date to end of service, the 67th's companies composed the left wing of the 24th and were officially recognized as of that regiment.

In the winter of 1864 and 1865, preparations were made for expeditions for the capture of Mobile and defenses, and the part of the army to which the 67th was attached went by boat to Pensacola, Florida, where, soon after being assembled, they marched by land across the western Florida strip through Alabama, and reached Fort Blakely, on the east coast of Mobile Bay, opposite the city of Mobile. Here they entered a nine days' siege of these strong works, which were captured by a general assault along the lines for some six miles in extent, on April 9, 1865, being the last engagement of the 67th, and nearly the last battle of the war, as in April, through Confederate sources, the good news of Lee's surrender was made known.

Soon after the general surrenders the 67th made an expedition to Selma, Alabama, and from thence was ordered to Galveston, Texas, by boat, where the regiment was discharged July 19th, but was paid off and term of service ended August 4, 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Having entered the service with over 1,000 enlisted men and officers, fought twenty-nine battles and in many skirmishes, traveled over nine Southern States, under fire 170 days, twice captured, paroled and exchanged, it returned with only 236 war-worn veterans of the number on its original enlistment rolls, to sever its connection with the armies of the Union, and return to civil life to loved State of Indiana.

The regiment lost during service 1 officer and 52 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 2 officers and 194 enlisted men by disease; total, 249.

Monument of 69th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 9th DIVISION 13th CORPS
69th INFANTRY

Colonel Thomas W. Bennett
Lieut. Col. Oran Perry

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22. Duty at Big Black River Bridge, May 24-July 4. Casualties: Killed 16, wounded 72, missing 7, total 95; Major John H. Finley and Lieut. Henry Stratton mortally wounded.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 69th was organized at Richmond, Indiana, in July, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service August 19, 1862, under the following named officers:

William A. Bickle	Colonel.
Job Stout	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas S. Walterhouse	Major.
Oran Perry	Adjutant.
William M. Smith	Quartermaster.
Alvin L. Hobbs	Chaplain.
David S. Evans	Surgeon.
William B. Witt	Assistant Surgeon.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	John H. Finley,	Maberry M. Lacey,	George G. Garretson.
Co. B.	David Nation,	David K. Williams,	Alvin M. Cowing.
Co. C.	George H. Bonebrake,	John K. Martin,	John S. Way.
Co. D.	John Ross,	Samuel J. Miller,	Jacob A. Jackson.
Co. E.	Joseph L. Marsh,	Cornelius Longfellow,	Francis French.
Co. F.	Lewis K. Harris,	Joseph R. Jackson,	George W. Thompson.
Co. G.	Wilmington Wingett,	William Mount,	Cordon W. Smith.
Co. H.	Frederick Hoover,	David Yount,	Hiram B. Brattain.
Co. I.	Robert K. Collins,	Andrew J. Slinger,	John H. Foster.
Co. K.	William Kerr,	Jesse Holton,	William G. Plummer.

The regiment left "Camp Wayne," Richmond, August 20, 1862, 1,000 strong, under command of Lieut. Col. Job Stout, going to Lexington, Kentucky, via Indianapolis and Louisville, where it was assigned to Manson's Brigade, Army of Kentucky.

Kirby Smith's Confederate army of 30,000 to 40,000 was advancing northward, with the intention of capturing Louisville and Cincinnati, and the advance troops of the Army of Kentucky, under General Manson, about 7,000 strong, met it at Richmond, Kentucky, where the Federal forces, after an all-day's battle, during which three stands were made, suffered a crushing defeat.

The 69th Regiment participated in this unfortunate battle, losing 20 per cent. of its strength in killed and wounded, and nearly all of the rest by capture. The prisoners were paroled a couple of days later and, under orders from the War Department, made their way back to "Camp Wayne" as soon as possible.

While in camp at Lexington, the colors of the 69th were placed in the hands of Eli Almon, Company C, who carried them through the battle until the third and last stand, when, realizing defeat, he slipped the flag from the staff and, concealing it under his clothes, made his escape through the lines of the enemy and turned up at "Camp Wayne" a few days later. The career of this color bearer was remarkable, from the fact that he carried the flag from the beginning of the service to the end without break of any kind, always on duty, never sick, never wounded, and it is probable it has no parallel in the service.

The paroled prisoners of the 69th were quickly exchanged and the regiment was fitted out for active service without delay.

While in "Camp Wayne" Colonel Bickle, who had not accompanied the regiment to the field, resigned his commission, which was accepted, taking effect October 24, 1862, and Thomas W. Bennett, major of the 36th Indiana, was promoted to the colonelcy of the 69th, assuming command November 1, 1862.

The battle of Richmond, Kentucky, had a sobering but beneficial effect on the men of the 69th. They realized that war was just what General Sherman said it was, and that if they were to be successful in the future they must study the game, so at this camp was established the policy of drill and discipline, which was never departed from, and which redounded to the credit of the regiment throughout its career.

The regiment left "Camp Wayne" again November 1, 1862, going to Indianapolis for a few days, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, via Cairo, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 9th Division, 13th Army Corps.

It took part in Sherman's Yazoo expedition, sailing from Memphis December 20, 1862, on the old steamer "Sam Gaty," whose dilapidated condition caused its passengers more distress of mind than all of the anticipations of battles to come.

The 69th was engaged in all of the actions at Chickasaw Bluffs and Chickasaw Bayou, December 26-29, none of which were a success, and it had the honor of covering the retreat of the disappointed troops, it being the last regiment to embark, heavily pressed by the enemy, and saved from capture only by the timely arrival of the gunboat "Tyler," Capt. James Pritchard, whose guns swept the cotton fields clean.

Returning from the Yazoo as gracefully as the circumstances would permit, General Sherman lost no time in useless repining, but headed his fleet for Arkansas Post, where it arrived January 10, 1863.

On the 11th of January, the regiment participated in the assault on Fort Hindman, which resultel in the capture of the works, some 5,000 troops, a large quantity of stores and munitions of war and two steamboats. It was the cleanest sweep of the war, not a single one of the enemy making his escape.

While at Arkansas Post, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus arrived and was assigned command of the 9th Division, which he retained throughout the Vicksburg campaign, until August, 1863.

Immediately after the affair at Arkansas Post, the army was transported down to Young's Point, Louisiana, near Vicksburg, on the west bank of the Mississippi, where it arrived January 17th. At that time the river was very high and General Grant hoped that by digging and dredging the high water might be induced to cut through the abandoned "Williams Canal" and thus afford safe passage for the fleet past Vicksburg. The men of the 69th did their share of this work, encamped on sodden ground all the while, and doing their best to keep down a heavy sick list. In spite of the best efforts of the surgeons and the nurses the regiment lost thirty-one men by death in the six weeks it was stationed there.

As the river showed no signs of receding or any intention of taking advantage of the "Williams Canal," the work was suspended and the troops were sent to Milliken's Bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, the 69th arriving there March 8th.

Lieut. Col. Job Stout had resigned, taking effect January 21, 1863, and Maj. Thomas S. Walterhouse, February 16th, both on account of wounds received in battle, from which it was impossible to recover while in the field. To fill these vacancies commissions were received at Milliken's Bend, promoting Adj. Oran Perry to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John H. Finley, Company A, to be major. On account of a lame foot First Lieut. Maberry M. Lacey waived his promotion to the captaincy of Company A and was appointed adjutant.

During the winter there had been several attempts to find a foothold in the rear of Vicksburg on the east side of the river, without success, which determined General Grant to try his fortunes by the way of the west bank of the river. To General McClernand, of the 13th Corps, was entrusted the task of finding a route practicable for the passage of the army from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, or some other point below Vicksburg, where it could meet the gunboats and transports, which were to run the blockade.

The flood was still at its height, the bayous were over their banks for miles, all known roads were out of sight, and the prospect of finding a route without a very wide detour to the west seemed extremely doubtful. The experiment had to be made nevertheless, and it is the especial pride of the 69th that it was chosen for the work and that it was successful in every particular. The orders for the detail may be found in "Rebellion Records," Series 1, Volume 24, page 445, and are quoted below:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, March 30, 1863.

Brigadier General P. J. Osterhaus,
Commanding Ninth Division,

GENERAL: You will order one regiment, armed and equipped with forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, and ammunition wagon laden with suitable ammunition, their camp and garrison equipage and four days' rations to report opposite these headquarters by 8 o'clock tomorrow, for further orders. I would suggest that the Sixty-ninth Indiana, Colonel Bennett, be detached for the service contemplated.

By order of Major General McClernand,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MILLIKEN'S BEND, March 30.

Colonel Bennett,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers,

COLONEL: Besides your own regiment, you will have command of detachments of cavalry and pioneers for the purpose of the important expedition with which you are charged. The main purpose of the expedition is to open a practicable communication for our forces via Richmond, La., between this camp and New Carthage. Of course, the shortest route, whether by land or water, all other things being equal, would be preferable. It is certain that there is a navigable communication between Richmond and New Carthage, by Roundaway and Bayou Vidal, and it is also believed that there is a road along the bank of Roundaway Bayou almost the whole distance. That route which you can make available for the passage of troops and trains with the least labor and in the shortest time you will select and make available at the earliest practicable moment. The detachment of pioneers, as already mentioned, will be at your command for that purpose, and Lieutenant William R. McGomas, aid-de-camp and engineer on my staff, will give any assistance in his power. If a practicable route can be found, you will not only consider it with reference to passage, but also with reference to its capability of defense, and for this purpose you will select and report suitable sites for posts or garrisons along it. If no practicable route can be found, you will immediately report that fact.

Starting tomorrow, you will march to Richmond, and upon personal examination you will decide, in view of military considerations, whether you will encamp on this or the other side of Roundaway Bayou. Upon reaching the bayou at Richmond, it may be found expedient to cross the cavalry first, and send it forward rapidly, under orders, to scout the country around Richmond, as far as water will permit, for the purpose of capturing hostile parties, preventing the destruction of cotton and other property, verifying the names and political antecedents of its owners, and bringing in beef cattle.

All cotton abandoned by its owners or forfeited by treasonable acts, may be brought in and condemned by a Provost Marshal for the use of the United States, in which case the particular lot of cotton, and the facts relating to it, will be reported to these headquarters. You will also report to these headquarters daily of the progress of your operations. Any reinforcements you may request will be promptly forwarded. While you are authorized to draw provisions and forage from the country, giving receipts to owners, payable upon satisfactory proof of their loyalty at the end of the rebellion, you will be strict and prompt to prevent marauding. Let nothing be taken except by your orders.

Until otherwise ordered, you will report to these headquarters, through your Division Commander, Brigadier-General Osterhaus.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

The expedition, which was placed under the command of Colonel Bennett, as noted above, was composed of the following named organizations: A squadron of 2d Illinois Cavalry, with howitzer battery, Captain ———— commanding; a pioneer corps of 200 men, with yawls and pontoon boats, Captain Patterson, and the 69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Perry. This force left Milliken's Bend March 31, 1863, at 8 a. m., arriving at Roundaway Bayou, opposite Richmond, Louisiana, about 2 p. m., which was crossed in boats by a battalion of the 69th, under the fire of the enemy, who were driven through the town into the country beyond. For the next two weeks the troops were engaged in exploring the country in boats and locating roads, during which time they built over 2,000 feet of bridges and corduroy roads. The scout boats brought information that the enemy was occupying a fine camping ground four or five miles south, and its capture was determined upon. A large scow, which had been used as a ferry boat by the planters, was secured, its ends and sides armor-plated with thick boards, the ends pierced with port-holes, through which the brass howitzers showed their muzzles, the motive power being side oars, after the fashion of war galleys of old. Manned by Companies A and F, the ferocious looking craft paddled through the woods and over the fields, accompanied by small boats, carrying Generals McClernand and Osterhaus, the field and staff officers of the 69th, except the major.

The expedition passed New Carthage under water, and at Ion plantation, owned by Mr. James, encountered the Confederate pickets and chased them to their camp at Perkins' plantation, a couple of miles below. Ion plantation was high and dry. It contained acreage enough to hold a large army, and it was determined to hold it all hazards. The next morning, April 8th, the rest of the 69th came forward and the day was spent in erecting saw-log barricades against the enemy. Every day for a week the rebel artillery shelled the position, while their infantry made demonstrations that seriously threatened the success of the expedition. To add to the peril, a rebel gunboat appeared in the water front and kept the little force in a very anxious frame of mind for one day. It was saved from shelling by the close proximity of the mansion of Mr. James, an ardent friend of the enemy, and whose two sons were officers in the Confederate force at Perkins.

The tension was finally relieved by the passage of the batteries at Vicksburg, on the night of the 16th, by the gunboats and transports and their arrival at Ion plantation at noon next day. Early next morning the 49th and 69th Indiana, supported by the gunboats, made a reconnoissance to Perkins' plantation, which they found had been abandoned by the enemy the night before. Perkins' plantation had several hundred acres of fine camp ground, a river front with a good landing, making it an ideal place for assembling an army.

Hither came the 13th and 17th Corps, occupying several days in closing up, during which time a number of additional transports ran past the Vicksburg batteries, providing sufficient transportation for the movement General Grant had in mind.

It was while camped at this place that Chaplain Alvin I. Hobbs resigned, because of nervous prostration, caused by overwork in the hospitals at Young's Point. The men of the regiment were very fond of him and parted with him with sincere regret. Here also was received four months' pay, the bulk of which was sent home with the chaplain.

On the 28th of April the 13th Army Corps embarked on transports and followed the gunboats to the vicinity of Grand Gulf, where it watched the bombardment by the gunboats until nightfall, when it disembarked and marched across the neck of land to Hard Times, where it met the gunboats and transports again and was ferried over the river to Bruinsburg on the afternoon of April 30th. Marching all night with the rest of the division to gain the high land back of the river, the 69th was one of the first to engage in the battle of Port Gibson, which was an overwhelming victory for the Federal forces. Further maneuvering by the army during the next two weeks resulted in the victory at Champion's Hill, May 16th, in which the 69th had a prominent part, having the good fortune to be in position favorable to the pursuit of the enemy, during which it captured over 2,000 prisoners and seven stand of colors. The pursuit was pressed until late in the night, the 69th bivouacking in an advanced position near Edwards Station.

The next day, May 17th, the enemy was found to be strongly entrenched at Black River Bridge, and Gen. M. K. Lawler, 2d Brigade, 14th Division, was ordered to dislodge or capture them. Having but four regiments in his brigade, General Osterhaus loaned him the 49th and 69th Indiana, a distinction which was regarded by the troops engaged as a great compliment. The result of the assault was the capture of the works with about 5,000 prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery.

Being disabled by a piece of shell at Black River, General Osterhaus was, for a few days, succeeded by Gen. A. L. Lee.

Retreating from Black River, the enemy had taken refuge behind the line of works outside of Vicksburg. Hoping to profit by their demoralization and quickly end the campaign, General Grant ordered an assault on the morning of May 19th, which failed of success. Among those seriously wounded was Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the 9th Division, who was immediately succeeded by General Osterhaus, who had just arrived on the ground. This was followed by another assault on the morning of May 22, also unsuccessful, during which the 69th lost two of its most valued young officers, Maj. John H. Finley and Lieut. Henry Stratton, Company E. The next day Colonel Bennett left for home on sick leave, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, who, with the exception of four or five months, retained command to the end of the war.

The commanding general having decided to settle down to a siege of Vicksburg, General Osterhaus, with the 9th Division and a force of cavalry and artillery, was ordered back to Black River to protect the rear, and the 69th on the morning of the 23d took up the line of march with the rest, and for the next six weeks did strenuous duty along the banks of the Big Black.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, the troops at the Big Black, reinforced by the bulk of the army which had conducted the siege, the whole under command of General Sherman, crossed the river and drove the Confederate army under Johnston back to the works at Jackson. During the advance, July 4th to

10th, the 9th Division leading, the 69th took part in all of the actions that occurred, also performed efficient service during the siege of Jackson, July 10th to 17th.

Leaving Jackson, July 21, 1863, the 9th Division returned to Vicksburg, where General Osterhaus, having been made a major-general, was transferred to a larger command.

On the 8th of August the brigade to which the 69th was attached embarked for Port Hudson, where it arrived the next evening and remained until the 19th, when embarking on the steamer "St. Thomas," it sailed for New Orleans and landed at Carrollton, a suburb, on the evening of the 20th. An army was gathering here for an expedition against Texas, by the way of western Louisiana, and the time was principally spent in drill.

The 69th had the honor of assignment to the right of the 9th Division on the grand review of the 13th Army Corps by General Grant on September 2, 1863. It was held on the great plain back of Carrollton, and was a function the splendor of which was never equaled at any other time during the service of this regiment.

The Teche campaign having gotten under way, the 69th took the cars at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, Sunday, September 6th, and arrived at Brashear City, on Berwick Bay, the same afternoon, at which point the army was getting together for its final start to Texas, via Franklin, New Iberia and Opelousas.

About this time Capt. George H. Bonebrake, Company C, received his commission as major, vice Finley, killed.

The trip through the beautiful Teche country, the last home of Evangeline, was something in the nature of a picnic because of the lovely landscape, the delightful climate and the friendly disposition of the inhabitants, who seemed to hold no grudge against the invaders. When the army arrived at a point some distance beyond Opelousas, it turned back because of lack of water on the vast plain which had to be crossed, and it jogged back by easy stages until it reached Algiers, November 23d. The military authorities had decided to try the gulf route to Texas, landing on the coast at the mouth of the Rio Grande, with the intention of capturing the coast defenses by the rear.

On Wednesday, November 25, 1863, the 69th, accompanied by other regiments of the brigade, General Lawler in command, embarked on the steamship "St. Mary," and after a stormy voyage, occupying several days, made an ineffectual attempt to land at Corpus Christi, which was finally abandoned, the fleet sailing further east and landing the troops at Decrow's Point, Matagorda Bay, December 1st. This proving a good base, a large number of troops were gathered here for the invasion of Texas, and it was here that the famous ''cold snap'' of January 1, 1864, nipped the fingers, toes and ears of the boys in blue, reminding them of ''Home, Sweet Home.''

A few days later the division moved up the bay to Indianola, where it remained for six weeks, and from which point the 69th regiment, with a section of artillery and a company of Texas scouts, made several incursions into the back country, bringing in over 1,000 head of fine cattle, a large quantity of lumber and over twenty wagon loads of dry hides, an extremely valuable commodity at that time.

By this time the military authorities at New Orleans had changed their minds again, and all the troops except the 1st Division had been recalled to New Orleans to take part in the Red River campaign, the 1st Division to march across the country to Tyler, Texas, and meet the main body there. With this object in view the troops of this division were directed to assemble at Matagorda Island. In obedience to this order the 69th Indiana broke camp at Indianola at 5 a. m., Sunday, March 13, 1864, and arrived at the ferry connecting with the island at 3 p. m.

The ferry was a raft made of pontoon boats, carrying about three companies at a time. The distance between shores was about 300 yards, and a stiff tide was running in. Two loads had crossed safely, but on the third trip the float swamped in midstream, carrying with it Companies B, G and K of the 69th, together with the camp followers. Dr. W. B. Witt, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Joseph Senor, Company K, and twenty-one enlisted men were drowned, while the rest were saved with great difficulty, many of them being carried a mile away before assistance could be rendered. The following day, the 14th, Dr. D. S. Evans, surgeon, received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, on account of ill health, which left the regiment with but one medical officer, Assistant Surgeon Jacob S. Montieth, who, though in ill health himself, remained on duty until mustered out in July, 1865, dying at home a few weeks later, a victim of his conscientious devotion to duty.

On the 10th of February, 1864, 101 of the enlisted men of the 8th Indiana, who did not care to re-enlist in the ''veteran'' organization, were transferred to the 69th to serve until the ''veteran'' organization should return from its furlough. They were assigned to companies most in need of them until July 7th, when orders were received to return them to the 8th Regiment at Algiers, Louisiana. To Adjutant Lacey was assigned the duty of making the transfer.

While the division was awaiting orders at Matagorda Island, there was a great rivalry between regiments in drill, guard mount and dress parades, which resulted in a competitive drill under direction of a board composed of the following named officers: Col. W. D. Washburn, 18th Indiana; Maj. L. B. Huston, 23d Iowa, and Capt. A. B. Cree, 22d Iowa. The following named companies were entered: Company K, 16th Ohio; Company C, 34th Iowa; Company I, 49th Indiana; Company A, 69th Indiana, and Company K, 114th Ohio. Six points of excellence were allowed, No. 5 indicating the highest mark of merit in each. The drill took place April 14, 1864, in the presence of the whole division, and Company A, 69th Indiana, won in a total of 24. General Lawler, announcing the result in General Orders No. 11, added: "All companies are entitled to praise. The report reflects great credit on the companies of the 69th Indiana, 34th Iowa and the 16th Ohio, showing that they have attained a degree of proficiency in drill and soldierly appearance highly praiseworthy and worthy of the emulation of the brigade."

A steamship from New Orleans brought the news of Banks' defeat at Sabine Cross Roads, together with orders for Lawler's Division to reinforce it via New Orleans. Losing no time the 69th Indiana took passage at Matagorda Island, April 20th, on a dilapidated tramp steamer, the "Alabama," and after a stormy passage, during which it narrowly escaped shipwreck, arrived at New Orleans, April 23d, where it transferred to the steamer "Polar Star" and arrived at Alexandria at 9 p. m., April 27th.

The coming of Lawler's Division was a fortunate thing for Banks' demoralized army, as it immediately took the field, drove Dick Taylor's victorious troops back for twelve miles, where it held them until Banks' troops could be reorganized, the 69th taking part in all of the actions covering the movement. From the 12th of May until the 20th the regiment performed various duties in connection with protection of the camp and fatigue duty on the Bailey Dam, which was built for the rescue of the gunboat fleet.

The return of Banks' army from Alexandria to the Mississippi River began May 12th, covered by Lucas' Cavalry Division, supported by Lawler's Infantry Division, and was the most exhaustive service ever experienced by the 69th Regiment, the enemy displaying a most persistent activity day and night until finally checked by defeat at Bellow Bayou. The army reached Morganza Bend, May 20th, and during the ensuing summer the 1st Division, to which the 69th still belonged, was engaged in keeping the Mississippi River open to traffic, military and commercial. The regiment took part in the expeditions to Atchafalya, White River, St. Charles, Natchez and Baton Rouge, finally being ordered from the latter place to Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, where it reported to Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the District of South Alabama, on December 7, 1864.

Wilson's Cavalry was making a raid from the Mississippi River, which was threatening Mobile, in support of which General Granger, on the 14th of December, sent a brigade composed of the 69th, four other regiments and a battery of artillery to the mainland near Pascagoula, where connection was made with a portion of the cavalry. A scouting party, composed of the 69th Indiana and one company of cavalry, succeeded in approaching within eleven miles of Mobile, but the force under General Granger being too small to accomplish any practical results, it was withdrawn to Pascagoula on Christmas night.

While at Pascagoula, January 22d, the regiment having fallen below the standard in numbers, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under Special Orders No. 4, M. D. W. M., January 4, 1865, numbering 350 officers and men, retaining the following named officers:

Lieut.-Col. Oran Perry	Commanding.
Lieut. Maberry M. Lacey	Adjutant.
Lieut. William Mount	Quartermaster.
Capt. J. S. Montieth	Assistant Surgeon.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	George C. Garretson,	Joseph G. Messick,	Alex. Horney.
Co. B.	Lewis K. Harris,	John Macy,	William M. Reeves.
Co. C.	David Yount,	James E. Huston,	Charles C. Shredon.
Co. D.	Joseph R. Jackson,	Cordon W. Smith,	N. B. Cogshall.

The supernumerary officers mustered out were:

Col. T. W. Bennett,
Capt. John Linville, Co. B.,
Capt. Robert K. Collins, Co. I.,
Lieut. John Goodnow, Co. I.,
Major George H. Bonebrake,
Capt. W. Wingett, Co. G.,
Capt. Jesse Holton, Co. K.,
Lieut. Harvey Zimmermann, Co. K.

On the 31st of January, 1865, the battalion was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, Col. W. T. Spicely, 2d Division, Gen. C. C. Andrews, 13th Army Corps, serving without further assignment until the muster out. The division marched to Pensacola, March 14th, joining Steele's expedition, which left Pensacola March 20th, marching through Florida to Pollard, Alabama, thence westward to the Alabama River, joining the main army at Blakely on April 1st. While on its march through Florida, the 69th, with two other regiments, supported Lucas' Cavalry Division in its fight with the Confederate forces under General Clanton, on the south bank of the Escambia River, during which General Clanton was killed, his force defeated, many being taken prisoners, while the rest escaped by various fords. To make the victory secure and provide for the passage of the army next day, the 69th was detailed to occupy the north bank of the river by crossing, during the night, over a half-mile railroad trestle.

After the advance guard had safely established itself on the opposite bank, the rest of the battalion followed in single file, each man carrying a pine torch to light the way. An artist for Harper's Weekly made this scene the subject of a wierd picture for his paper.

To end the siege on Blakely an assault of the works was ordered for April 9th, which took place at 5:30 p. m., participated in by all of the Federal troops, resulting in the capture of all of the defenses of Mobile and of the troops defending them, together with all of the material for war. It occurred on the day of Lee's surrender, and was virtually the last battle of the war. Colonel Perry was seriously wounded, and for the time being the command devolved on Captain Harris, of Company B. From April 10th to 18th the 69th Battalion was employed in guarding prisoners and conducting them to the prison camp at Ship Island, after which it joined the brigade again at Blakely. Practically the war was ended, and for a few weeks the principal duty of the troopers was to scour the country, picking up the stray detachments of the enemy still under arms, and succoring helpless people, Confederate or Union, black or white, of whom there were many. The 69th finally settled down on April 28th in a beautiful camp at Selma, Alabama, where it enjoyed a good rest until May 11th, spending the most of the time in caring for the stranded Confederate soldiers who straggled through the town on their way home.

Colonel Perry returned from the hospital at New Orleans on May 3d and again resumed command. While in this camp at Selma, it became the fashion of the town to attend the evening parade of the 69th, and it was not an uncommon thing to have several hundred spectators, composed of ladies and gentlemen, colored folks and a large number of Confederate officers and soldiers, whose sincere and generous applause at the termination of the manual at arms was extremely flattering to the 69th men.

The Confederate troops east of the Mississippi having surrendered or disbanded, and there being no further necessity for troops at Selma in large force, the 2d Division was ordered to Mobile, the 69th Battalion taking passage on the ''Tarascan'' May 11th, landing and going into camp three miles north of Mobile on May 13th. Here the ''hard up'' soldier was made glad by a six months' pay.

On the 25th of May occurred the terrific explosion of the ammunition depot at Mobile, destroying an immense amount of property and killing a large number of people, among them Frederick M. Lasley, Company C, 69th Indiana, who was in town on leave.

The battalion was ordered into the city on the 27th, camping on Dauphine street, where it remained until its departure for home. Here for the first time during the entire term of service the men had absolute rest, no enemy to disturb them, no duties to perform, except drill, with plenty to eat, money to spend, and clothed in new full dress suits, they enjoyed their freedom to the fullest extent and rapidly developed into a strong, healthy lot of men.

The conduct of the men while in this camp was such as to compel the admiration and win the respect and friendship of the citizens in the neighborhood, whose good opinion was voiced by a very flattering editorial in the Mobile Register, whose interests and sympathies all were with the South, and coming as it did, so soon after the close of a bitter civil war, was indeed a remarkable compliment.

About this time the government was concentrating an army on the Rio Grande, under command of General Phil Sheridan, with the intention of driving the French out of Mexico. All of the troops at Mobile were included in the order, and the 69th only escaped the service because of a lack of transportation, which delayed it until an order came to muster out of service all troops whose term would expire before October 1st. With the exception of the recruits who were transferred to the 24th Indiana to finish their term of service, the 69th was mustered out on July 5th, and next day departed for home on the steamer ''White Cloud,'' transferring at New Orleans to the ''Silver Moon,'' arriving at Evansville, Indiana, 6 a. m., July 15th. It was the first organization to return from the war through that city. Early as it was, the whole population seemed to have turned out to welcome it, and the ovation it received was flattering in the extreme. The event was chronicled by the Evansville Journal of the 17th in an article highly complimentary to the discipline of the command, which is inserted below:

"RETURNING HOME.

"The 'Silver Moon' arrived here on Saturday morning, early, having on board the 69th Indiana regiment, about 300 strong, en route for Indianapolis to be mustered out of service.

"Lieutenant Colonel Perry was in command, and the men looked hearty and robust.

"They were directly from Mobile, and went forward by the regular mail train for Indianapolis.

"Their conduct while in the city awaiting the hour for the train to leave, was in the highest degree creditable, and illustrated the fact that Indiana soldiers are as gentlemanly among their friends as they are terrible to their foes.

"Captain Conway, of the 'Silver Moon' boasted of their good conduct on the trip, assuring us that there had not been a single man among them in the least degree intoxicated, disorderly or disobliging to the officers of the boat on the entire trip from New Orleans.

"Their appearance, as they marched up Main Street, was the subject of warm eulogy.

"A number of them had brought with them from the South mockingbirds and other pets, and we noticed one bronzed veteran with a large chicken cock perched cozily upon his knapsack, which looked as if he had been through the heavy campaigns with the regiment."

The battalion arrived at Indianapolis July 15th, at 8:45 p. m., detrained in a drenching rain and was quartered in the Soldiers' Home for the night and moved to Camp Carrington next morning, Sunday.

The Journal of Monday, July 17th, had the following:

"RECEPTION TOMORROW.

"The 69th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry commanding, numbering about 350 men, arrived from Mobile on Saturday evening and will be received with the customary honors tomorrow."

Under date of July 18th, the Journal also says:

"The 69th will be inspected and have an exhibition drill in the State House yard at 1 p. m. The 69th is an old and well-drilled regiment, and will doubtless make a good display."

"RECEPTION OF SOLDIERS,

"The 38th, 48th, 59th, 69th, and 142d regiments and 6th and 25th batteries. (Indianapolis Journal, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.)

"The reception of the veteran soldiers yesterday exceeded anything since the war commenced. At least 3,000 veteran sunburned heroes were in the State House yard. How shall we describe the faces of these determined men who have made the battlefield their home for four long and bloody years? It cannot be done except by saying that honesty, heroism and simplicity mark their features. They look as if they were all ready to do or die for their country and they have proved it by their works."

Then followed the speeches of Governor Morton, Chaplain Lozier and Generals Hovey, Bennett and Chapman.

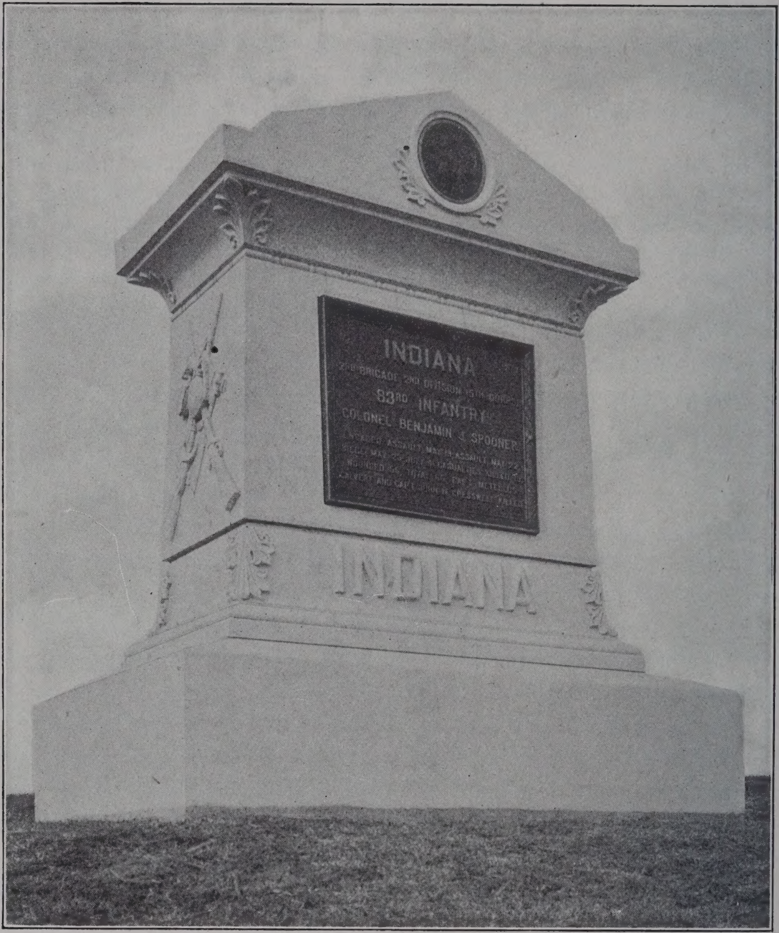
Wednesday, the 19th, was spent in turning in arms and equipment, and on the 20th the men of the battalion drew their last pay and received their final discharge, and then this fine organization melted away into the currents of civil life like snow before the sun.

It began its career with exactly 1,000 officers and men, to which had been added seventy-four recruits, making an aggregate of 1,074, and had seen service in eleven States.

It had lost in killed 3 officers and 77 enlisted men, a total of 80, and by disease, wounds, drowning and accident 3 officers and 248 enlisted men, a death roll of 331.

Four hundred and twenty-two officers and men had been lost to the organization by resignation or discharge for wounds, or physical disability, or transfer of recruits to other regiments.

Sixteen officers and 305 enlisted men, a total of 321, were mustered out, whose average age was a little over 25 years.



Monument of 83d Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

2d BRIGADE 2d DIVISION 15th CORPS
83d INFANTRY

Colonel Benjamin J. Spooner

Engaged: Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 10 wounded 56, total 66; Captain Metellus Calvert and Captain John M. Cresswell killed.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 83d Indiana Infantry was organized in the 4th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Dearborn, Ripley, Ohio, Decatur and Jennings, and was rendezvoused at Lawrenceburg. The regiment was composed of nine companies of three years' volunteer men and was mustered into the service of the United States in September, 1862, with the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Benjamin J. Spooner	Colonel.
James H. Cravens	Lieutenant-Colonel.
James S. Jelley	Major.
George R. Robinson	Adjutant.
George D. Tate	Quartermaster.
James M. Crawford	Chaplain.
Samuel Davis	Surgeon.
William Gillispie	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Samuel P. Chipman,	Orin T. Darling,	Wm. H. Snodgrass.
Co. B.	Jacob W. Eggleston,	Henry Gerkin,	Dandridge E. Kelsey.
Co. C.	Metellus Calvert,	Benjamin North,	Thomas Shehane.
Co. D.	John Lemuel,	John M. Fender,	William M. Dunn, Jr.
Co. E.	Robert W. Loyd,	William R. Lanius,	Benjamin Bridges.
Co. F.	Benjamin H. Myers,	John H. Roerty,	Oliver P. McCullough.
Co. G.	George W. Morris,	George Oldt,	Levi M. Hazen,
Co. H.	James M. Crawford,	John Rawling,	Ferris J. Nowlin.
Co. I.	Henry J. Bradford,	William N. Craw,	George W. Lowe.
Co. K.	John M. Cresswell,	Eli F. Scott,	James H. St. John.

The regiment was supplied with Company D of nine months' drafted men, who joined the regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, and were discharged November 15, 1862, their term of enlistment having expired. These men performed their duty well during their term of service.

Lieut. William M. Dunn, Jr., of Madison, Indiana, was made first lieutenant of Company F, of the 83d, for three-year service, and was afterwards, at the personal request of General Grant, detailed for staff duty and promoted captain and assistant adjutant-general, and served on the staff of General Grant until the close of the war.

The regiment remained at Camp Laz Noble, near Lawrenceburg, until November, doing picket duty along the Ohio River, and guarding the railroad bridge across the Miami River. Having been supplied with Belgian rifles, it was instructed in the manual of arms and company and regimental drill by Colonel Spooner, who proved to be a splendid drillmaster and a good disciplinarian.

On October 11th the regiment was given a three days' furlough to return to their homes and participate in the state election, and every man returned promptly on time.

November 7, 1862, the regiment broke camp and went by rail to Cairo, Illinois, where it embarked on the steamer ''Dakota'' for Memphis, Tennessee. Arriving there on the 11th, it went into Camp Ben Spooner, east of the city. November 25th general orders were read, which assigned the 83d to the 2d Brigade, commanded by Col. Thomas Kilby Smith (afterwards commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn); 2d Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair; 15th Corps, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman.

The regiment participated in the expedition to the Tallahatchie and returned to Memphis on the 10th of December, having marched 150 miles.

General Sherman, having completed the organization of his forces for a campaign against Vicksburg, his entire force was, on the morning of December 20, 1862, embarked on some fifty or sixty steamboats, the 83d being assigned to the ''Sioux City,'' a leaky old tub, and under convoy of Commodore Porter's fleet of gunboats, floated down the Father of Waters to take part in the disastrous attack at Chickasaw Bluffs, a strongly fortified position on the north and east of Vicksburg.

December 26th the fleet passed out of the Mississippi and ascending the Yazoo River some five miles, disembarked at Johnson's plantation and went into camp. The next morning the line of battle was advanced and soon encountered the enemy and drove in their advanced line and by 9 o'clock the roar of battle was on. Severe fighting was kept up until the night of January 1st, when our army quietly slipped away, and re-embarked and steamed down the Yazoo into the Mississippi. In this engagement the 83d lost in killed, Lieutenant Bridges, Company E, and 3 enlisted men, and one officer, Adjutant Robinson, and 15 men wounded.

The night of December 30th will be remembered as one of the most dismal of the regiment's three years' service. Our position was on low ground, covered with a heavy forest of cypress timber. All night long the rain came down in torrents, and from the bluffs the enemy kept up a continuous fire from their heavy guns and the shells came crashing through the timber, several men being wounded by falling limbs. The army had no tents and could build no fires, as they would be targets for the enemy.

On the night of January 1, 1863, Sherman's army withdrew from in front of the enemy, re-embarked on the boats and passed down the Yazoo into the Mississippi, thence moved up to Milliken's Bend, where it lay until the morning of January 6th.

The fleet of steamboats moved up to the mouth of White River and up to the cut-off and into the Arkansas River to "Old Arkansas Post," which was strongly fortified with a number of heavy guns and about 5,000 troops. Our troops disembarked on the evening of the 10th and by 1 o'clock of the 11th had the enemy closely invested. Porter's fleet of gunboats had dismounted the heavy guns on the water front and had dismantled the forts, and at 4 o'clock an assault was made along the whole line, which was entirely successful, and over 5,000 prisoners and 8,000 stand of arms were captured. The 83d lost 4 men killed and 15 wounded in this engagement.

After completing the dismantling of the fort and gathering up the spoils of war, the army again embarked on the boats and passed down the Arkansas into the Mississippi, and down that river to Young's Point, on the Louisiana side, and nearly opposite Vicksburg. There it disembarked and went into camp on the 21st of January, 1863. It rained almost constantly for more than thirty days and the country around being naturally low, the camp soon became so wet and muddy that it was almost impossible to get around, and soon one-half the men in the entire command were sick and were dying by the hundreds. The dead march of the fife and muffled drum and the report of the firing squad could be heard constantly from morning until night.

This and the dissension caused by the President's Emancipation Proclamation created conditions which were the darkest the Army of the Tennessee passed through. March 17th, the 83d, with the 2d Division, embarked on transports and passed up the river a few miles where it disembarked and marched to a point on the Big Sunflower River to the relief of five of Porter's gunboats, that were in danger of being captured by the enemy, and after some severe skirmishing with the enemy, in which the 83d lost one man killed, the expedition returned to camp at Young's Point. April 29th the division again embarked on boats and ascended the Yazoo River and made a demonstration against Haynes' Bluff, which was strongly fortified. A part of Porter's gunboats were there and a severe artillery battle was kept up for some hours, dismounting some of the enemy's heavy guns. This demonstration was made to divert the attention of the enemy from Grant's main movement below Vicksburg.

On May 1st the regiment returned to its old camp, and on the following day moved by transports to Milliken's Bend on the Louisiana side. On the 7th it moved on the march by way of Richmond, Louisiana, to join Sherman and the 15th Corps, which was then on the east side of the Mississippi River, and reached Hard Times, opposite Grand Gulf, where it crossed the river on the evening of the 11th on transports which had run the batteries at Vicksburg. On the next morning it again took up the march and reached Raymond on the 15th.

The 83d was not engaged in the battle at Champion's Hill, but was held in reserve on the extreme left, and with its division rejoined the 15th Corps on the 17th at Big Black River. May 18th it crossed the Big Black River and began the march on Vicksburg, and at 2 p. m. began skirmishing with the enemy near the outer works and drove them inside their strong line of fortifications. May 19th Grant's entire army had got into position and soon heavy skirmishing began all along the line and our artillery was thundering at their forts, which was kept up until 2 p. m., when an assault by our entire army was ordered and executed, but met with a bloody repulse. The 83d lost two captains killed, Captain Calvert, of Company C, and Captain Cresswell, of Company K; and Captain Chipman and 22 enlisted men, killed and wounded.

On the 20th, the 83d was detailed to guard a supply train and build a corduroy road and a bridge across the Chickasaw Bayou, in order to get supplies from the transports on the Yazoo River. It returned at midnight of the 21st, after completing the work, to its position with the Division, hungry and weak, and having had no rest for two days and nights.

The 83d participated in the assault upon the enemy's works on the 22d and furnished part of the 150 volunteers who assaulted Fort Shoup, which was in immediate front. Each man carried a rail or pole to assist the men in crossing the trenches in front of the fort. Many of the men succeeded in reaching the trenches, but were unable to cross and were compelled to retire with heavy loss. The failure of our entire army to get possession of any part of their impregnable fortifications convinced General Grant that it was a useless sacrifice of men to again assault the rebel works, and his army settled down to a regular siege.

The 83d formed a part of the expeditionary force under the command of General Blair and marched, May 27th, to Mechanicsburg and Yazoo City. This expedition was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy was concentrating an army in the rear of General Grant's forces or not. It returned June 4th and took position on the right of the 2d Division, in the investment line, and made an approach to the stockade, or lunette, in its front. The 83d remained in the trenches and assisted in digging trenches, saps and mines, and was constantly on duty with pick and shovel or sharpshooting, until the 4th of July, when the Confederate General Pemberton surrendered.

The regiment formed a part of the army under General Sherman, and on July 6th started in pursuit of General Johnston's army, which had been organized to relieve Vicksburg, and on the day that Pemberton surrendered was but ten miles from Grant's forces. On the approach of Sherman's forces Johnston retired behind the strong fortifications around Jackson, where he withstood a siege until the night of the 16th of July, when he quietly slipped away with all of his artillery and supplies, and Sherman's forces took possession of the city. After destroying the railroad for several miles east of Jackson, the army returned to the west side of Big Black River, where it went into camp and remained for several weeks, during which time 5 per cent. of the army was furloughed home for thirty days. Among those furloughed were the men who volunteered to storm the rebel fort on May 22.

On the 27th of September the 83d, with Sherman's 15th Corps, marched to Vicksburg, and embarked on steamers for Memphis, Tennessee, where they arrived October 4th.

On the 7th the regiment turned in their old Belgian rifles to the ordnance department and received in exchange new Springfield rifles, and on the 8th, with Sherman's army, started on their long march across country to Chattanooga, arriving at Corinth, Mississippi, on the 15th and at Cherokee Station on the 20th, where they remained until the 26th, when it again moved toward Tuscumbia, skirmishing with the enemy constantly, and drove them out of the latter city, continuing the march to Eastport, where it received two months' pay. On the 1st and 2d of November the army crossed the Tennessee River and continued the march through Florence, Alabama; Pulaski and Fayetteville, Tennessee. On the 9th the army turned to the right, leaving the Winchester road, passed through Newmarket, Scottsboro, Bridgeport and Shell Mound. On the 21st it passed in full view of Lookout Mountain and camped on the battlefield of General Hooker, in the valley, and during the night silently crossed the Tennessee River and captured the enemy's pickets and took up the long, tedious march up the slopes of Mission Ridge with little opposition.

At 9 a. m., on the 25th of November, the 83d was detailed to support a battery on Lightburn Hill, called such in honor of General Lightburn, commander of the 2d Brigade, which so gallantly charged and captured this hill on the 24th. On the 25th a great victory was gained and Bragg's army was completely routed, and the 83d, with its division, pursued the fleeing army for two days, when the division was ordered to return and build a bridge across Chickamauga Creek, which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat. It arrived on the morning of the 27th and on December 3d had the bridge completed.

December 13th the army was again on the move and passed through Chattanooga, recrossed the Tennessee River and through Shell Mount to Bridgeport, Alabama. Here the 83d was supposed to pass the winter, but soon broke camp and was on the march to Bellefonte, where it arrived on the 29th and again began to prepare winter quarters, but was once more bitterly disappointed. It broke camp and marched to Larkensville, Alabama, where splendid winter quarters were built and occupied until the 11th of February, 1864, when the regiment left its comfortable quarters and took up the march, by way of Chattanooga, to Cleveland, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 6th of March and again camped in the old quarters.

During the month of March Colonel Spooner returned to the regiment after an absence on account of sickness, and was soon afterward presented with a handsome sword, box and belt, which cost $350.00, by the noncommissioned officers and the privates of the regiment, as a mark of esteem and admiration which they had for him as a man and soldier. On its reception the Colonel thanked them in eloquent and patriotic terms.

May 1st the army, under General Sherman, broke camp and marched by way of Bridgeport and Chattanooga over the Chickamauga battleground, through Snake Creek, Cap and Horn Mountains, and on May 13th moved on Resaca and drove the enemy into their strong fortifications. On the next day the 83d was a part of the assaulting column which charged and captured a part of the enemy's line, and soon afterwards they attempted to regain this, but were repulsed with heavy loss. During the afternoon the army charged the works that protected Resaca and the conflict raged until night put a stop to the bloody assault. During the day and night of the 15th the enemy abandoned their defenses from Rocky Face to Resaca. On the morning of the 16th Sherman's army started in pursuit, the 15th Corps being on the extreme right. It crossed the Saluda River and marched to Kingston, arriving there on the 20th and at Dallas on the 26th, where it struck the enemy's pickets and drove them into their strong fortifications around Dallas. On the 27th protecting defenses were built in front, under a galling fire by the enemy, which was continued until the evening of the 28th, when the enemy assaulted the 83d's position and were repelled with heavy loss. The 83d lost two men killed and wounded in this assault.

Heavy skirmish firing was kept up until the night of June 4th, when the enemy withdrew. On the 10th the army marched to Big Shanty and found the enemy occupying Kenesaw Mountain.

During the following three weeks, the 83d was constantly engaged on the skirmish line and in fortifying and advancing the line, and on the 27th participated in the general assault on "Little Kenesaw," which proved to be one of the most deadly contests of the war, and the 83d was particularly unfortunate in the loss of 19 men killed and wounded, and noble Colonel Spooner, who fell with a shattered arm, which subsequently had to be amputated at the shoulder.

After participating in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, the repulse of Hood's army and the battle of Jonesboro, the 83d, with the 15th Corps, moved northward in the pursuit of Hood's army and aided in driving the enemy into northern Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta, having marched 425 miles.

General Sherman's army remained in camp in and near Atlanta until about the middle of November, 1864, getting a much-needed rest, and most of the troops were supplied with new uniforms and many other necessary articles.

November 14, 1864, General Sherman's army of well-seasoned, true and tried soldiers began his ever-memorable March to the Sea, which has been shouted and sung by every loyal soldier and citizen in the land, and will ever remain one of the greatest campaigns and marches in the history of all wars. It reached Savannah December 21st. The 83d took part, with its command, in the wonderful expedition and assault of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, which opened Sherman's communication with the sea.

After the assault and capture of Fort McAllister, the 83d, with its division, marched thirty miles to McIntyre Station, on the Gulf Railroad, and for two days was engaged in tearing up the railroad, burning the ties and twisting the rails, and doing all the damage possible, in order to put the road out of commission, and returned to camp near Savannah on the 21st. On the evening of the 22d news came that the enemy had evacuated Savannah. This opened Sherman's ''Cracker'' line with the sea. The 2d Division remained here in camp until the 9th of January, 1865, when the regiment moved into the city and camped near the docks, on a vacant square, where the 83d was on duty at the wharf until the 15th, when it was relieved and moved some miles down the Savannah River to Fort Thunderbolt, where, on the 16th, it embarked on the steamer ''Delaware'' and at sunset the same day arrived at Beaufort, South Carolina, and disembarked on the 17th and went into camp on the outer edge of the city, where it remained until the 27th, waiting for the remainder of the army to come up. On the 28th the army was reviewed by General Sherman. The field officers all being absent, the command fell to Captain Craw, of Company I.

On the 29th Sherman's army began the march through the Carolinas. The troops, after their long marches and the many battles and skirmishes followed by a good rest, were in splendid condition and spirits. Their haversaks were full of rations and their heads were full of knowledge. Every American soldier, after two or three years of service, becomes a past master in the science of war, and they knew that their march to the sea was the death knell to the Southern Confederacy, and after four years of war, and its thousand battles, they were on their last march.

As the 83d marched by Division Headquarters, General Hazen was watching, and seemed especially pleased with the jolly good nature of the men and their well-filled haversacks and knapsacks, and some wag in the regiment called out, ''General, we are drawing nine feet of water.'' The general gave back a good-natured smile in response.

On the march from Savannah to Goldsborough, the 83d participated in the engagements at Columbia, South Carolina, and Bentonville, North Carolina. The army reached Goldsborough, North Carolina, March 24th, where it took a much-needed rest for a few days. The 83d was detailed for provost duty in the city, where it served until April 10th, when it joined its division and the corps and Sherman's army was once more on the move to attack Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was supposed to be at Raleigh with a large army, strongly fortified. The army crossed the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad at Pikeville and camped one mile from the town, having marched eighteen miles, and the following day marched to Lowell Mills, and before camp was broken the following morning news was received of Lee's surrender to Lieutenant-General Grant, which produced a sensation in Sherman's army that cannot be described in words. A deafening roar of cheering started and it was taken up by the men along the miles of camping ground that sounded like the distant roar of thunder, and echoed and re-echoed like the wailing of a dying storm. Men climbed into the trees and yelled, hugged each other, and rolled on the ground until worn out.

The army again took up the march and reached Raleigh on the 14th of April and marched through the streets of the capital, company front, and went into camp near the city. This was the end of the pursuit of Johnston, for he had made terms with General Sherman.

The Sundays were spent at the camp very pleasantly, going into the city almost at pleasure until the 29th. On the 27th the whole army was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Grant. About the 20th word was received of the assassination of President Lincoln, which produced the most intense indignation among the men of every class, and the deepest sorrow was expressed by all.

On the 29th of April the whole army broke camp for its last march, which led through Raleigh, Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg to Washington. Camped near Alexandria May 20th, and on the 23d the army moved to near Longbridge and prepared for the grand review, which took place May 24th, and the 83d formed a part of the grand review of Grant's and Sherman's victorious armies.

After the review the 83d went into camp a few miles north of the capital, where it remained until June 3d, when it was mustered out of the United States service. At 6 o'clock a. m., the regiment, on June 5, 1865, broke camp for the last time after nearly three years of active service, and marched into Washington with some other Indiana troops and took the train for Indianapolis. The transportation consisted of forty-six box cars without seats, but the war was over and the boys were getting home, and the absence of parlor cars and cushion seats had no terrors for the heroes of a hundred battles, who had not seen their loved ones for long, weary years. The regiment arrived at Indianapolis Saturday, June 10th, and was marched to the Soldiers' Home, where it had dinner, after which it was escorted by the city military band to the ordnance depot, where it, for the first time, surrendered its guns and equipment and was then escorted to the State House and came to a ''front'' at the speaker's stand. Forty rounds were fired as a salute to the heroes now returned, crowned with victory and honor.

Governor Morton, the soldiers' idol, then addressed the returned soldiers who were present, in glowing words, thanking them for their loyal service to the State and to the Union, which was responded to on behalf of the 83d by General Spooner, the 83d's first colonel. General Hovey and others also made remarks.

After the reception the 83d marched to Camp Carrington, where it remained until Monday, June 12th, when it was finally discharged, and upon receipt of their pay every man, once more a free American citizen, went quietly to his home and loved ones.

The original enrollment of the 83d Regiment consisted of nine companies with 39 commissioned officers, and enlisted men numbered 832; aggregate of enrollment, 871. It received recruits, which were assigned to the different companies, 85. Total to be accounted for, 956. Company D, of nine months, drafted. Men were assigned to the 83d, but should not be included in the aggregate, for the reason that they were with the regiment only a few days.

The casualties in the 83d during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg were as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 2; enlisted men killed, 8; commissioned officers wounded, 4; enlisted men wounded, 52. Total, 66.

The regiment lost during service 4 officers and 34 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 82 enlisted men by disease. Total, 121.

INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE 3RD DIVISION 15TH CORPS
93RD INFANTRY
COLONEL DEWITT C THOMAS
ENGAGED: JACKSON, MAY 14; ASSAULT MAY 19
ASSAULT MAY 22; SIEGE MAY 23-JUNE 22
DUTY ON EXTERIOR LINE JUNE 22-JULY 4
CASUALTIES: KILLED 6; WOUNDED 20; TOTAL 26
INDIANA

Monument of 93d Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st BRIGADE 3d DIVISION 15th CORPS
93d INFANTRY

Colonel DeWitt C. Thomas

Engaged: Jackson, May 14; Assault, May 19; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-June 22; Duty on Exterior Line, June 22-July 4. Casualties: Killed 6, wounded 20, total 26.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 93d Regiment was organized in the then Third Congressional District, rendezvoused at Madison, Indiana, and was mustered into service in the months of September and October, 1862, with the following officers:

DeWitt C. Thomas	Colonel.
George W. Carr	Lieutenant-Colonel.
John W. Poole	Major.
Irving Moody	Adjutant.
Abraham L. Whitesides	Quartermaster.
Miles Wood	Chaplain.
Rinaldo R. Ruter	Surgeon.
John H. Ford	Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Charles A. Hubbard,	Cyrus H. Maxwell,	John G. Hunter.
Co. B.	Samuel S. Crowe,	James M. Paxton,	John P. Carr.
Co. C.	William W. Shepherd,	Samuel B. Davis,	John K. Baxter.
Co. D.	Daniel B. Jaynes,	Frederick L. Courvoiser,	Theodore Livings.
Co. E.	Michael McGrayel,	Marion Mooney,	Alonzo Hubbard.
Co. F.	Samuel J. Bartlett,	Alexander Hawkins,	Lafayette Bodenhamer.
Co. G.	Jerome Spilman,	Campbell Welch,	Benjamin F. Wilson.
Co. H.	William T. Swift,	John W. Parks,	Wesley Shoulders.
Co. I.	Sanford Elliott,	William B. P. Hebbard,	Darius Neel.
Co. K.	LaFayette Frederick,	William Lamb,	Frederick Miller.

On the 9th of November, 1862, the regiment moved by railroad for Cairo, Illinois, and from thence proceeded by river to Memphis, Tennessee, where it was assigned to Buckland's Brigade, and, on the 26th of November, moved with the army of General Sherman to Hurricane Creek, near Oxford, Mississippi.

While at Hurricane Creek, the brigade to which the 93d belonged was transferred to the 8th Division, 16th Army Corps. On the 20th of December, 1862, the regiment marched with its division for LaGrange, Tennessee, arriving there on the 28th of December, 1862. On the 8th of January, 1863, the regiment broke camp at LaGrange, Tennessee, and marched for Corinth, Mississippi, arriving there January 14, 1863.

From Corinth, Mississippi, the regiment moved by rail to the vicinity of Memphis, Tennessee, and upon reaching that point on the 22d of February, 1863, was assigned to guard duty along the railroad and detailed to build block houses. The regiment was engaged in the performance of these duties until the 13th of March, 1863, when it moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and, embarking on a steamer, sailed to Helena, Arkansas, and from thence to Duckport, Louisiana. Here the troops landed and the regiment was transferred, with its division, to the 15th Army Corps, then commanded by General Sherman.

On the 2d day of May, 1863, the regiment marched with its corps across the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, Mississippi, which was the opening movement of General Grant that culminated in the capture of Vicksburg.

Marching by the way of Richmond and Carthage, Louisiana, the command reached Hard Times Landing and crossed the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, Louisiana, on the 7th of May, 1863. The corps then pressed forward by the way of Rockford and Raymond, to Jackson, Mississippi, and on the 14th of May, after a sharp artillery duel, the command entered Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. The 93d lost in this affair, which was its first engagement, 3 killed and 7 wounded. The two following days were spent in tearing up the railroad tracks centering in Jackson, Mississippi.

On the afternoon of the 16th the whole force moved towards Vicksburg, and, crossing the Big Black River, reached the rear of the enemy's stronghold on the evening of the 18th. On the 19th and 22d of May the regiment participated in the assault upon the defenses of Vicksburg, and, intrenching in front of the enemy's works, was actively engaged in pushing the line of investment until the 22d of June, 1863. During these operations the regiment lost 3 killed and 14 wounded.

At this time the rebel General Johnston had crossed the Big Black River with a portion of his force and threatened our rear. General Sherman was dispatched to attend to Johnston, with orders to move upon the enemy the moment Vicksburg was in our possession. The regiment marched with its division on the movement and reached Little Bear Creek on the 23d of June. Here it remained, throwing up works, until the 4th of July, when Vicksburg surrendered. Sherman at once moved his army toward Jackson, Mississippi, and on the 10th of July arrived in front of that place and proceeded to invest it.

For six days there was sharp skirmishing and artillery firing, and on the night of the 16th the enemy evacuated and our forces entered the city the next morning. In the siege of Jackson the regiment lost 1 killed and 3 wounded.

The regiment remained at Jackson until the 23d of July, engaged in destroying the railroads, and then moved to a camp near Black River and remained there until September 5, 1863. It then moved to Oak Ridge, where it camped until the 14th of October, 1863, when the brigade moved on an expedition to Brownsville, Mississippi, and on the 17th of October had a sharp engagement with the enemy near that place. The regiment then marched to the vicinity of Vicksburg and went into camp. On the 17th of November, 1863, the 93d left Vicksburg on boats for Memphis, Tennessee, and upon arriving there was assigned to provost and picket duty, which it performed until the 10th of May, 1864. During this period it accompanied several expeditions into Mississippi, having numerous skirmishes with the enemy.

On the 1st of June, 1864, the regiment started on the Gun Town expedition. Upon reaching Brice's Cross Roads, on the 10th, the cavalry of the enemy was encountered. The infantry, exhausted with rapid marching and the heat of the summer, was rushed to the front. The battle was severe for a short time, when our forces were driven from the field, and a stampede ensued, sorrowful to contemplate. The regiment lost in this affair 13 killed, 56 wounded and 184 taken prisoners, making a total loss of 253. The remainder of the regiment reached Memphis on the 12th day of June, 1864.

On the 22d day of June the regiment composed part of the 2d Division, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and left Memphis, and on July 13th, 14th and 15th fought the rebel General Forrest at Old Town Creek and Tupelo, Mississippi, won a victory and returned to Memphis July 22, 1864.

On July 29th the command made the Holly Springs campaign in northern Mississippi. The regiment then returned to Memphis, reaching there on the 23d, having several skirmishes with the enemy on the return march. On the 29th of July the regiment started on another expedition, reaching the Tallahatchie River on the 8th of August, 1864, crossed the river on driftwood, and was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy until the arrival of the main army. It then marched to Oxford, Mississippi, and, returning, arrived at Memphis on the 29th.

On September 2, 1864, the regiment embarked on transports, sailed down the Mississippi and up the White River to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, where it disembarked and marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Then it proceeded by the way of Jefferson City to Little Santa Fe, Kansas. The regiment then moved to St. Louis, reaching there on the 11th of November, 1864, and embarking on transports, proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee.

The regiment arrived at Nashville December 1, 1864, and participated in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, 1864, and then pursued General Hood's retreating army south into Alabama. The regiment went into winter quarters at East Fort, Mississippi, January 7, 1865, where it remained until February 6, 1865. It embarked on boats and went to New Orleans, Louisiana, landing there February 22, 1865. It took ship February 28, 1865, sailed over the Gulf of Mexico, and landed at Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island. After several weeks of preparation the command joined General Canby's expedition against Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The regiment, on March 27th, took part in the attack on Spanish Fort and besieged it thirteen days and nights, when it was surrendered to our forces on the night of April 8, 1865. The next day Fort Blakely was carried by storm by our army, thus compelling the surrender of Mobile.

On the morning of April 13th the 16th Corps, under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, of which the 93d Indiana was a part, took up the line of march to Montgomery, Alabama, arriving there April 25th, learning for the first time of President Lincoln's assassination. The regiment remained at Montgomery until May 10th, when one division, of which the 93d was a part, marched to and arrived at Selma, Alabama, May 14th. The 93d was sent to Gainesville, Alabama, doing guard duty and receiving Confederate stores and cotton. The regiment remained here until it was ordered home. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Memphis, Tennessee, to date August 10, 1865, with the exception of two companies, "I" and "K," which were mustered out in October, 1865. The regiment arrived in Indianapolis August 11, 1865, and, upon arriving here, was greeted with a public ovation and welcomed by an address from Governor Baker and others.

The regiment left for the field with an aggregate of 923 men. It returned with 18 officers and 200 men. It traveled during the time of service 1,060 miles by rail, 3,972 miles by river and marched 2,452 miles, making a grand total of 7,432 miles.

The regiment lost during service 1 officer and 37 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 250 enlisted men by disease; total, 291.

Monument of 97th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

3d BRIGADE 1st DIVISION 16th CORPS
97th INFANTRY

Colonel Robert F. Catterson

Served on the Exterior line in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and at Oak Ridge from about June 12 to the end of the Siege, July 4.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The companies that made up the 97th Indiana Volunteers were enlisted in the counties of Greene, Owen, Putnam, Clay, Vermillion and Sullivan, and went into Camp Dick Thompson at Terre Haute in August, 1862, and were mustered into the service of the United States on September 20, 1862, by Capt. James Biddle.

In October, 1862, Bragg was marching on Louisville, Kentucky, and the regiment received its first marching orders and left for Louisville via Indianapolis, and, arriving at Indianapolis, was ordered into "Camp Morton." While here Capt. Robert F. Catterson, of the 14th Indiana Infantry, who was then at home on leave of absence, by reason of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Capt. Aden G. Cavins, Captain of Company E, 59th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, was commissioned major; Alexander McGregor, adjutant; William Johnson, quartermaster; Alexander M. Murphy, surgeon; J. C. Hilburn, assistant surgeon, and George Terry, chaplain.

The following company officers were mustered in:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Andrew J. Axtel,	Nathaniel Crane,	John Catron.
Co. B.	James Watts,	Luther Wolf,	John Dalgam.
Co. C.	John W. Carmichael,	Jacob E. Fletcher,	William F. Jerauld.
Co. D.	James J. Smiley,	Joseph W. Piercy,	William H. Sherfey.
Co. E.	Thomas Flinn,	Joseph T. Oliphant,	Elijah Mitchell.
Co. F.	Zachariah Dean,	George Elliott,	John Dickinson.
Co. G.	John Fields,	William Hatfield,	Henry Gastinean.
Co. H.	James Robinson,	James S. Meek,	Joseph P. White.
Co. I.	James Holdson,	Albert P. Forsyth,	Josiah Stanley.
Co. K.	David Shelby,	James Jordan,	Edward Groenendyke.

The regiment remained at Camp Morton until October 20, 1862, when it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there was sent to guard a wagon train with supplies for Buell's army, as far as Bardstown, Kentucky. Returning to Louisville, Kentucky, November 9, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, and went aboard transports "The Mary Miller" and "Hettie Gilmore," arriving at Memphis November 15, 1862. Here the regiment was brigaded with the 53d and 70th Ohio and 99th Indiana Regiments, General Denver commanding.

It advanced with the army under Grant and Sherman, November 25, 1862, going south toward Holly Springs and Vicksburg, Mississippi. Arriving at the Yacknapatafa River, it remained a week and then retraced its steps, by reason of the rebels having captured the garrison and supplies at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

At this place Robert F. Catterson received his commission as colonel, and Aden G. Cavins as lieutenant-colonel. William H. Schlater was appointed major of the regiment, but never joined the regiment, having been appointed on the military staff of Governor Morton. The regiment came back to LaGrange, Tennessee, January 8, 1863, and went into winter quarters. March 8, 1863, it was sent to Fort Grierson to guard a bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; then to Moscow and LaGrange, and in June, 1863, was ordered to Vicksburg via Memphis, and went down the Mississippi River with thirty or forty other transports loaded with troops, stores, artillery, wagons and munitions of war.

It went up the Yazoo River and disembarked at Haynes' Bluff, where the regiment built breastworks and fortifications, and watched the movements of Gen. Joe Johnston, whose army was expected to raise the siege of Vicksburg, if possible.

June 26, 1863, the regiment, with others, moved directly east of Vicksburg to Oak Ridge, and remained there until Vicksburg surrendered, and then marched in the direction of Jackson. Sharp opposition was met at the crossing of Black River, and the regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Jackson. After this the regiment returned to Camp Sherman, on Black River, where it remained until ordered to Chattanooga. It went to Memphis and marched from there October 10, 1863, and arrived in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 20, 1863. It was then a part of the 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, under command of General Ewing. It crossed the pontoon bridges on the left of the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the advance on Mission Ridge, fronting that part of the ridge through which the railroad tunnel passes, which was thoroughly fortified.

When the Confederate army retreated from this place the regiment followed to near Ringgold Pass. The regiment, with its corps, was then sent to relieve General Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee, as he was besieged by General Longstreet. After the retreat of Longstreet the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and then marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, and went into quarters December 24, 1863. The regiment remained here until May 1, 1864, making but one march, to Cleveland, east Tennessee, and one to Lebanon, Alabama.

May 1, 1864, the division, commanded by General Harrow, and the brigade, commanded by Gen. C. C. Walcott, started for Chattanooga to join the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio for the Atlanta campaign, this army being the Army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson. Arriving at Chattanooga, the Army of the Tennessee went to the right and was in the battle of Resaca, Dallas and New Hope Church. On June 15, 1864, the brigade, composed of the 97th Indiana, 46th Ohio, 103d Illinois, 104th Illinois and 6th Iowa, made a charge on the left of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, and captured an Alabama regiment.

The regiment was moved to the right and on June 27, 1864, it was selected from the division, along with certain brigades of other divisions of the 15th Army Corps, as an assaulting column under Gen. Morgan L. Smith. At 9 o'clock the troops moved on the rebel works and routed the enemy from their first line, but never reached their second, and by 10 o'clock the assault was over and was a failure. The 97th Regiment lost several officers killed and wounded and about 70 men, and other regiments of the brigade lost heavily.

In a few days the Confederates retired across the Chattahootchie River and into the works around Atlanta. July 22, 1864, the 97th Indiana was engaged during the entire battle and captured the 5th Tennessee, the regiment which was responsible for the death of General McPherson. The regiment was in the battle of Ezra Church, July 28th, and at Jonesboro, south of Atlanta. After General Hood left Atlanta and started north, the regiment followed with the army as far as Resaca and Taylor's Ridge, and Sherman, leaving Hood to the tender mercies of "Pap" Thomas, went back to Atlanta.

November 15, 1864, the regiment, with the army, started on "the March to the Sea." The brigade, near Macon, Georgia, was sent out to reconnoiter, and served as a protection to the wagon train. It encountered a whole division of Georgia militia near Griswoldsville, who fought for three hours, and were finally driven from the field and many of them captured. Those captured and wounded were all old men and boys. A large fire was built, the wounded carried in and left with the captured ones, and the brigade silently moved away, catching up with the army about daybreak.

General Walcott, commanding, was wounded and was carried to the sea in a carriage. Col. Robert F. Catterson, of the 97th Indiana, commanded the brigade until the end of the march, when he was appointed chief of staff on General Logan's staff; and Captain Elliott, of Company F, commanded the regiment until it reached Goldsboro, North Carolina. No further resistance was met until the army reached the neighborhood of Savannah, and, after Hazen's

Division of the 15th Army Corps, captured Fort McAllister on the 21st of December, we entered Savannah. After waiting there until January 17, 1865, the regiment was put aboard an ocean steamer and taken around to Port Royal, South Carolina.

In the last days of January the army was on the march, and on the 15th of February met the enemy, Wade Hampton's Cavalry, fifteen miles from Columbia, and drove them in. The next night the regiment, with its brigade, camped on Broad River, and the next morning, February 17th, it entered the city—the second brigade that went in. Marching through the main street of the city, it was found that the Confederates had placed bales of cotton end to end along this street, in the gutter, and had set it on fire, and as our brigade marched past, the Iowa Brigade, which preceded us, were trying to put the fire out. The 97th marched out nearly a mile and went into camp. In the night, looking toward the city, a great fire was seen sweeping over it, and at daylight the 97th was ordered into the city to do patrol duty, where it remained until the army left.

The next place of any importance was Cheraw, South Carolina, on the Big Pedee River. From here the regiment marched to Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Cape Fear River, and no sound of battle reached it until the guns of the 14th and 20th Corps, who were engaged with Johnston's army off to the left of Bentonville, North Carolina, were heard, and the 15th and 17th Corps were marched in quick order for two days to reach and assist the balance of the army in the engagement, on the left flank of Johnston's army. The morning of the third day the division struck the enemy's outposts and skirmished with them all day; and late in the afternoon ran up against their breastworks, where it remained fighting for two days, when the enemy withdrew and the division moved on to Goldsborough. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins met the regiment, he having been on leave of absence when it started for the sea, having had an important command in Tennessee. Other officers and men of the regiment met it here also. At this place, also, Gen. C. C Walcott, the old brigade commander, returned and was given command of a division of the 14th Army Corps, and Col. Robert F. Catterson again took command of the brigade, which at this time was composed of the 97th Indiana, the 46th Ohio, the 26th, 40th and 103d Illinois Regiments and the 6th Iowa, and the division, the first of the 15th Corps, was commanded by Gen. C. R. Woods.

The regiment remained at Goldsborough until April 10th, and drew clothing, which was badly needed, and started for Raleigh, which place was reached about April 20, 1865. While here news came of the assassination of President Lincoln and the surrender of Lee. Then Johnston surrendered, and the regiment started for Washington and home, coming up by way of Petersburg and Richmond, arriving in Washington May 20th and marching in the grand review, May 24th. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, came to Indianapolis and was received by Governor Morton and welcomed home.

The regiment lost during service 3 officers and 51 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 6 officers and 172 enlisted men by disease; total, 232.

Monument of 99th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

3d BRIGADE 1st DIVISION 16th CORPS
99th INFANTRY

Colonel Alexander Fowler

Served on the Exterior line in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and at Oak Ridge from about June 12 to the end of the Siege, July 4.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The 99th Regiment was organized during the months of August and September, 1862, in the Ninth Congressional District, and rendezvoused at South Bend. Three companies recruited in the Sixth Congressional District for the 96th Regiment were assigned to the 99th, completing its organization, and it was mustered into the service on the 21st of October, 1862, with Alexander Fowler as colonel; Richard P. De Hart, lieutenant-colonel; John M. Berkey, major; Lorenzo D. McGlashan, adjutant; James L. Cathcart, quartermaster; Daniel R. Lucas, chaplain; William W. Butterworth, surgeon; Lawson D. Robinson, assistant surgeon.

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co A.	David F. Sawyer,	Kellogg M. Burnham,	James M. D. Craft.
Co. B	James H. Carr,	George Tague,	Robert P. Andis.
Co. C	Jacob Brewer,	William Mackey,	William Harmon.
Co. D.	Josiah Farrar,	John Clifton,	Joachim M. Hamlin.
Co. E.	Daniel Ash,	Samuel Moore,	Elias M. Shaner.
Co. F.	George H. Gwinn,	Andrew Cochran,	George S. Walker.
Co. G.	Tilberry Reid,	John Worrel,	Benjamin F. Thomas.
Co. H.	Joseph B. Homan,	John F. Parsons,	William M. Walker.
Co. I.	William V. Powell,	Ira B. Myers,	James B. McGonigal.
Co. K.	William R. C. Jenks,	George W. Julian,	George C. Walker.

The regiment moved in November to Memphis, Tennessee, and, upon its arrival there, was assigned to the 3d Brigade, commanded by Col. J. R. Cockerill, 70th Ohio, 1st Division, commanded by General Denver, 15th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

On the 26th the regiment moved with its corps on the Tallahatchie campaign, and returning, was transferred to the 16th Army Corps, Major-General Hurlbut commanding corps; Gen. W. S. Smith commanding the division, and was placed on duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at LaGrange and Moscow, Tennessee, where it remained during the winter of 1862 and 1863.

On the 6th of May, 1863, the regiment moved to Memphis and, embarking on steamers, sailed down the Mississippi River and joined the besieging forces of General Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, arriving at Haynes' Bluff, June 12th, reporting to Gen. C. C. Washburn, and took position there and helped in fortifying that point. By order of General Sherman, dated June 23d, it took position with its brigade and division on Oak Ridge, from Neily's, on the right, to the postoffice on the left, fortified the line and remained there to the end of the siege, being temporarily assigned to the 9th Corps, Maj. Gen. Parks commanding.

On the 5th of July the regiment marched with Sherman's command to Jackson, Mississippi, and was engaged in a skirmish on the Big Black River during the march. The advance reached Jackson on the 9th and its investment was complete on the 12th. The siege progressed vigorously and for four days the regiment lay under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy and was constantly engaged in picket duty and sharpshooting. On the night of the 16th the enemy evacuated Jackson, and our troops moved into the city, and the regiment assisted in destroying the railroads for several miles out of Jackson and the capture of Brownsville. The regiment, with its command, marched back to Big Black River, and was assigned to the 4th Division, commanded by Gen. Hugh Ewing, 15th Army Corps, where it remained in camp until the latter part of September, when it moved with its corps to Memphis, Tennessee, and in October marched by the way of Corinth, Iuka, Florence, Dechert, Stevenson and Trenton, to Chattanooga, arriving at the latter place on the 22d of November.

On the morning of the 24th the 99th at once took possession of Indian Hill, the eastern extremity of Mission Ridge, and worked all the following night building breastworks. By daybreak the next morning the regiment had well entrenched and protected itself by the use of tin plates and bayonets, there being no shovels or picks to be had. On the 25th the regiment was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge.

Immediately after the battle the regiment marched with Sherman's army in pursuit of Bragg's, in the direction of Graysville, and found the road lined with broken wagons, abandoned caissons and the debris of the retreating army. As the head of our column emerged from a heavily timbered and swampy piece of country, the rear guard of the enemy was encountered and a sharp fight ensued, but night put a stop to the operations.

Upon reaching Graysville, the column moved east, for the purpose of cutting communications between Bragg and Longstreet, and to relieve General Burnside, then besieged at Knoxville. The regiment accomplished this long, dreary march, almost entirely destitute of clothing, blankets and shoes, and without regular rations or supplies of any kind, and marched barefoot over rocks and through mud in midwinter and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville. Returning with its command, the regiment marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, on the 26th of December, having made a march of over 400 miles, and fought its part in the battle of Chattanooga.

At Scottsboro, the regiment remained in camp until the 11th of February, 1864. It then moved into east Tennessee, Capt. Josiah Farrow, Company D, commanding, and was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge on the 25th. The regiment then returned to Scottsboro and remained in camp until the first day of May.

General Sherman's army, Gen. John A. Logan commanding the 15th Army Corps; General Harrow, commanding the division; Colonel Oliver, 15th Michigan, commanding the brigade, then moved on its campaign, of which Atlanta was the objective point. The 99th met and fought with the dashing Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in every skirmish, assault and battle in which that army took a part, under the gallant McPherson. The regiment was engaged at Resaca May 14th. At Dallas, on the 28th, the enemy made a bold assault upon our column, but met a bloody repulse. On the 15th of June the regiment participated in a charge at Big Shanty.

Subsequently it was engaged in skirmishes for seven days near Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment also took part in skirmishes at Nickajack Creek and at Atlanta on the 20th and 21st of July. On the morning of the 22d it had gained a high hill which gave us a commanding position, in full view of the heart of Atlanta. At noon Hood's forces made a desperate assault and a terrible battle raged on the entire front, and after four hours of fierce fighting the enemy were checked and driven back. In this assault and defense the noble McPherson fell.

On the 28th another battle was fought in front of Atlanta, in which the 15th Corps, to which the 99th belonged, was chiefly engaged. The result was victory to our arms. In both these sanguinary contests the 99th was an active participant, and was engaged every day in skirmishes from August 3d to the 15th.

The regiment marched with Sherman's army on its flank movement around Atlanta, and was in the engagement at Jonesboro on the 31st of August, and at Lovejoy's Station on the 1st of September. It then returned to Atlanta and went into camp at East Point, the 3d Brigade being transferred to the 2d Division, and on the 3d of October it joined in the pursuit of Hood, and, commanded by Maj. J. B. Homan, was engaged in the battle at Little River, Georgia, on the 26th, and after a march of 200 miles reached Atlanta.

On the 15th of November the 99th marched from its camp and moved with Sherman on his great "March to the Sea," and after a march of 300 miles it reached the front of Savannah. On the 15th of December, the regiment took part in the charge upon Fort McAllister, which, after a hand-to-hand struggle with its garrison, the enemy surrendered, and opened Sherman's communication with the sea.

After a short rest at Savannah, the regiment was transferred by ship to Buford, South Carolina, and, commanded by Capt. Josiah Farrar, marched with Sherman's army through the Carolinas; was engaged in a skirmish at Duck Creek and Edisto River, and occupied Columbia, South Carolina, on February 17, 1865. On the 19th of March the regiment reinforced the 20th Corps at the battle of Bentonville. The march was then made to Goldsboro; from thence to Raleigh, and from thence, by the way of Warrenton, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, where it took part in the grand review, and on the 5th of June, 1865, the regiment, then commanded by Colonel Farrar, was mustered out of the service of the United States.

Six companies of the regiment only were entitled to be discharged, but by a special order from the War Department, the other four companies were discharged with the regiment. The remaining recruits were transferred to the 48th Indiana Veterans, with which they served until it was mustered out.

The 99th left for the field with 942 officers and enlisted men, and returned from its campaigns with 500 officers and men, and had marched during its term of service over 4,000 miles. Upon arriving at Indianapolis, the regiment was present at a reception to returned soldiers on the 11th of June in the state house grounds, and were welcomed by Governor Morton and others, and its members then went to their various homes.

The regiment lost during its term of service 45 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded, and 5 officers and 147 enlisted men by disease; total, 197.

INDIANA
1ST BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION 16TH CORPS
100TH INFANTRY
LIEUT. COLONEL ALBERT HEATH

Monument of 100th Infantry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1ts BRIGADE 1st DIVISION 16th CORPS
100th INFANTRY

Lieut. Col. Albert Heath

Served on the Exterior line in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and at Oak Ridge from about June 12, to the end of the Siege, July 4.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was raised principally in what was the Tenth Indiana Congressional District, but now known as the Twelfth, and rendezvoused at Camp Allen, in Fort Wayne, in the latter part of the summer of 1862, and was mustered into the United States service September 10th of that year.

At organization the following field and staff were commissioned:

Stanford J. Stoughton	Colonel.
Albert Heath	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Robert Parrott	Major.
Edward P. Williams	Adjutant.
Alba M. Tucker	Quartermaster.
Charles A. Munn	Chaplain.
William C. Matchett	Surgeon.
David J. Swartz	Assistant Surgeon.

Officers of the respective companies were:

	Captain.	*1st Lieutenant.*	*2d Lieutenant.*
Co. A.	Marquis L. Rhodes,	Ezra D. Hartman,	Lucius Barney.
Co. B.	Joseph W. Gillespie,	Orla J. Fast,	Edwin Goldsmith.
Co. C.	Harvey Crocker,	John K. Morrow,	James W. Bond.
Co. D.	Ruel M. Johnson,	William H. Venamon,	William J. Myers.
Co. E.	William M. Barney,	Merwin F. Collier,	Ichabod S. Jones.
Co. F.	Abram W. Myers,	Daniel F. Smith,	Leonard Aker.
Co. G.	Godlove O. Behm,	William Burnside,	Elijah Young.
Co. H.	John W. Headington,	Gideon Rathbun,	Stephen B. H. Shanks.
Co. I.	James N. Sims,	James M. Harland,	Thomas C. Dalby.
Co. K.	Charles W. Brouse,	Jeremiah M. Wise,	Henry G. Collis.

During the service nearly all of these company officers were either promoted to higher rank, discharged for disability, or resigned, their places being ably filled by promotions of line officers of their companies.

The regiment was ably commanded by both field and line officers, and was brought to a high standard of efficiency during the periods of command by Lieutenant-Colonels Heath, Headington and Johnson. All these were gallant officers, loved and respected by all officers and men of the regiment, and both field and line officers stood high in the estimation of commanders of the higher commands.

The 100th was especially in favor as an efficient regiment with brigade, division and corps commanders, and was, at near close of service in the Carolina campaign, mentioned and complimented by Major-General Sherman.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Johnson was a fine executive officer, strict disciplinarian, and highly qualified for his position, and during his service as commanding officer brought the regiment to a high standard of efficiency.

No history of this regiment would be complete without mention of an efficient body of men, known as ''Hall's 15th Army Corps Scouts.'' Henry J. Hall was from Lima, Indiana, and at organization of his company was appointed first sergeant, but, tiring of the monotony of such service, obtained permission to organize and use in the service a body of men for scouting the country in the vicinity of the army, to gain general information of the enemy. Hall enlisted men from his own and other companies of the regiment, who were as brave and daring as himself, among them Harlow Hein, John Ryanson, John Whitlock, James Taylor, Nelson Austin, Theodore Upson, and others known as being expert marksmen, and so useful were these men under the command of Hall that they attracted the attention of Generals Logan, Sherman and Grant, and Hall was given permission to select and have detailed from the commands in the division 100 men, mount and use these picked men as a special body for scouting purposes, and they gained distinction in the army for their successful service.

In one instance, near Florence, Alabama, Hall, with five of his men, captured a whole company of the enemy, along with a colonel, major and the line officers of the company, and turned them over to the gunboats at East Port.

Many more hazardous and daring deeds were successfully accomplished by Hall and his men, but one night on an expedition the command was ambushed by a superior force, and the intrepid Hall mortally wounded.

After Hall's death the scouts retained their organization for a time, but as no one was found to fill his place they were practically disbanded and assigned to various headquarters as scouts, couriers and orderlies. These men were nearly all originally members of the 100th Indiana.

Soon after organization of the regiment, Companies A, B, C, D and E were uniformed, armed and sent to assist Colonel Gray, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, in guarding the Ohio River at Madison and other points.

On November 11, 1862, the regiment, as a whole, was assembled at Indianapolis, and, after a parting speech from Governor Morton, started by cars to Cairo, Illinois, and from thence by boat to Memphis, Tennessee, where they were encamped a short time and used as a command to pursue, on short expeditions, Confederate forces infesting that part of Tennessee, in which they had rough experiences, more or less, with Van Dorn's Cavalry and other rebel commands.

After the capture of Grant's immense army supplies at Holly Springs, which changed his entire plans for capture of Vicksburg, ''grub'' being short, the regiment when on some of these expeditions almost subsisted on persimmons, and hence gained the everlasting sobriquet of the ''Persimmon'' Regiment. At first this title was derisively given by older regiments of the command, but after the regiment had shown its staying qualities in battle, the title became an honorable distinction, and today, if old-time vigor is desired to be raised among the survivors of the 100th, shout ''persimmons'' and the result will be gained at once.

The regiment's headquarters in time were moved to Junction, Mississippi, where it spent a disagreeable winter in 1862 and 1863, camped in a muddy cornfield, and many men of the command sickened and died from measles and other diseases.

In early spring the regiment was stationed at Collinsville, Tennessee, from which it made expeditions against the enemy, and, on June 7th, was again in Memphis and took boat on the Mississippi River, and in due time landed at Haynes' Bluff, near Vicksburg, and aided in the memorable campaign of that stronghold.

General Grant's army had been in this campaign for months, fighting battles and gaining strong positions, making the investment of Vicksburg complete, but was harassed by an army in the rear, under the Confederate General Johnston, and it was necessary to have a strong force out some distance to protect the rear of his army and, with other large bodies of troops, the 100th Regiment was ordered into position on Black River, some sixteen miles east of Vicksburg, to watch and repel Johnston's army, if it advanced to attack the forces besieging Vicksburg.

Rifle-pits were dug, trenches opened, forts built and armed, and in all this work the 100th gladly did its share, until the surrender, on July 4, 1863.

Immediately on the 5th, the regiment, with a large part of the army, crossed Big Black River in pursuit of Johnston's retreating army, following it, almost without halt, until it was driven within its fortifications at Jackson, where the 100th received its first baptism of fire—standing the test bravely and losing many men, killed and wounded.

After the capture of Jackson and destruction of Confederate supplies and property, the regiment returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and in reorganization of the army was assigned to the 4th Division of the 15th Army Corps. After a short rest, having done their share in the Vicksburg campaign, the division and regiment were again ordered to return to Memphis, arriving there October 9, 1863.

Soon after arrival at Memphis, the command started on that long and memorable march to Chattanooga, across the country, via Stevenson, Bridgeport, Sand Mountain, Trenton, Georgia, etc., and after rapid and forced marching, finally reached Chattanooga on the 23d of November, with 320 men, so weak in numbers had the regiment been made by death and disease.

Soon thereafter the regiment participated in the battle and storming of Missionary Ridge, in which its loss was 135 men in killed and wounded, or 43 per cent. of its number engaged.

Shortly after this battle, the regiment was ordered to join the force to go to the relief of Knoxville, where Longstreet's Confederate army was besieging Burnside, of the Union army, and, after the Confederates were defeated and driven away, the 100th returned to Chattanooga, going into winter quarters at Bellfort, Alabama. Nothing exciting occurred during the mild winter, and Maj. R. M. Johnson, who was in command, took opportunity to drill the regiment to perfection, gaining for it the reputation of being the best drilled regiment in the army.

May 1, 1864, the regiment left winter quarters, and, with Sherman's grand army, started on the Atlanta campaign and participated in battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Decatur, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, siege and battles around Atlanta, and other engagements, in all of which it sustained losses, being ever at the front; and, as the records have it, under fire one hundred days, until it gained a brief rest in camp at East Point.

After the enemy had retired within the defenses of Atlanta, the regiment was assigned to duty guarding immense stores at Marietta, Georgia, and while on this service Major Johnson was assigned to duty on General Harrow's staff.

The regiment soon returned to the front and saw hard fighting at Ezra Church, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

It also participated in pursuit of Hood's army to the Tennessee River, from which point it was ordered back to Atlanta to join

Sherman's army on the March to the Sea, and in due time arrived at and participated in the capture of Fort McAllister and Savannah.

On January 8, 1865, the regiment left Savannah, going by boat to Beaufort, North Carolina, and from thence marched to join the army on its campaign of the Carolinas. Was at the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, aiding in extinguishing the fires on that occasion, and from thence forward to Bentonville, North Carolina, where the regiment was in its last fight.

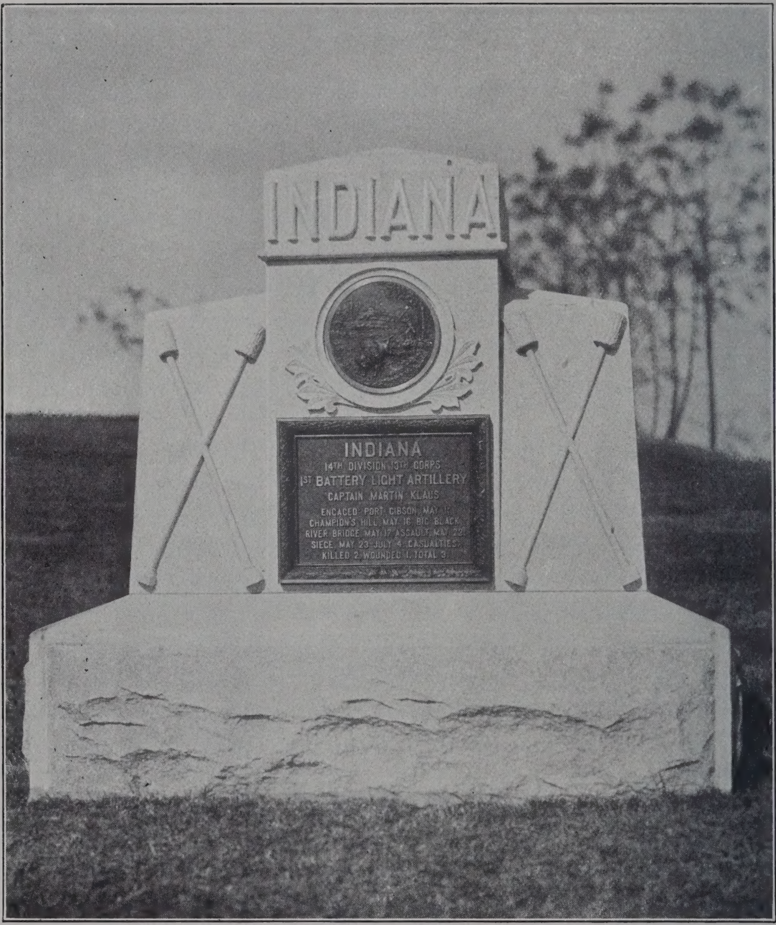
With the grand army of Sherman, after the surrender of Johnston and Lee, the regiment's march was through Richmond to Washington, in one continued halo of triumph, after so many long days of fighting, and marching from the Mississippi River to the capital of the Nation.

At Washington, on the 24th day of May, 1865, in that grand review down Pennsylvania avenue, past the reviewing stand in which were generals and all prominent men of the nation, under the eye of our grand old General Sherman, the 100th Indiana Regiment of Infantry Volunteers had the honor to lead first in line on that last grand march.

A few days later the regiment started by train for Indianapolis, where it was royally welcomed by Governor Morton and other state authorities, and, in due time, paid off, discharged and once more, as veterans, having served the country well, went forth as private citizens.

On entering the service the regiment mustered in officers and enlisted men 986, which, with recruits added during service, increased total enlistments in the regiment to 1,250 men, out of which 58 were killed in action and many more died from wounds. The regiment also lost heavily from sickness and disease, so that at the date of muster-out only 408 answered to the final roll call, and out of this number 365 were all that were left of the original 986 enlistments. The 100th did an honorable part in its service from Indianapolis, in 1862, to its muster-out, in 1865.

The regiment lost during its term of service 2 officers and 56 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 173 enlisted men by disease; total, 234.



INDIANA
INDIANA
14TH DIVISION 13TH CORPS
1ST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY
CAPTAIN MARTIN KLAUS
ENGAGED PORT GIBSON, MAY 1
CHAMPION'S HILL, MAY 16 BIG BLACK
RIVER BRIDGE MAY 17 ASSAULT MAY 22
SIEGE MAY 23-JULY 4. CASUALTIES:
KILLED 2 WOUNDED 1, TOTAL 3.

Monument of First Battery Light Artillery

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

14th DIVISION 13th CORPS
1st BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

Captain Martin Klaus

Engaged: Port Gibson, May 1; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault, May 22; Siege, May 23-July 4. Casualties: Killed 2, wounded 1, total 3.

FIRST BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The 1st Indiana Battery, better known in the service as "Klaus' Battery," was organized at Evansville, and mustered into service August 16, 1861, with Martin Klaus, captain.

F. Arnold Schrauder	1st Lieutenant.
John Louis Bittrolff	1st Lieutenant.
John Rothengatter	2d Lieutenant.
Casher Tomhemelt	2d Lieutenant.

The organization was composed chiefly of an independent company of artillery that had done duty at Evansville a few months previous. Soon after its muster the battery moved to St. Louis and was assigned to the army of General Fremont. In September, the battery moved with the army to Springfield, Missouri, and later the movement was abandoned and the army withdrawn from southwest Missouri. In December of 1861 the battery was a part of the expedition of the Blackwater, in Missouri, and in action assisted in the capture of a large number of the enemy on this stream. On the 29th of January, 1862, Klaus' Battery moved with the division of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis in pursuit of the enemy under General Price, who was then located in the vicinity of Springfield. The enemy was encountered in force and driven four days with constant skirmishing, but having retreated into the hills of Arkansas, further pursuit was abandoned.

Early in March a general movement was made by all divisions of the army in opposition to the forces of the enemy under General Van Dorn, then moving north with a large Confederate army.

On March 6th the enemy was encountered near Leetown and a severe battle resulted. On the 7th an engagement was fought at Elkhorn Tavern, and on March 8th the whole force of the enemy was encountered at Pea Ridge and decisively defeated.

Klaus' Battery rendered efficient service in all these engagements, closing with Pea Ridge.

The 1st Battery then encamped for some weeks at Cross Timbers, Arkansas, and then participated in the spring campaigns in Arkansas and southern Missouri.

In July the battery was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, where it arrived on the 13th of the month. In October the battery moved to Ironton, Missouri, and from thence through southeastern Missouri. During these severe campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri the 1st Battery had marched 3,600 miles.

On March 14, 1863, the 1st Battery embarked on steamer at St. Genevieve, Missouri, and moved to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, where it arrived on the 25th, and was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 14th Division, 13th Army Corps.

On April 12th orders were received by this battery to join in the general movement of the army through the country to a point southward on the west bank of the Mississippi River, far below the batteries and guns of the enemy's fortifications of Vicksburg, on the east side of the river. In due time the battery arrived on the west side of the river, opposite Bruinsburg, Mississippi, and, after being transported across the river by boats that had run the batteries of the enemy at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, set out immediately on forced march to join in the attack and battle of Magnolia Hills, or better known as Port Gibson. The enemy was encountered during the night of April 30th, and on the day following, May 1st, the battle was fought during the whole day and the enemy defeated.

During this engagement the battery was continually engaged, losing one man killed, four wounded and six horses killed. May 2d it passed through Port Gibson and continued in the forward movement until arrival at a crossing of Black River, which the battery was ordered to hold and guard, with other troops, during the battle of Raymond.

On May 16th the battery was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, in which the enemy was defeated, and on the 17th was in pursuit of the enemy, and, coming up with their rear at Black River Bridge, a lively engagement occurred, resulting in the capture of hundreds of prisoners and seventeen pieces of artillery. In this engagement the battery lost one man killed.

On the 18th of May the battery continued with the Union army in pursuit of the enemy to the line of his defenses at Vicksburg, and during the night of the 19th was permanently stationed in position on the Union line, to the right of the Baldwin's Ferry road, and remained in this position during the siege.

The loss of the battery during the siege was light—only one man killed, and several wounded, but none seriously.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the battery was ordered to join in the movement on the 5th of July against Johnston's army, which during the siege had been harassing the rear of the Union army. Johnston, finding it useless to withstand the attacks of the victorious Union army, immediately began a retreat from the Big

Black River to Jackson, Mississippi, to where he was pursued vigorously, and withstood a siege until the 17th, when the Confederates evacuated the city, and the Union army immediately took possession. The battery then took up its return march to Vicksburg, arriving there on the 24th of July.

In August the 1st Battery was ordered to New Orleans by boat and from thence to Brashear City, Louisiana, on September 5th, and soon thereafter joined the expedition under General Franklin for the Upper Teche country, in western Louisiana, passing through Franklin, New Iberia, Vermilion, etc.

This campaign not meeting with desired results, the troops were ordered back to Brashear City, and the battery to Donaldsville, Louisiana, where it remained during the holidays and again arrived January 8, 1864, in New Orleans.

In March, 1864, the 1st Battery moved with General Banks' army on the Red River campaign, and in this expedition took part in the battles of Yellow Bayou, Cane Hill and Sabine Cross Roads. In the Sabine Cross Roads battle, the battery lost four guns and equipment. It was then attached to the 16th Army Corps, and was daily engaged in resisting the enemy until it reached Morganza, when it was again assigned to its old place in the 13th Army Corps.

On the 20th of June, 1864, Captain Klaus resigned and First Lieut. Lawrence Jacoby was promoted captain. A number of men re-enlisted as veterans while stationed at New Orleans. In the fall of 1864 the non-veteran portion of the battery severed connection with the organization and proceeded to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of the service.

In March, 1865, the 1st Battery was again assigned to the 16th Army Corps and took an active part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Alabama.

After the surrender of Mobile, the 1st Battery moved to Montgomery, Alabama, and was stationed at that place until ordered to Indianapolis to be mustered out.

It arrived at Indianapolis on the 17th of August, 1865, with three officers and 102 enlisted men, and, after a reception by the state officials, was paid off in full, and mustered out of the service August 22, 1865.

The battery lost during service 3 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 31 enlisted men by disease; total, 35.

INDIANA
INDIANA
1st DIVISION 16th CORPS
6th BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY
CAPTAIN MICHAEL MUELLER
SERVED ON THE EXTERIOR LINE IN THE
VICINITY OF HAYNES' BLUFF AND
AT OAK RIDGE FROM ABOUT JUNE 12
TO THE END OF THE SIEGE JULY 4

Monument of Sixth Battery Light Artillery.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

1st DIVISION 16th CORPS
6th BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

Captain Michael Mueller

Served on the Exterior line in the vicinity of Haynes' Bluff and at Oak Ridge from about June 12 to the end of the Siege, July 4.

SIXTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The 6th Battery was recruited at Evansville and mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis, September 7, 1861, with

Frederick Behr	Captain.
Charles Adelmann	1st Lieutenant.
William Mussman	1st Lieutenant.
Michael Mueller	2d Lieutenant.
Lewis Kern	2d Lieutenant.

On the 2d of October the battery proceeded by rail, via Evansville, to Henderson, Kentucky. From Henderson the battery was on duty campaigning with the troops in northern Kentucky during the winter of 1861 and 1862, and in the spring joined General Sherman's command at Paducah.

March 4th the 6th Battery moved, with Sherman's Division, up the Tennessee River by boat and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and was stationed to guard the bridge over Owl Creek in the Purdy road, on the extreme right of the army, and was in that position on the morning of the 6th of April, when the battle of Shiloh opened.

For over two hours, at the beginning of the battle, the battery held its position, supported by McDowell's Brigade, but eventually was forced back by strong columns of the enemy. While the battery was retiring, General Sherman met it at the intersection of the Corinth road and gave orders to Captain Behr to bring his guns into battery. The captain had hardly given the order when he was struck by a musket ball and fell from his horse, fatally wounded. The death of the captain caused confusion, and the enemy, pressing forward, captured most of the guns and killed sixty-eight horses.

After the battle, the battery, being supplied with new guns, took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, in an advanced position on the line, which it held until the evacuation of this place by the Confederate forces.

The battery then moved with General Sherman's troops to Holly Springs, where it had a sharp engagement, driving the enemy from the town. From thence, in June, it moved to Memphis and was stationed in Fort Pickering until the 26th of November, 1862, and after this date was on an expedition in western Tennessee until June, 1863, when it returned to Memphis, and, embarking on a steamer, moved down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where it was stationed on the line of the Union approaches and was attached to the 1st Division of the 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, the battery moved with Sherman's column in pursuit of the Confederate General Joe Johnston's army. After having quite an engagement with the enemy at Big Black River, it moved on to Jackson, Mississippi, with the army, where it was engaged in the siege of that place until its evacuation in the night by the Confederate forces, who escaped across Pearl River, retreating eastward toward Meridian, Mississippi.

After the expedition the battery moved to Oak Ridge, Mississippi, where, after being attached to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division of the 15th Army Corps, it finally settled down for rest in camp at Bear Creek, Mississippi.

Moving with General McPherson's command, the battery engaged in an expedition to Brownsville, Mississippi, and then, returning to Vicksburg, embarked on boats, November 7, 1863, for Memphis, and from thence to Pocahontas, Tennessee, and went into camp.

At this place, January 1, 1864, a majority of the battery reenlisted and soon after removed to Memphis, and there embarking on boats, returned to Vicksburg and marched to Black River Bridge, where it remained until March, 1864, when it was again ordered to Vicksburg, and marched from thence to Memphis. In May it marched with the command of General Sturgis, engaging in the battle of Gun Town, having three men wounded and ten horses killed in this engagement.

On the 14th of July the 6th Battery was engaged in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, losing one man killed and seven wounded. It then moved with the command of Gen. A. J. Smith to Oxford, Mississippi, and from thence returned to Memphis on August 31, 1864, and was assigned to duty as a regular post battery, occupying Fort Pickering.

It was ordered to Indianapolis to be mustered out, arriving July 15th, with two commissioned officers and forty-eight enlisted men. It was present at a reception in the state house grove on the 17th, and was welcomed by Governor Morton.

The 6th Battery was mustered out July 22, 1865.

The battery lost during service 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed, and 15 enlisted men by disease. Total, 17.

INDIANA
INDIANA
12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
COMPANY C 1st CAVALRY
CAPTAIN WILLIAM McREYNOLDS
ESCORT AT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
DURING CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE

Monument of Co. C., First Cavalry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

12th DIVISION 13th CORPS
COMPANY C 1st CAVALRY

Captain William McReynolds

Escort at Division Headquarters during campaign and seige.

COMPANY C, FIRST CAVALRY (28th) REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Following instructions of the War Department, orders were issued on June 10, 1861, for the organization of a cavalry regiment in the Ohio River counties, the companies to rendezvous at Evansville and Madison. Eight of these companies were encamped at Evansville and were mustered in as the 1st Cavalry, August 20, 1861, with Conrad Baker as colonel. The Madison companies were assigned to another regiment.

Company C was recruited from Posey County, and was commanded by the following officers:

John K. Highman	Captain.
Josiah Forth	1st Lieutenant.
Julian D. Owen	2d Lieutenant.

It was assigned to the 1st, following the fortunes of this regiment until detached in February, 1863.

With the regiment, Company C left Evansville August 21st, and proceeded to St. Louis. On arrival it was at once ordered to Ironton, Missouri, where it almost immediately entered into real warfare, for, on September 12th, a detachment was engaged in a skirmish with a party of Confederates on Black River, the enemy losing several in killed, wounded and captured.

Shortly thereafter, in October, the regiment was ordered to duty near Pilot Knob. It was while campaigning in this vicinity that the regiment participated in the battle of Fredericktown, on October 21st, and in a charge, which turned the tide of the battle, completely routed the enemy. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Gavitt, who had that day been promoted from major, and Captain Highman, Company C, were killed. Lieut. Josiah Forth, Company C, was promoted to major, in line of promotion, and Second Lieut. Julian D. Owen was made captain of Company C.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Ironton, campaigning and making short expeditions until February, 1862, when it was moved into Arkansas, and in May was attached to the Army of Southwest Missouri, Gen. S. R. Curtis; 1st Division, Gen. Frederick Steele. With the regiment, Company C engaged in a skirmish with the enemy at Litchfield on May 2d, and at Eleven Points, Missouri, on June 1st.

The regiment campaigned in this neighborhood in June, and on the 26th started the march to Helena, Arkansas. En route it participated in the battle of Round Hill, the 7th of July, 1862.

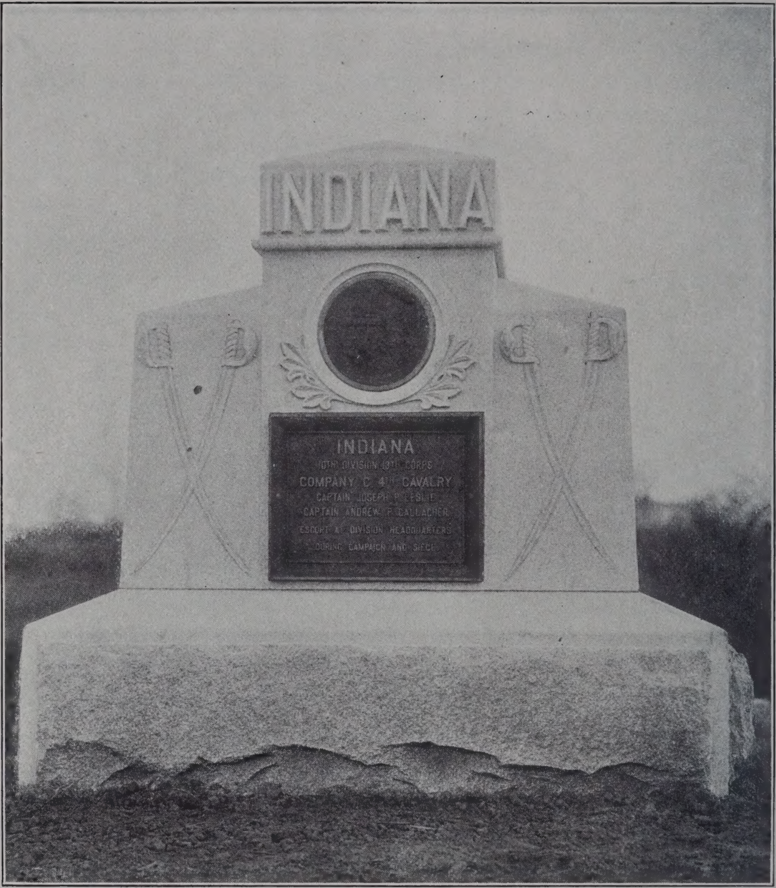
On arrival at Helena the regiment was assigned to the District of Eastern Arkansas, Department of the Missouri. While with this army, the 1st Cavalry marched with expeditions to Clarendon in August; to Lawrenceville in September; to Moro and Arkansas Post in November, and went to Grenada, Mississippi, in the latter part of the same month, passing en route Tallahatchie River, Mitchell's Cross Roads and Oakland.

Other expeditions to Coldwater and Yazoo Pass, in February, mark the departure of Company C from the regiment. At this time the company was commanded by William W. McReynolds, captain; James L. Carey, first lieutenant, and Charles H. Randolph, second lieutenant. It was detached and attached to the 12th Division, 13th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and assigned as escort at General Hovey's headquarters.

General Grant was now moving towards Vicksburg, and Company C saw much service, accompanying the division in many of the important engagements, viz.: Marched with the Yazoo Pass expedition, February 24, 1863. Returning from there in April, it moved to Milliken's Bend on the 12th. Advance on Bruinsburg and Grand Gulf, April 25-30; Port Gibson, May 1; Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12 and 13; Champion's Hill, May 16; campaign and siege, May 18-July 4.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the company was in the advance on Jackson, and was stationed there during the siege.

In August it was ordered to New Orleans, and from thence went into the western Louisiana "Teche" campaign. After this, Company C was in the defenses at New Orleans until August, 1864, when it rejoined its regiment at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. In the latter part of that month the regiment was ordered home. Leaving behind the recruits of the regiment, who were organized into a subsidiary battalion, the 1st Cavalry departed for Indianapolis, arrived there on the 6th of September, 1864, and was mustered out of the service on the 12th of that month.


INDIANA
INDIANA
10TH DIVISION 13TH CORPS
COMPANY C 4TH CAVALRY
CAPTAIN JOSEPH P. LESLIE
CAPTAIN ANDREW P. GALLAGHER
ESCORT AT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
DURING CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE

Monument of Co. C., Fourth Cavalry.

(Monument Tablet Inscription.)

10th DIVISION 13th CORPS
COMPANY C 4th CAVALRY

Captain Joseph P. Leslie.
Captain Andrew P. Gallagher

Escort at Division Headquarters during Campaign and Siege.

COMPANY C, FOURTH CAVALRY (77th) REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The 4th Cavalry (77th) Regiment, of which Company C was a part, was organized at Indianapolis on the 22d of August, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as colonel. On the completion of its organization the aspect of affairs in Kentucky was so threatening that the regiment was divided, four companies being sent under command of Maj. John A. Platter to Henderson, Kentucky, and the remaining companies to Louisville, from whence they were ordered into the interior, where they were joined by Colonel Gray.

The battalion, under command of Major Platter, had a skirmish with the enemy at Madisonville, Kentucky, on the 26th of August, and again at Mount Washington, on the 1st of October, in which a number were killed and wounded. On the 5th of October it engaged the rebels at Madisonville, suffering some loss. In the spring of 1863 this battalion joined the other companies, and after this the regiment served together until December, 1862, when Company C became the escort of Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding 10th Division, 13th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

The officers of the company at this time were:

Joseph P. Leslie	Captain.
Amos F. Leamon	1st Lieutenant.
Andrew P. Gallagher	2d Lieutenant.

From December 20, 1862, to January 3, 1863, Company C was with General Sherman's army in the Yazoo expedition. During this time the company engaged in the actions at Chickasaw Bayou and Bluff, December 26-29. Marching with the command the company participated in the engagement at Arkansas Post, which resulted in the capture of Fort Hindman.

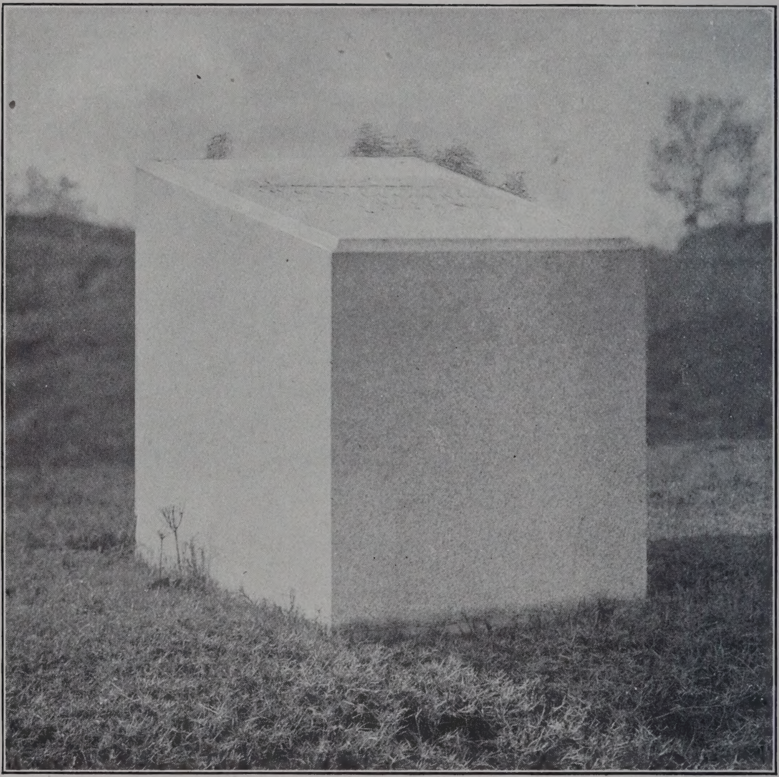
Company C moved to Young's Point, Louisiana, and was on duty there and at Milliken's Bend until April. While here Captain Leslie was promoted major, being succeeded by Second Lieut. A. P. Gallagher. It participated in the movement on Bruinsburg, April 25th to 30th. It was actively engaged in the events leading up to the surrender of Vicksburg; being engaged at Port Gibson, May 1st; Champion's Hill, May 16th, and in the siege until General Pemberton accepted the terms of surrender on July 4th.

Leaving Vicksburg Company C advanced with the army on Jackson, where it was engaged until the evacuation. It moved to New Orleans in August, and was engaged in the western Louisiana campaign in October and November, participating in actions at Opelousas, October 20th and 21st, and at Grand Coteau, November 3d.

Returning to New Orleans, the company was engaged in the defenses there until September, 1864, when it rejoined the regiment. With the regiment, Company C was engaged against the enemy at Columbia, Tennessee, in October.

In November it was stationed near Louisville, serving with the 2d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. In January, 1865, it was in the vicinity of Nashville, and in the following month at Waterloo, Alabama. Moving into Alabama with General Wilson's forces, it participated in the active campaign in that State and Georgia, engaging in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. Leaving Macon, Georgia, in May, it reached Nashville and went into the provisional cavalry camp at Edgefield, where it remained until mustered out of service on the 29th of June, 1865. After its muster out the regiment remained at Nashville a few days until it was finally discharged and paid, when the organization was broken up, and the officers and men returned to their respective homes without coming to the state capital in a body.

Company C lost during service 20 enlisted men by disease. Total, 20.



Indiana Regimental Marker.

Fifty-three of these have been erected, marking camp sites, sharpshooters' lines and advanced positions on May 19 and 22, 1863.

DESIGNATION, ORGANIZATION AND CASUALTIES OF INDIANA COMMANDS ENGAGED IN THE CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MARCH 29–JULY 4, 1863.

COMMAND.	ORGANIZATION.			CASUALTIES.				REMARKS.
	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
8th Infantry	1st	14th	13th	27	133	1	161	3 officers killed or mortally wounded.
11th Infantry	1st	12th	13th	29	149	14	192	
12th Infantry	1st	1st	16th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
16th Infantry	1st	10th	13th	3	22	...	25	
18th Infantry	1st	14th	13th	26	103	1	130	2 officers killed or mortally wounded.
23d Infantry	1st	3d	17th	31	157	24	212	3 officers killed or mortally wounded.
24th Infantry	1st	12th	13th	32	184	8	224	4 officers killed or mortally wounded.
26th Infantry	1st	Herron's	...	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
34th Infantry	1st	12th	13th	14	106	...	120	1 officer killed or mortally wounded.
46th Infantry	1st	12th	13th	28	97	3	128	2 officers killed or mortally wounded.
47th Infantry	2d	12th	13th	37	111	18	166	2 officers killed or mortally wounded.
48th Infantry	1st	7th	17th	14	71	1	86	
49th Infantry	1st	9th	13th	10	52	2	64	
53d Infantry	2d	4th	16th	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 3d Brigade, June 22. No loss reported.
54th Infantry	2d	9th	13th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
59th Infantry	1st	7th	17th	13	113	1	127	1 officer killed or mortally wounded.
60th Infantry	1st	10th	13th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
67th Infantry	1st	10th	13th	6	35	...	41	
69th Infantry	1st	9th	13th	16	72	7	95	2 officers killed or mortally wounded.
83d Infantry	2d	2d	15th	10	56	...	66	2 officers killed or mortally wounded.
93d Infantry	1st	3d	15th	6	20	...	26	
97th Infantry	3d	1st	16th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
99th Infantry	3d	1st	16th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
100th Infantry	1st	1st	16th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
1st Cavalry	...	12th	13th	...	...	...	...	Co. C. Escort Division Headquarters.
4th Cavalry	...	10th	13th	...	...	...	...	Co. C. Escort Division Headquarters.
1st Battery	...	14th	13th	2	1	...	3	
6th Battery	...	1st	15th	...	...	...	...	No loss reported.
Totals	...	...	...	304	1,482	80	1,866	22 officers killed or mortally wounded.

Report of the Commission.

ACT AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

The Sixty-third General Assembly passed the following act, which was introduced by Senator Fortune, January 14, 1903, and approved by Governor Durbin, March 9, 1903:

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and exactly determine the positions of Indiana troops in the siege of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission.

(S. 107. Approved March 9, 1903.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Governor of the State be, and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission consisting of five members, being members from Indiana organizations participating in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. Each member of the said commission shall have served with honor in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, in some organization which participated in said siege and shall serve on the commission without pay except as to necessary traveling expenses, and said commission shall have the power to appoint a secretary, who shall receive the same amount of expenses as any one member of said commission.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the commission to co-operate with the National Park Commission in ascertaining and exactly determining the position of each Indiana organization in the siege of Vicksburg, and also to recommend to the Governor of the State such subsequent legislation as will, and in the opinion of the commission, permanently and suitably mark the positions, then ascertained, and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Indiana soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

Sec. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members thereof in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, on the presentation of such certified vouchers as the Auditor of State shall direct.

SEC. 4. Said commission shall make a full report of the execution of its trust to the Governor on or before the 30th day of January, 1905.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

In obedience to said act set out above, Governor Durbin appointed the following Commission: Henry C. Adams, Adelbert B. Crampton, M. M. Lacey, E. L. Semans and Phillip Lester, who, upon the completion of their duties, submitted the following report:

To Hon. Winfield T. Durbin,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR: The commission appointed by you in pursuance of Senate Bill No. 107, passed by the Legislature of Indiana, and approved by the Governor March 9, 1903, respectfully makes the following report:

In response to notice from the Governor, there met at the Governor's Office, May 18, 1903, Henry C. Adams, Adelbert B. Crampton, M. M. Lacey, and E. L. Semans, Phillip Lester being absent.

The Commission organized by electing Henry C. Adams President; Thomas M. Hardy, Secretary.

The president was directed to correspond with Capt. W. T. Rigby, Chairman of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, with reference to the best time for a visit to the Park. Such correspondence was had, and in accordance with the views of Capt. Rigby, the Commission met at Vicksburg, November 21, 1903, and spent November 22d and 23d, in company with Capt. Rigby, in visiting the land which has been acquired by the United States from the former owners, for the purpose of establishing a National Military Park, in accordance with Act of Congress passed in November, 1899, and approved by the President on the 21st day of the same month.

We found that 1,245.7 acres of land had been purchased, and that avenues had been, and were still being constructed, as follows:

CONFEDERATE AVENUE:

7.19 miles in length, which marked the Confederate line as nearly as possible at the time of the surrender, July 4, 1863.

UNION AVENUE:

7.43 miles in length, which begins at the east gate of the National Cemetery, and following the line of the main works of the Union Army at the time of the surrender, and just immediately in the rear of the same, continuing to a point at the Confederate Fort Garrott, where it intersects Confederate Avenue.

Other avenues are: Grant Avenue; Sherman Avenue (which have their beginnings on Union Avenue), Indiana Avenue, Wisconsin Avenue, Illinois Avenue, and Iowa Avenue.

The total length of all these avenues is 26.5 miles.

There has been spent by the National Commission in acquiring the land and constructing avenues, building bridges, and other improvements, about $400,000.00, and the work which is in comtemplation by the National Commission embraces the restoration of the lines of earthworks, restoring battery redoubts, mounting one hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery, and placing many tablets showing the positions of regiments in the charges of May 19th, 21st and 22d, as well as showing other important movements of troops engaged in the siege; and when this great work of the nation is supplemented by that of the states whose troops were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, the Vicksburg National Military Park will be grand in all of its parts, in all of its features, and simple and easily understood in all of its details.

At the time of the meeting in November, 1903, there was considerable work to be done by the National Commission, in surveys on a part of the Union line, principally on the left; and it was not practicable for the Commission, at that time, to fully and satisfactorily perform its whole duties under the law, and another meeting was arranged for, in November, 1904.

The Commission met again at Vicksburg, Wednesday, November 16, 1904, in the evening, and early the next day proceeded, in company with Chairman Rigby, of the National Commission, to the work of designating the positions for monuments and tablets, for the Indiana troops, which work occupied November 17th and 18th.

These positions were marked by iron markers, which were numbered, record of which was made by the National Commission and the Indiana Commission.

There were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg the following Indiana organizations:

Twenty-four regiments of infantry: The 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83d, 93d, 97th, 99th, and 100th.

Two batteries of artillery: The 1st and 6th.

Two companies of cavalry: Co. C, of the 1st, and Co. C, of the 4th.

The selection of positions began with that of the 93d Indiana Infantry, whose position was nearest to the right of the Union line and ending with the 26th Indiana Infantry, which was nearest to the left of the Union line.

We submit herewith a copy of these records, which are as follows:

93d Regiment of Infantry.
Col. DeWitt C. Thomas.
First Brigade; First Division; Fifteenth Corps.

Site selected for monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Buckland's Brigade.

MARKER NO. 832.

Site selected for the tablet marking the farthest advance in the assault of May 19.

MARKER NO. 835.

12th; 97th; 99th; and 100th Regiments of Infantry, and 6th Battery.

12th Infantry.
Col. Reuben Williams.

97th Infantry.
Col. Robert F. Catterson.

99th Infantry.
Col. Alexander Fowler.

100th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

6th Battery.
Capt. Michael Mueller.

First Division; Sixteenth Corps.

These troops were stationed at Haynes' Bluff, and occupied no place on the interior investment line.

Therefore, a joint monument is recommended to be erected on site selected on Sherman Avenue, near General Sherman's Headquarters.

MARKER No. 833.

83d Regiment of Infantry.
Col. Benjamin F. Spooner.

Second Brigade; Second Division; Sixteenth Corps.

Site selected for monument: On Union Avenue on the line of Lightburn's Brigade.

MARKER No. 834.

Site selected for tablet marking the farthest advance in the assault of May 19.

MARKER No. 846.

23d Regiment of Infantry.
Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.

First Brigade; Third Division; Seventeenth Corps.

Site selected for monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Gen. John E. Smith's Brigade.

MARKER No. 836.

Site selected for tablet marking the farthest advance in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER No. 837.

48th and 59th Regiments of Infantry.

48th Infantry.
Col. Norman Eddy.

59th Infantry.
Col. Jesse I. Alexander.
Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.

First Brigade; Seventh Division; Seventeenth Corps.

Site selected for proposed joint monument: On the line of Sanborn's Brigade.

MARKER NO. 838.

If a separate monument for each regiment is erected, the sites for each should be on the same line on the right and left of,

MARKER NO. 838

Site selected for tablet showing the advanced position of the 48th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER NO. 841.

Site selected for tablet showing the advanced position of the 59th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER NO. 920.

16th; 60th; and 67th Regiments of Infantry; and Co. C, 4th Cavalry.

16th Infantry.
Col. Thomas J. Lucas.

60th Infantry.
Col. Richard Owen.

67th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.

First Brigade; Tenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Co. C, 4th Cavalry.
Headquarters Escort Tenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Site selected for joint monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Burbridge's Brigade.

MARKER NO. 839.

If separate monuments are erected, they should be on the same line, on the right and left of,

MARKER NO. 839.

Site for tablet marking the farthest advance of the 16th Infantry in the assault of May 22d. In Hebrew Cemetery.

MARKER NO. 914.

Site for tablet marking the farthest advance of the 67th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER NO, 919,

8th and 18th Regiments of Infantry; and 1st Battery.

8th Infantry.
Col. David Shunk.
Maj. Thomas J. Brady.

18th Infantry.
Col. Henry D. Washburn.
Capt. Jonathan H. Williams.

First Brigade; Fourteenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

1st Battery.
Capt. Martin Klauss.

Fourteenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Site selected for joint monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Benton's Brigade, Carr's Division.

MARKER No. 842.

If separate monuments are erected, they should be on the same line, on the right and left of,

MARKER No. 842.

Site selected for tablet showing the farthest advance of the 8th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER No. 918.

Site selected for tablet showing the farthest advance of the 18th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER No. 917.

49th; 54th; and 69th Regiments of Infantry.

49th Infantry.
Col. James A. Keigwin.
Lieut. Col. James H. Thornton.

54th Infantry.
Col. Fielding Mansfield.

69th Infantry.
Col. Thomas W. Bennett.
Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.

First Brigade; Nineteenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Site selected for joint monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Osterhaus' Division.

MARKER No. 843.

If separate monuments are erected, they should be on the same line, on the right and left of,

MARKER No. 843.

Site selected for tablet marking the farthest advance of the 49th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER No. 921.

Site selected for tablet marking the farthest advance of the 69th Infantry in the assault of May 22d.

MARKER No. 922.

47th Regiment of Infantry; and Co. C, 1st Cavalry.

47th Infantry.
Col. James R. Slack.
Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
Second Brigade; Twelfth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Co. C, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. William McReynolds.
Lieut. James L. Carey.
Headquarters Escort; Twelfth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Site selected for joint monument: On Union Avenue, on the line of Slack's Brigade.

MARKER NO. 844.

If separate monuments are erected, they should be on the same line, on the right and left of,

MARKER NO. 844.

11th; 24th; 34th; and 46th Regiments of Infantry.

11th Infantry.
Col. Daniel Macauley.
Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.

24th Infantry.
Col. William T. Spicely.

34th Infantry.
Col. Robert A. Cameron.
Lieut. Col. William Swaim.
Maj. Robert B. Jones.

46th Infantry.
Col. Thomas A. Bringhurst.

All of (Gen. McGinnis') First Brigade; Thirteenth Division; Thirteenth Corps.

Site selected for joint monument: On Union Avenue, opposite the line of General McGinnis' Brigade.

MARKER NO. 845.

If separate monuments are erected, they should be on the same line, on the right and left of,

MARKER NO. 845.

Tablets showing the advanced positions of the 11th; 24th; 34th, and 46th Regiments will be placed on Sharpshooters' Line by the National Commission.

53d Regiment of Infantry.
Col. Walter Q. Gresham.
Second Brigade; Fourth Division; Sixteenth Corps.

Site selected for monument: On Illinois Avenue, near the north end of Illinois Circle.

MARKER NO. 846.

26th Regiment of Infantry.
Col. John G. Clark.
First Brigade; Herron's Division.

Site selected for monument: On Iowa Avenue, at the point of the farthest advance of Vandiver's Brigade.

MARKER NO. 847.

Proposed site for Indiana State Monument: On Union Avenue. Position designated by,

MARKER NO. 851.

The Commission reserved, subject to the approval of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, a site for a state monument, which we believe is the most beautiful position on the Union line, and in the immediate locality where were encamped the greatest number of Indiana Regiments.

All of the positions designated were selected by the Indiana Commission and the National Commission, in perfect harmony, and we have had valuable advice of no less than nineteen of the Indiana organizations which were engaged in the siege, these comrades being present with us on the occasion of our meetings at Vicksburg in 1903 and 1904.

We cannot speak too highly of the skill, ability, and efficiency of the Chairman of the National Commission, Capt. W. T. Rigby. He has been engaged in his duties at Vicksburg for more than five years, and has not only surveyed and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country surrounding Vicksburg; the location of all of the earthworks of both Union and Confederate armies, but by careful, thorough and painstaking studies of the reports of the regimental, Brigade, Division, and Corps Commanders, and the Generals chief in command of both armies, has acquired a wonderful knowledge of the movements of all the troops engaged in the battles, which preceded and led up to the investment of Vicksburg, as well as during the siege proper. The work of construction which he has carried on is of a high character, and the kindness and patience he has shown to all who visit Vicksburg Park, cannot be excelled.

We have, heretofore, set out in this report that there were twenty-four regiments of infantry; two batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry, from Indiana, engaged at the siege of Vicksburg.

There were company organizations in these regiments from seventy-one counties in Indiana. There is probably not a battle in the war in which a greater part of the State of Indiana was represented by its soldiers.

The State of Illinois furnished fifty-five (55) regiments of infantry; eight (8) cavalry organizations, one (1) battalion, one (1) independent company, of cavalry; and fifteen (15) batteries of artillery. In all, eighty (80) organizations.

Ohio furnished twenty-six regiments of infantry, (26); one (1) regiment of cavalry; and twelve (12) batteries of artillery. In all, thirty-nine (39) organizations.

Iowa furnished twenty-eight (28) regiments of infantry; two (2) regiments of cavalry; and two (2) batteries of artillery. In all, thirty-two (32) organizations.

Indiana comes fourth in the number of troops furnished.

There has been appropriated by the State of Illinois for State, Regimental, and Battery monuments $250,000.00.

Iowa has appropriated $150,000.00.

Ohio has appropriated $56,000.00.

New York, with three regiments, and one battery, has appropriated $12,500.00.

Some other states have made liberal appropriations, and we would respectfully recommend and ask for an appropriation from the Legislature, of the session of 1905, for the erection of monuments, which will give to Indiana troops engaged at Vicksburg, a recognition which would be in harmony with that given by other states to their soldiers who served at Vicksburg, and which will carry out the provisions of Section 2 of the Act 107 of 1903, which says:

"That it shall be the duty of the Commission to recommend to the Governor of the State such subsequent legislation as will in their opinion permanently and suitably mark the positions, then ascertained, and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Indiana soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg."

Respectfully submitted:

HENRY C. ADAMS, President.
THOMAS M. HARDY, Secretary.
ADELBERT B. CRAMPTON.
M. M. LACEY.
E. L. SEMANS.
PHILLIP LESTER.

ACT AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO CONSTRUCT THE MONUMENTS.

The Sixty-fifth General Assembly, acting upon the foregoing report, passed an act introduced by Senator Kimbrough, January 23, 1907, and approved by Governor Hanly March 2, 1907, providing for the appointment of a commission empowered to erect such monuments as had been recommended, and making an appropriation therefor.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure and supervise the erection of monuments in the Vicksburg National Park, as memorials for the organizations of Indiana soldiers who took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the year 1863; to provide for the dedication of the same; to perform all other duties naturally incident and pertaining to such, and making an appropriation to pay therefor.

(S. 252. Approved March 2, 1907.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS, Under the act of Congress of the United States, approved November 21, 1899, establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park, the Government of the United States has purchased more than twelve hundred (1,200) acres of land, embracing the battlefield of Vicksburg, for a national military park, and has expended in laying off and improving the same, about five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) and is still engaged in perfecting such improvements; and,

WHEREAS, The said acts of Congress leave the duty of erecting monuments to memorialize the services of the soldiers of the various states in said battle to the states from which they came; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Indiana, by an act approved March 9, 1903, provided for the appointment of a commission to select and locate places for monuments to be thereafter erected, and said commission was appointed by the Governor and has performed its duties and made report thereof, as provided in said act; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Indiana had engaged in said siege of Vicksburg twenty-four (24) regiments of infantry, two (2) companies of cavalry and two (2) batteries of artillery; and,

WHEREAS, The States of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, by the legislatures thereof, have made appropriations amounting in all to $623,500, and have appointed commissioners for the purpose of erecting memorial monuments to commemorate the services of the troops of said States; now, therefore,

Vicksburg National Park Commission—Appointment.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Governor be and is hereby empowered to select and appoint a commission of five citizens of the State of Indiana, who shall have served as soldiers in Indiana organizations in the war of the rebellion, and were present at and engaged in said siege of Vicksburg, to contract for the construction and erection of memorial monuments and tablets, under the supervision of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, and to cause the same to be paid for in compliance with the provisions of this act hereinafter set out.

Officers of Commssion.

SEC. 2. The officers of said commission shall be selected by the members thereof, and shall be a president, who shall be a member, and such other officers as the commission may find necessary.

Under Direction of Governor.

SEC. 3. The commission shall be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, to whom said commission shall report, as directed by said Governor, who shall have power of removal and appointment, so long as said commission shall continue its service.

Expenses.

SEC. 4. Said commission shall serve without pay, other than actual expenses necessary to the discharge of their duties: Provided, however, That one of the members thereof may be employed for a reasonable compensation to perform service for such commission, if such commission shall deem such employment advantageous: Provided, however, That any such employment shall be in writing, and, to be binding, shall have the consent and approval of the Governor endorsed thereon.

Monuments and Markers—Contracts.

SEC. 5. All contracts for designs or monuments and markers, and for the transportation and erection of the same, to be valid and binding, shall be in triplicate, in writing, signed by the president of the commission, and approved by the Governor, and copies of such contracts shall be delivered, one to the Governor, one to the contractor, and one to be retained by the commission.

Contracts—Notice—Awards.

SEC. 6. Due notice of time and place of awarding contracts for monuments and markers shall be given by notices published weekly for four consecutive weeks, in two daily newspapers of largest circulation, published in the city of Indianapolis.

Payments.

SEC. 7. Payments shall be made upon warrants drawn by the Auditor of State upon vouchers approved by said commission for the work and expenses provided for in this act, such vouchers to be in compliance with the law prescribed for vouchers now in force.

Appropriation.

SEC. 8. To carry out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars ($38,000), to be expended in the following manner: In the erection of monuments for twenty-eight (28) organizations, not less than the sum of thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars ($33,600), or as much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be available on and after November 1, 1907. The sum of forty-four hundred dollars

($4,400), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available on and after June 1, 1907, for the expense of the commission as traveling expenses, and for the expenses of the Governor and of the participation of the State in the dedication ceremonies of said monuments, at a date to be hereafter agreed upon, clerk hire, labor employed, office rent, and other necessary expenses, and any other necessary and legitimate expense incurred by this commission in accomplishing the purpose for which the commission is created: Provided, That should there remain a balance of said appropriation after the erection of the monuments, as above provided for and the dedication of the same, such balance, not exceeding four thousand dollars ($4,000), is hereby appropriated for markers for the different historical points occupied by respective regiments and batteries during the progress of the battle, where monuments can not be erected, and other than those provided by the govenment.

Diligence and Promptness.

SEC. 9. The work of the commission must proceed with diligence and promptness, and wherever practicable the representatives of the different regiments and batteries may be consulted as to their wishes in regard to designs and sites of the monuments, and their wishes shall control where no delay is occasioned thereby.

Maximum Cost—Contributions.

SEC. 10. The maximum limit for each monument for each organization may be increased by contribution by persons who desire to make such, and the commission shall use contribution in conjunction with the provision by the State in the erection of the monument, which shall be selected by those especially interested, but in all instances the contribution must be in the hands of the commission before the design is selected; otherwise the proposed contribution shall not be considered.

Commission—When Discontinued.

SEC. 11. When the work of the commission is done, or in the judgment of the Governor it is no longer proper or expedient to continue it, it shall be discontinued by order of the Governor, whereon all contracts must be at once closed out and a complete report made to the Governor, all debts paid and any balance remaining unexpended shall at once be returned to the general revenue fund of the State.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Governor J. Frank Hanly, in compliance with the provisions of this act, named the following participants in the campaign of Vicksburg as members of this commission: General George F. McGinnis, M. M. Lacey, John W. Sale, Henry C. Adams and Lewis C. Moore.

The following report was made to Governor Hanly:

INDIANAPOLIS, January 4, 1909.

To the Honorable J. Frank Hanly,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR: The Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission respectfully submit herewith the report of duties performed by said Commission under the authority of an act of the 65th General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

May 29, 1907, in response to call of the Governor, the Commission met at the State House, in the city of Indianapolis, and organized by electing Henry C. Adams, President; George F. McGinnis, Vice President; John W. Sale, Treasurer, and M. M. Lacey, Secretary.

August 22, 1907, the Commission met to discuss the matter of designs for the monuments to be erected. It was then suggested that it might be best to have six classes of monuments, one class for cavalry companies, one class for batteries of artillery, one for regiments which were not in brigades with other Indiana regiments, one for two regiments in same brigade, one for three regiments in same brigade, one for four regiments in same brigade. Mr. H. L. Ogborn was selected as designer to present plans and designs for monuments in accordance with suggestions made.

September 30, 1907. The Commission met and resolved to adopt the designs presented by Mr. H. L. Ogborn, and that the monuments should be erected in harmony with the designs adopted. It was also resolved that a sufficient number of markers should be constructed and placed to designate the most important positions occupied by the various regiments in the charge of May 19 and 22, 1863, and during the siege until date of surrender.

November 6, 1907. The Commission, after correspondence with Capt. W. T. Rigby, President of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, visited the park at Vicksburg for the purpose of finally locating the positions of the following named organizations: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83d, 93d, 97th, 99th, 100th Regiments of Infantry; Co. C. First Cavalry, Co. C, Fourth Cavalry, 1st and 6th Batteries of Light Artillery.

It was finally decided to erect single monuments for the two cavalry companies, the two batteries of artillery, and for the 23d, 26th, 47th, 53d, 83d and 93d regiments of infantry. Two-regiment monuments for the 8th and 18th regiments, and the 48th and 59th regiments. Three-regiment monuments for the 16th, 60th, and 67th regiments, and the 49th, 54th, and 69th regiments, and four regiment monuments for the 11th, 24th, 34th, and 46th regiments, and for the 12th, 97th, 99th, and 100th regiments. The appropriation for monuments to be allotted equally as possible among the regiments, and the monuments to cost in proportion to the allotments made to the regiments represented. It was also agreed that fifty-three markers would be needed to adequately mark the important positions occupied by the various regiments.

November 28, 1907. The Commission met, adopted and approved the designs for the bronze inscription tablets and state seals to be placed on the monuments. Plans and specifications for material and erection, and matter connected therewith were adopted. Copies of same are filed herewith. Notices giving time and place of receiving bids were prepared and approved by the Attorney-General. The time for receiving bids was set for January 8, 1908, 10 o'clock a. m., at Room 25, State House. Due notice was given by publishing the same in the Indianapolis News, the Indianapolis Star and the Monumental News.

January 8, 1908. The Commission met and there were submitted thirteen bids for the granite work of sixteen monuments and fifty-three markers. The Angola Monument Company, in the opinion of the Commission, being the best bidder, was awarded contract for same, the cost to be thirty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars ($32,585.00.) There were also submitted nine bids for the bronze work, including inscription tablets for twenty-eight organizations and copies of the seal of the State of Indiana in bronze for sixteen monuments. The bid of the American Bronze Foundry Company was the lowest, being twenty-three hundred and sixty-six and 85/100 dollars ($2,366.85) and said company was awarded the contract for the same. These awards were made subject to the approval of the Governor, and his approval being given, the Attorney-General, at the request of the Commission, prepared the necessary contracts and bonds, which were sent to the successful bidders for signatures. The same were finally returned properly signed, the bonds with sufficient sureties, and they were duly approved by the Governor and signed by the Commission February 13, 1908. Copies of contracts and bonds are filed herewith.

April 2, 1908. The Commission, owing to difficulties of transportation, agreed that the large bases for the "four regiment" monuments might be divided in two parts, and a reduction of three hundred dollars in the contract price was made by the Angola Monument Company as compensation therefor.

The work of construction of monuments did not begin until some time in May, 1908. Shipments of complete work to the National Park did not begin until September 30, reaching Vicksburg October 12, 1908. The last shipments arrived at Vicksburg November 11, 1908. As the granite was received and inspected and approved, payment of fifty per cent. therefor was made to the Angola Monument Company.

January 4, 1909, the contracts with contractors having been fully completed, the balance due was paid them.

The appropriation was for $38,000. There has been paid for granite work, and bronze work for monuments, the sum of $34,705.85, of which $33,600 is the amount specifically appropriated therefor; $1,105.85 was applied to payment for markers from the amount appropriated for the expenses of the Commission, expenses of dedication ceremonies, etc. The act making the appropriation provided that unexpended balance remaining after the payment of such expenses might be applied to the purchase of markers. There has been paid for all expenses of the commission for all purposes and for all expenses of dedication $2,653.94, making total of $37,359.79 expended as shown by vouchers and accounts on file in the office of the Auditor of State, leaving balance on hand $640.21.

In closing the report, the Commission takes pleasure in acknowledging the excellence of the work furnished by the Angola Monument Company and the American Bronze Foundry Company, which is of such character as to give satisfaction to the representatives of the State who were interested in its construction, and we take the liberty of quoting from an official letter from Capt. W. T. Rigby, Chairman of the National Commission, showing their satisfaction:

"I desire again, in this official way, to express my satisfaction in the work of the Indiana State Commission in the Vicksburg Park. The Indiana monuments and markers are second to none in this park in beauty and appropriateness of design and finish, and the work of your commission on these two lines is complete and perfect; each Indiana command is fully cared for, its service during the campaign and siege being accurately recorded and its positions during the siege, adequately marked. As regards markers, no other State Commission has quite so thoroughly done its work as yours.

"Replying to your inquiry as to appropriations by states for the Vicksburg National Military Park, I herewith hand you a printed circular letter, in which the facts in regard to this matter are fully set forth."

"Alabama; commands 19, appropriation $25,000, State Memorial.

"Illinois; commands 79, appropriation $260,000, State Memorial ($200,000,) 79 monuments, 85 markers.

"Indiana; commands 28, appropriation $38,000, 16 monuments (for 28 commands), 53 markers.

"Iowa; commands 28, appropriation $150,000, State Memorial ($100,000), 13 monuments (for 32 commands), 59 markers.

"Massachusetts; commands 3, appropriation $5,000, State Memorial.

"Michigan; commands 9, appropriation $20,000, State Memorial.

"Minnesota; commands 4, appropriation $25,500, State Memorial ($23,000), 3 monuments, 3 markers.

"Mississippi; commands 40, appropriation $50,000, State Memorial ($45,000), 23 markers.

"New Hampshire; commands 3, appropriation $5,000, State Memorial.

"New York; commands 4, appropriation $12,500, State Memorial.

"Ohio; commands 39, appropriation $56,000, 39 monuments, 21 markers. Another appropriation for a State Memorial and for additional markers (camp and sharpshooters' line) is expected.

"Pennsylvania; commands 5, appropriation $15,000, State Memorial.

"Rhode Island; commands 1, appropriation $5,000, State Memorial.

"Wisconsin; commands 17, appropriation $130,000, State Memorial ($100,000), 13 monuments (for 17 commands), 36 markers.

"States 14, commands 283. Total of appropriations, $797,000—more than $2,800 for each command."

WM. T. RIGBY,
Chairman of Commission.

The Indiana Commission heartily joins in the recommendation of the National Commission that an appropriation for a State Memorial be made by the Legislature of Indiana.

In printing the reports of the Chickamauga and Shiloh Commissions of Indiana, and the reports of the Commissions of other states who have had in charge the placing of monuments on all of the National Military Parks, it has been the rule to give the histories of the military organizations engaged on the various battlefields, where parks have been established, and to properly illustrate the same, and we respectfully ask and recommend that an appropriation for three thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary, be made for that purpose.

In conclusion, the members of this Commission gratefully acknowledge the assistance given and courtesies shown by the officers of the State with whom we have come in contact in the performance of our duties.

To the Governor we tender thanks for the honor conferred upon us in our appointment upon this Commission, and we gratefully acknowledge the kind treatment and wise counsel received from him.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.
JOHN W. SALE.
LEWIS C. MOORE.
M. M. LACEY, Secretary.

AGREEMENTS, SPECIFICATIONS, BIDS AND CONTRACTS

The Commission, after inspection of the preliminary designs and specifications of Harry L. Ogborn, accepted the designs and entered into the following contract with Mr. Ogborn:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN COMMISSION AND DESIGNER.

(Executed in duplicate.)

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this 8th day of October, 1907, by and BETWEEN HARRY L. OGBORN, Designer, party of the first part, hereinafter known as the DESIGNER, and THE INDIANA VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION, of the City of Indianapolis, County of Marion and State of Indiana, parties of the second part, hereinafter known as the COMMISSION.

WITNESSETH: That the said DESIGNER, for and in consideration of the payments to be made to him by said COMMISSION as hereinafter provided, does hereby covenant and agree to furnish to said COMMISSION one complete set of plans and specifications for the erection of the various Regimental, Battery, and Cavalry Company Monuments, as per general outline of designs submitted, said plans and specifications to be complete in every respect, give full details and sizes, so that the work may be intelligently figured from same. These plans are to follow general outline of designs adopted by the COMMISSION with such changes as they hereafter make. These plans and specifications are to be completed at such time as the COMMISSION shall designate. There shall be furnished to them also water color perspective designs of the various Monuments, in good size, showing all details for the purpose of newspaper reproduction. The said work to be done in a skillful and workmanlike manner. Said COMMISSION, for and in consideration of said DESIGNER strictly performing the covenants and agreements above specified by, and at, the times mentioned, hereby do agree to pay said DESIGNER, a sum equal to Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars. The said sum to be payable when the above mentioned work has been completed in compliance with the above contract.

(Signed) HARRY L. OGBORN,
(Designer, party of the first part.)
(Signed) HENRY C. ADAMS, President.
(Signed) M. M. LACEY, Secretary,
(For the Commission, party of the second part.)

At a meeting of the Commission, held November 28, 1907, the designs for the bronze tablets, the designs for the monuments and markers and the following specifications were approved and adopted:

SPECIFICATIONS.

FOR THE MONUMENTS AND MARKERS TO BE ERECTED IN THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

MONUMENTS AND MARKERS.

The monuments and markers to be built in accordance with the Specifications and accompanying drawings, details, diagrams, etc., prepared for and adopted by the Commission, of granite, the general dimensions of which are as follows:

Class No. 1. Four Regiment Monuments (2 in number).

B. Base,	11- 0 x 11- 0 x 2-0
2d Base,	8-10 x 8-10 x 1-6
3d Base,	7- 6 x 7- 6 x 1-6
Die,	5-10 x 5-10 x 5-0
Plinth,	5- 3 x 5- 3 x 2-0
Cap,	6- 4 x 6- 4 x 3-3

Class No. 2. Three Regiment Monuments (1 in number, may be increased to 2 in number).

B. Base,	12-0 x 7-8 x 2-0
Base,	9-8 x 5-4 x 1-6
Die,	8-6 x 4-4 x 5-2
Cap,	8-6 x 4-0 x 1-8
Finial,	4-0 x 4-0 x 1-8

Class No. 3. Two Regiment Monuments (3 in number, may be lessened to 2 in number).

B. Base, 10- 0 x 6-6 x 2-0
Base, 7-10 x 4-4 x 1-6
Die, 7- 2 x 3-8 x 4-2
Cap, 7- 6 x 4-0 x 3-0

Class No. 4. One Regiment Monuments (7 in number, may be lessened to 6 in number).

B. Base, 8-0 x 5-2 x 2-0
Base, 6-2 x 3-4 x 1-6
Die, 5-4 x 2-6 x 3-3
Cap, 6-2 x 3-4 x 2-4

Class No. 5. Cavalry Company Monuments (2 in number).

Base, 5-10 x 3-4 x 1- 8
Die, 4- 6 x 2-0 x 2-11
Cap, 2- 2 x 2-2 x 1- 2

Class 6. Artillery Monuments (2 in number).

Base, 5-10 x 3-4 x 1- 8
Die, 4- 6 x 2-0 x 2-11
Cap, 2- 2 x 2-2 x 1- 2

Class No. 7. Markers (53 in number).

2-6 x 3-7 x 3-0

MATERIAL.

All material of whatsoever kind to be used in the construction of this work must be of the best quality procurable for the purpose intended, each of its kind, and the workmanship must be strictly first-class in every detail.

EXCAVATION.

The work of excavations and foundations will be done by the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission free of cost.

GRANITE.

The granite for the monuments and markers may be either Barre (Vermont). or Westerly (Rhode Island), or other equally as good, as the Commission may elect, of the best quality, free from imperfections of any and every description; it being understood that knots, cracks, seams, shakes' flaws, or discolorations from any cause will be classed as imperfections. It must be of even color and texture.

The workmanship must be strictly first class twelve cut, and executed from full size detail drawings or models furnished by the Commission. The faces of the markers will be polished where the inscriptions appear.

The joints must be straight and true with a firm bearing of not less than four inches (4″) on each bed. Each stone must be solid and all lateral sections where shown by witness lines on drawings. Each stone must be to the dimensions shown on drawing and no vertical joint will be permissible. All arrises and corners must be straight and true and all corners square and full. Mouldings and carvings must be cut with sharp outlines and arrises. No pieces of artificial filling or patches in any part of the work will be permissible.

SETTING.

Each piece of granite must be set in a full bed of Lafarge Cement mortar, with ⅛-inch joint neatly calked with wedge lead and thoroughly cleaned at completion.

GENERAL INTENT.

It is the intent of these Specifications that a full and fair understanding between the Contractor and Commissioners shall be of record, and that perfect harmony should prevail between all parties.

It is understood that anything shown on the drawings and not specified, or anything specified and not shown on the drawings, necessary to the proper completion of the work, shall be considered as both shown on the drawings and specified, and will be binding in the contract.

Any work or material condemned as being inferior or unsuitable for the requirements of the Contract are to be promptly removed at the cost of the Contractor.

The Contractor shall provide all labor, material, appurtenances, scaffolding, and utensils necessary for the execution and completion of the work in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

REQUIREMENTS.

The Contractor or Contractors will be required to furnish indemnity bond or bonds of a Surety Company approved by this Commission, in amounts equal to the contracts which may be awarded to him or them, as an earnest and for the faithful performance in carrying out the provisions of these Specifications, and fulfilment of the contract or contracts entered into.

Bidders may give separate prices on each kind of monument and markers proposed to be furnished, and bidders may give price on monuments and markers as a whole. The Commission reserves the right to award contracts either separate or as a whole, as may be for the best interests of the State of Indiana.

The Contractor will furnish with his bid, small samples of granite to be used, both 12 cut and polished, and the material and work must be equal in all respects to the sample submitted and accepted by the Commission.

All debris from the execution of the work is to be promptly removed, and any damage to the surrounding property is to be repaired by the Contractor, and the Contractor will be held responsible for damage or accident to employes or other persons, damage to streets, roads or other public property, or infringement upon any regulation occasioned by the prosecution of work in the fulfillment of his contract.

The Commission reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids, and to appoint their Supervising Architect, Should at any time the Commission require any alterations, additions to, or omissions from the contract, the same shall not in any way affect the validity of the contract, but the price of such work shall be added to or deducted from the contract, as the case may be. Extra work, however, will not be paid for unless the price of same is agreed to in writing and the signatures of both Contractor and Commission are affixed thereto, such orders being produced and surrendered at final settlement or no payment of work will be allowed.

All work done and material furnished shall be to the satisfaction of the Commission and Supervising Architect.

Sealed bids for this work will be received by the Board of Commissioners up to 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, January 8, 1908. Address all communications to the undersigned at Room 25, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

HENRY C. ADAMS,
GEORGE F. MCGINNIS,
JOHN W. SALE,
M. M. LACEY,
LEWIS C. MOORE,
Commissioners.

BIDS.

Invitations to bid on the work were widely advertised in the daily press and in technical journals, and on the day appointed, January 8, 1908, thirteen bids for the stone work were submitted. The best bid, in the opinion of the Commission, was that of the Angola Monument Company, Angola, Ind., which was as follows:

ANGOLA MONUMENT COMPANY.

ANGOLA, INDIANA, Jan. 3, 1908.

To The Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: We will furnish monuments and markers as per blue prints and printed specifications furnished by you, from the best Barre Vermont granite, as per sample submitted, as follows:

Two 4-regiment monuments.
One 3-regiment monuments.
Three 2-regiment monuments.
Seven 1-regiment monuments.
Two Cavalry Co. monuments.
Two Artillery monuments.
Fifty-three markers.
For $32,585.

All work to be examined and passed upon by supervising architect at the quarries.

ANGOLA MONUMENT CO.,
Per Hetzler.

Nine bids were received for the bronze tablets, the best of which was that of the American Bronze Foundry Company, of Chicago.

AMERICAN BRONZE FOUNDRY CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6th, 1908.

Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission,
Room 25, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: We have examined the plans and specifications, as prepared by Arch't H. L. Ogborn, covering the bronze medallions and inscription tablets to be placed on the granite monuments erected by your Commission at Vicksburg, Miss., and for this work as per the plans and specifications submitted to us, delivered F. O. B. cars Vicksburg, Miss., ready for erecting, with the necessary fastening devices, etc., we can quote you a price of Two Thousand three hundred sixty-six and 85/100 dollars ($2,366.85.)

Awaiting your favors in regard to same, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,
AMERICAN BRONZE FOUNDRY CO.,
By L. D. Burns, Secy-Treas.

CONTRACTS.

After suitable bonds had been filed and approved by the Governor, the following contracts were drawn by the Attorney-General, and were entered into with the successful bidders:

CONTRACT WITH THE ANGOLA MONUMENT CO.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 30th day of January, 1908, by and between the State of Indiana, acting through the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, constituted by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 2, 1907, and consisting of Henry C. Adams, George F. McGinnis, John W. Sale, Lewis C. Moore and M. M. Lacey, hereinafter designated as party of the first part, and W. T. Lazenby and E. M. Hetzler, partners doing business under the firm name of the Angola Monument Company, hereinafter designated as parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH: That said parties of the second part, for and in consideration of the agreements hereinafter made by the party of the first part, hereby agree to furnish, complete, to said party of the first part, and to securely put in place on foundations to be laid by the National Park Commission, at the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, the following granite monuments and grante markers; all of which shall be made by said parties of the second part from the best grade of Barre granite, to wit:

Two monuments commemorating the services of four Indiana regiments each;

Two monuments commemorating the services of three Indiana regiments each;

Two monuments commemorating the services of two Indiana regiments each;
Six monuments commemorating the services of one Indiana regiment each;
Two monuments commemorating the services of an Indiana battery of artillery, each;
Two monuments commemorating the services of an Indiana company of cavalry, each;
Fifty-three markers, showing position of various Indiana regiments during the siege of Vicksburg.

Said parties of the second part agree to furnish, construct and erect all of said monuments and markers, strictly in accordance with the plans, specifications, drawings, details and diagrams prepared and furnished for said monuments and markers by said Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, now on file with it, and identified by the signature of Henry C. Adams, President thereof; which plans, specifications, drawings, details and diagrams are hereby referred to and are hereof made parts as fully as though incorporated bodily herein; and said parties of the second part agree to cut upon each of said markers the inscriptions shown by said plans and specifications.

Said parties of the second part further agree to securely put in place upon said monuments respectively, to the satisfaction and approval of said party of the first part, such bronze inscription tablets and bronze seals as shall be furnished to said parties of the second part by said party of the first part; and to perform said work of placing said tablets and seals in strict conformity with the plans and specifications hereinbefore referred to.

Said parties of the second part agree to fully complete all of said work, including the construction, transportation, placing and completion of all of said monuments and markers and the placing of said bronze tablets and seals, on or before September 15, 1908; delays by strikes or from causes wholly beyond the control of said parties of the second part excepted; and for each and every day beyond said last named date, during which said work, or any part thereof, remains uncompleted, said parties of the second part agree to pay to said party of the first part the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) per day for each and every day of such time, as liquidated damages and not by way of penalty; and in the event that said parties of the second part shall finish said work in all its parts ten (10) days or more before said fifteenth day of September, 1908, said parties of the second part shall be allowed a bonus of $5.00 per day for each day beyond such ten day period that said work is so completed; not to exceed, in all, credits for ten days' anticipation of the time for the completion of said work.

Said parties of the second part further agree to furnish to said party of the first part a good and sufficient surety company bond in the penal sum of $32,585.00, with surety or sureties to the approval of the said Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract.

It is further agreed by the said parties of the second part that they will furnish to said party of the first part within thirty days from the execution of this agreement, a schedule stating the prices of each of said monuments and markers respectively; the price of each being indicated in said schedule opposite the amount and markers therein described;

Said parties of the second part further agree that said monuments and markers shall be at their sole risk until the same are finally placed and are accepted and approved by said party of the first part; and that said parties of the second part shall be absolutely liable to said party of the first part for any loss of or damage to, said monuments and markers prior to such final acceptance and approval, and shall be liable to said party of the first part for any loss of or damage to, said bronze tablets and bronze seals after the same are delivered by said party of the first part to said parties of the second part, and until the said monuments upon which they shall be placed are finally accepted as aforesaid.

IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, said party of the first part agrees to pay to said parties of the second part, in full for furnishing, constructing, erecting, placing and completing all of said monuments and markers, and in full for all labor, materials, freight and other charges and expenses connected in any wise therewith, and in full for the placing of said bronze tablets and seals and the inscribing of said markers, the total sum of $32,585.00, to be paid as follows:

Fifty per cent. of the cost price, as determined by said Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, of such of said monuments and markers as shall be shipped by said parties of the second part to said Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, and delivered in good condition to said Commission, f. o. b. cars at Vicksburg, Mississippi, shall be paid by said parties of the first part to said parties of the second part from time to time as said shipments are delivered; but in no event shall such payment be made upon shipments of less than four car loads at one time. The balance of the contract price shall be due and payable when all of said monuments and markers are erected and completed according to the requirements of this contract, and are approved and formally accepted by said Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission.

It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that any changes in the plans or specifications aforesaid, whether relating to additions to or deductions therefrom, shall be agreed on between the parties hereto before the same are made, and such changes and the addition to or deductions from the contract price in consequence thereof, shall be indorsed upon this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of January, 1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
By The Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission.
By Henry C. Adams, President.

Approved this 13th day of February, 1908.
J. FRANK HANLY,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

ANGOLA MONUMENT CO.,
W. T. LAZENBY,
E. M. HETZLER.

INDORSEMENTS.

It is hereby agreed between the Angola Monument Company, of Angola, Indiana, and the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, that the bases of the two, "four regiment monuments," to be erected by said company, in Vicksburg National Military Park, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, may each be divided in two equal parts, and in consideration therefor, the said Angola Monument Company is to give a credit of one hundred and fifty dollars on each monument, making a credit of three hundred dollars, on the contract price set out in contract hereto attached, for which said company is to furnish and erect monuments in said Vicksburg National Military Park, for the State of Indiana.

THE INDIANA-VICKSBURG MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
By Henry C. Adams, President.
ANGOLA MONUMENT CO.,
Per E. M. Hetzler.

CONTRACT WITH THE AMERICAN BRONZE FOUNDRY CO.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 23rd day of January, 1908, by and between the STATE OF INDIANA, acting through the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, constituted by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 2, 1907, and consisting of Henry C. Adams, George F. McGinnis, John W. Sale, Lewis C. Moore and M. M. Lacey, hereinafter designated as party of the first part, and the American Bronze Foundry Company, of Chicago, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and having its principal place of business at Chicago, Illinois, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the agreements hereinafter made by the party of the first part, hereby agree to furnish complete to said party of the first part certain bronze tablets, approximately thirty in number, and certain bronze state seals, numbering approximately twenty-three, the exact number of each being indicated in the plans and specifications hereinafter referred to; and to deliver the same free on board cars at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on or before July 1, 1908, consigned to the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission; and for each and every day beyond said first day of July, 1908, during which said tablets and state seals, or any of them, shall remain undelivered as aforesaid, said party of the second part agrees to pay to said party of the first part the sum of ten dollars per day as liquidated damages and not by way of penalty.

Said party of the second part further agrees to make an exact clay model of the state seal of Indiana, as the same will finally appear in bronze as provided herein, and to send the same to Henry C. Adams, President of said Commission, on or before thirty days from the date of this contract.

Said party of the second part further agrees to prepare and furnish to the satisfaction and approval of said Commission all of said tablets and seals, in strict accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor, which are now on file with said Commission and are identified by the signature of said Henry C. Adams, President of said Commission, which plans and specifications are here referred to and made parts of this agreement as fully as though incorporated bodily herein;

Said party of the second part further agrees to furnish to said party of the first part a good and sufficient surety company bond in the penal sum of $2,366.85, with surety or sureties to the approval of said Commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract.

IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, said party of the first part agrees to pay to the said party of the second part, in full for all labor, transportation charges and material furnished in connection with the work aforesaid and in full for all of said tablets and seals, to be made and delivered as aforesaid, the total sum of two thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-five cents ($2,366.85), the same to be paid when all of the said tablets and seals are completed and delivered, and formally approved and accepted at Vicksburg, Mississippi, by said party of the first part, acting by said Commission.

Said party of the first part further agrees to furnish to said party of the second part on or before thirty (30) days from the date of this contract, certified copies of all inscriptions to be placed upon said tablets, with the tablet on which each is to be placed, distinctly indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 23rd day of January, 1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
By The Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission.
By Henry C. Adams, President.

Approved this 13th day of February, 1908.
J. FRANK HANLY,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

AMERICAN BRONZE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
By C. A. Tinkham, President.
(SEAL.)
Attest: L. D. Burns, Secretary.

Financial Report

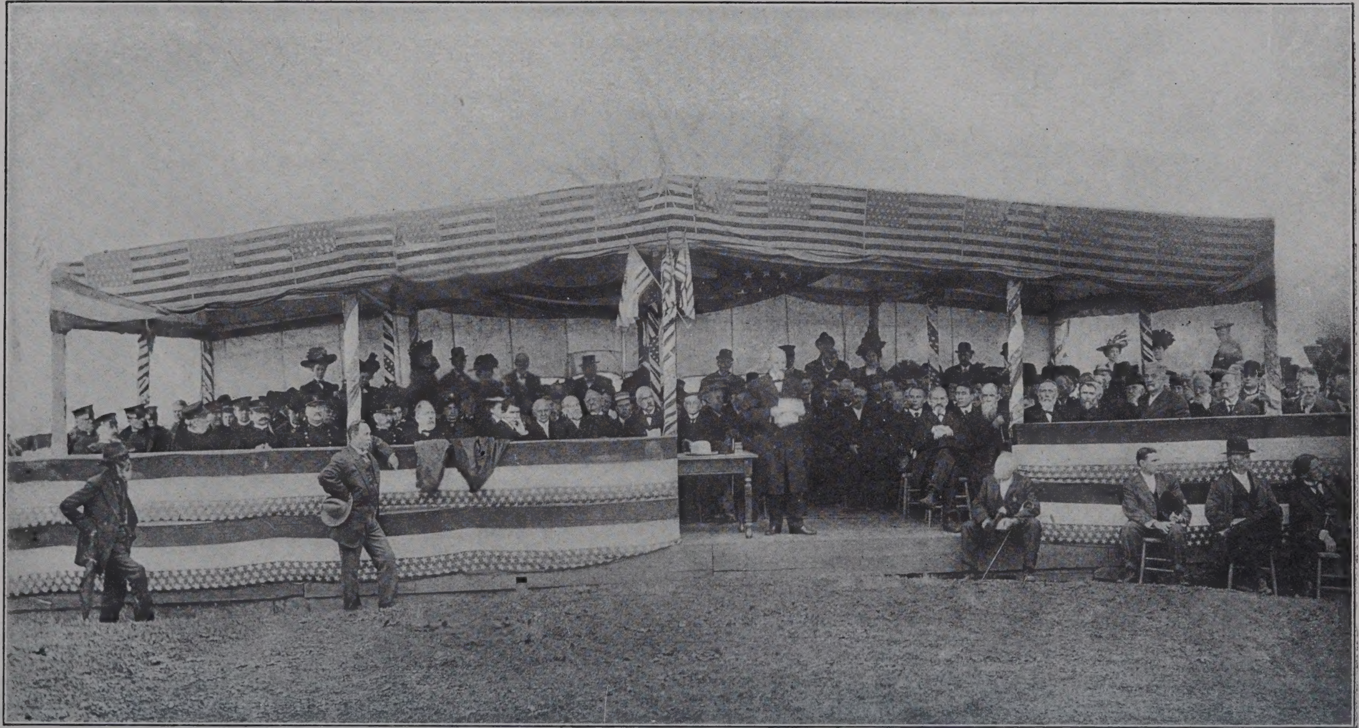
Of the Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission.

Appropriation, 1907		$38,000 00
Expenses of the Commission	$693 93	
Telephone, telegraph, postage, advertising and stenographic work	137 44	
Printing	46 80	
H. L. Ogborn, plans and additional drawings	327 00	
Photographs and framing	103 50	
Expenses of the dedication	1,575 13	
Recutting granite work	37 00	
Angola Monument Company	32,285 00	
American Bronze Foundry Company	2,420 85	
Balance	373 35	
	$38,000 00	$38,000 00

(Signed) JOHN W. SALE,
Treasurer.

I have examined the above report and have found the same to be correct.

W. H. O'BRIEN,
Auditor of the State of Indiana.



Dedication Ceremonies, December 29, 1908.

Dedication Ceremonies.

Owing to labor disturbances in the granite quarries, the Angola Monument Company was unable to comply with the contract to complete the monuments by September 15, 1908. This necessarily postponed the dedication of the same. November 21, 1908, after consultation with Governor Hanly, the time of dedicatory ceremonies was set for December 29, 1908.

On December 27, 1908, at 8 p. m., the Commission, with Governor Hanly and staff, ex-Governor Durbin and a few others as their guests, and many others from various points in the State, boarded a special train and departed for Vicksburg, over the Pennsylvania and Illinois Central Railroads.

The party arrived at Vicksburg at 5:40 in the evening of December 28th, and established headquarters at the Hotel Carroll. They were later guests at a reception given in honor of Governor and Mrs. Noel, at the home of Colonel Scudder. The citizens of Vicksburg, on the day following, after the dedication ceremonies, tendered a reception to Governor and Mrs. Hanly and the Commission in the parlors of the hotel.

The morning of the 29th was spent in sight-seeing, and later the party went to the park, where, at 2 p. m., the dedicatory ceremonies were held, the program being as follows:

PROGRAM.

Governor's salute, by the Warren Light Artillery, Captain Dennis Hassley, commanding.

Music..........................Band, 12th Regiment Cavalry, U. S. Army

Invocation........................Rev. W. T. Stott, Captain 18th Indiana

Song, "America"...........................School children of Vicksburg

Call to order..................Henry C. Adams, President of Commission

Song, "Star Spangled Banner"...................Miss Clarissa K. Koons

Delivery of Monuments by Henry C. Adams to Governor J. Frank Hanly, representing the State of Indiana.

Acceptance of monuments by Governor Hanly, and delivery to the United States.

Acceptance of monuments by Captain W. T. Rigby, Chairman of National Park Commission, representing the United States.

Song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother"..........Miss Clarissa K. Koons

Address..............................Governor E. F. Noel, of Mississippi
Song, "Dixie"..School children
Presentation of flowers by Mrs. E. F. Noel to Gen. George F. McGinnis, a representative of the Union veteran soldiers.
Address......................Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Indiana
Song, "Taps"..................................Miss Clarissa K. Koons
Benediction..Rev. W. T. Stott
Volley, Company A, Volunteer Southrons, Capt. James E. Gorman, commanding.
Music, Patriotic Medley...............12th U. S. Cavalry Regiment Band
National Salute.............Warren Light Artillery, Capt. Dennis Hassley

Rev. W. T. Stott delivered the invocation as follows:

"Our Heavenly Father—We gladly recognize Thee as the God of the ages and the nations. Thou dost give the people of the earth their boundaries in time and place, if largely they may seek after Thee and find Thee, though Thou are not far away from every one of us. Thou wast with our fathers when they came to these shores; and Thou wast with them and hast been with us in all our struggles for liberty. As we gather today to dedicate these monuments to the memory of our comrades who gave their lives that the Republic might live, do Thou bless us, and help us to resolve upon a deeper devotion to the welfare of our common country, so that these dead may not have died in vain. We thank Thee for the patience and perseverance of the men whose work made these exercises possible. Bless, we pray Thee, the many in all parts of our land whose eyes and hearts turn towards this place; bless the children and soldiers and friends who kindly unite with us in these exercises; and bless, we pray Thee, this city and commonwealth into whose keeping we commend these sacred places. May our whole country, North, South, East and West, join to make this nation one whose God is Jehovah and whose task is to carry the light and truth to all the nations of the earth. May the panoply of Thy presence and power fall upon those who today guide our thoughts and dictate our emotions. We ask all and offer all in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and King. Amen."

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HENRY C. ADAMS IN PRESENTING THE MONUMENTS TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Governor Hanly, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: The first steps taken toward the erection of the monuments which we have met here today to dedicate were by the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Indiana, who, upon the suggestion of Governor Winfield T. Durbin, passed Senate Bill No. 107, approved by the Governor March 9, 1903. The act provided that the Governor of the State be and is hereby authorized to appoint a Commission of five members who were from Indiana organizations participating in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, said Commission to ascertain and exactly determine the positions of each Indiana organization in the siege of Vicksburg, and to make full report to the Governor on or before the 30th of January, 1905.

The Governor appointed as members of this Commission, E. L. Semans, 8th Indiana; M. M. Lacey, 69th Indiana; Philip Lester, 16th Indiana; A. B. Crampton, 48th Indiana, and Henry C. Adams, 26th Indiana. May 18, 1903, upon call of the Governor, the members appointed met at the state house and organized by selecting Henry C. Adams, president, and Thomas M. Hardy, of the 16th Indiana, secretary. After correspondence with Capt. W. T. Rigby, president of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, the Commission visited Vicksburg November 21, 22 and 23, 1903, and again November 16, 17 and 18, 1904, and with the advice and assistance of Captain Rigby designated and appropriately marked the positions of the various Indiana organizations, which were the 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83d, 93d, 97th, 99th and 100th Regiments of Infantry; Company C, 1st Cavarly; Company C, 4th Cavalry, and the 1st and 6th Batteries of Artillery. The selections of positions were made in perfect harmony by representatives of the National Commission, the Indiana Commission and representatives of nineteen different Indiana organizations who had served at Vicksburg, and who were present in November, 1904. At the time of the selection of the positions of the organizations, the Commission designated, subject to the approval of the Legislature of Indiana, a position for a state memorial, and the place we occupy today is the one so selected.

The Commission made report of the same to Governor Durbin, and in his message to the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, which convened in 1905, he recommended "That an appropriation be made of an amount sufficient to permit the erection of monuments and markers of the simple but massive character adopted by the National Military Parks at Shiloh and Chickamauga." A bill to carry out the provisions of this recommendation was introduced in the House of Representatives, but no vote was taken thereon. In 1907, at a meeting of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, a bill was introduced in the Senate, providing for an "Act for the appointment of a commission to procure and supervise the erection of monuments in the Vicksburg National Military Park as the memorials for the organizations of Indiana soldiers who took part in the siege of Vicksburg in the year 1863, and to provide for the dedication of the same; and to perform all other duties naturally incident and pertaining thereto and make an appropriation to pay therefor." This act, which provided for an appropriation of $38,000, was passed by the Senate without a negative vote, and by the House of Representatives with but three dissenting votes. And was promptly signed by Governor Hanly March 2, 1907.

Governor Hanly appointed as members of the Commission, Gen. George F. McGinnis, John W. Sale, 67th Indiana; M. M. Lacey, 69th Indiana; Lewis C. Moore, 93d Indiana, and Henry C. Adams, 26th Indiana. Upon call of the Governor the Commission met at Indianapolis May 29, 1907, and organized by electing Henry C. Adams, president; Gen. George F. McGinnis, vice-president; John W. Sale, treasurer, and M. M. Lacey, secretary. It was decided by the Commission that the best effect could be produced, in the erection of monuments, to allot to each organization a proportionate share from the amount appropriated for monuments, and when there were two or more organizations serving in the same brigade, to unite the amounts allotted to each regiment and erect monuments costing the total of said allotments. Single monuments to be erected for the 23d, 26th, 47th, 53d, 83d and 93d Regiments, as these regiments were not in brigades with other Indiana regiments. Two-regiment monuments to be erected for the 8th and 18th Regiments, and for the 48th and 59th Regiments. Three-regiment monuments for the 16th, 60th and 67th Regiments and for the 49th, 54th and 69th Regiments, and four-regiment monuments for the 11th, 24th, 34th and 46th Regiments, and for the 12th, 97th, 99th and 100th Regiments. Single monuments to be erected for the companies of cavalry and batteries of artillery, making in all sixteen monuments. Specifications were prepared, and the Commission secured the services of Mr. Harry L. Ogborn to design the monuments, and this he has done to our satisfaction.

On the 9th of November, 1907, the Commission, after correspondence with Captain Rigby, visited Vicksburg for consultation with the National Commission, and in company with Captain Rigby, chairman, visited the National Military Park and carefully examined the positions which had been assigned to the various Indiana organizations and found no occasion to change any one of them.

We then agreed upon the style of fifty-three markers, which should mark the various positions of organizations during the siege.

The Commission desires to testify to the skill, efficiency and ability of Captain Rigby. He has been actively engaged in this great work for about ten years, has become thoroughly acquainted with the location of the earthworks of both armies and with the topography of the country surrounding Vicksburg, and by careful and painstaking studies of the reports of regimental, brigade, division and corps commanders, and those of the generals, chief in command, of both armies. He has acquired a wonderful knowledge of the movements of the troops in all the battles which preceded and led up to the investment and siege proper, and the part taken by all in the siege, and we express our grateful appreciation of the unfailing courtesy, kindness and patience which he has shown to us on all occasions.

After the preparation of specifications and plans had been completed, notice according to law was given that bids for monuments, markers and bronze work would be received on the 8th day of January, 1908, and upon said day there were received for the granite work thirteen bids; and for the bronze work nine bids. The bids of the Angola Monument Company for the granite work, and of the American Bronze Foundry Company for the bronze work, were deemed the best, and contracts were awarded in accordance. Bonds were filed, and approved and accepted by the Governor and the Commission, February 13, 1908. Owing to labor disturbances in the granite quarries, the completion of the monuments and markers has been delayed beyond the time provided in the contract for the same.

In the judgment of the Commission, the granite work and bronze work both have been well done, and we hope will meet the approval of the representatives of the State of Indiana and of the United States.

At all times during our visit to Vicksburg, we have received from the people of the city a cordial welcome, and the deepest interest in our labors has been shown by all whom we have met, and on this day of the finality of our labors, we wish to make acknowledgment of the same. To Governor Noel, who so kindly and promptly accepted our invitation extended to him to be present today, we extend our sincere thanks. To Professor Carr, superintendent of the Vicksburg schools, and to these school girls, who have added so much to our ceremonies with their sweet songs, we tender our grateful appreciation. We are much indebted to Captains Gorman and Hassley and their splendid companies for their presence and assistance, and we wish them continued success in the days to come.

From the representatives of the local press of Vicksburg we have always received kind and courteous treatment, for which we ask them to accept our continued regard and gratitude.

And now, Governor Hanly, the work of the Commission in the matter of erection of these monuments, has been completed. We have, at all times, and in all matters, acted in perfect harmony. We greatly appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon us by appointing us members of this commission, and we thank you for the same. Our sole aim has been to render to our comrades, to the State of Indiana, and to you, the best service in our power to give. The law providing for the appointment says that the Commission shall be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, and to you we have often gone for advice and direction. This you have always given us in the most kindly manner. You have shown more than official interest in this great work, it has also been personal and patriotic, and we now deliver to you, as the representative of the people of Indiana, these monuments, which are commemorative of the valor and patriotism of the men of Indiana who served here more than forty-five years ago.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY.
Governor of Indiana, 1905-1909.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HANLY.

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS ERECTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 29, 1908.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE INDIANA-VICKSBURG MONUMENT COMMISSION: To you this is no new stage. Its remotest confines were once familiar. You looked upon it, front and rear. You stood before its footlights. You knew its comedy—its tragedy. You had honorable and distinguished cast in the great drama that gave it fame in every land beneath the sun and place in the country's every annal—a drama as real as human life in tensest mood—in which every character was a hero; every actor an inspired patriot, and every word a deed—a drama, the memory of which is enduring, fadeless, and the scenes of which take form and color even now and rise before you vivid as a living picture. How clear the outline is:

Time—The Nation's natal day, forty-five years ago.

Place—This historic field; yon majestic river; that heroic city there—a beleaguered fortress, girdled with these hills.

Scene—The rivers' broad expanse; Admiral Porter's fleet—grim engines of war, with giant guns and floating batteries, facing deep-mouthed and frowning cannon on terraced heights; the intrepid Army of the Tennessee, with camp and equipage, occupying a line of investment twelve miles in length, with sap and mine, battery and rifle-pit, marking a progress that would not be stayed, fronting a system of detached works, redans, lunettes and redoubts on every height or commanding point, with raised field works connected with rifle-pits; numerous gullies and ravines—nature's defenses, impassable to troops; all in all more impregnable than Sevastopol; with here and there ensanguined areas where brave men met death in wild, mad charge against redoubt and bastian, or fell, in the delirium of frenzied struggle, on parapets, where torn and ragged battle flags, borne by valorous arms, leaped and fluttered for a moment amid cannon's smoke and musket's glare, only to fall from nerveless hands, lost in the chagrin and grief of repulse, crushing and disastrous.

Denouement—Fortifications sapped and mined! A city wrecked, subdued by want! An army in capitulation! A mighty host, surrendered! Flags furled! Arms stacked! One hundred and seventy-two captured cannon! Sixty thousand rifles taken! Twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and ninety-one men, prisoners of war—hungry, emaciated, broken, dejected men, worn by sleepless vigil, the ordeal of war, the alarm of siege—men who suffered and endured but would not yield until dire distress compelled—men whose gallant valor challenges admiration and respect, and gives them equal claim to fame with their invincible captors, whose iron grip and ever-tightening hold they could not break! Victory complete and splendid! And over all—river, field and city—where crash of musketry, roar of cannon, scream of shell, and all the tumultuous din of war, had reigned—the hush and awe of silence, unbroken by cheer or shout or cry of exultation!

Result—The fall of Port Hudson, an impregnable fortress, 250 miles below; the disenthrallment of the Mississispi—unvexed by war—its waters free to seek the sea in peace; the bisecting of the Confederacy—cut in two—severed completely—its doom decreed—its fate forever sealed—all thereafter dying in its defense going hopeless and in vain to sacrificial altars; the establishment of the Union's indissolubility—its power made manifest east and west—faith in its ultimate triumph, though the pathway led through toil and blood, became assured, the Nation saw the end, distant but sure—it found itself and it found a man, and that man had found himself and had found others, too—Sherman, McPherson, Logan, Hovey, Osterhaus, McGinnis—a quiet, silent man, of grim determination, who "looked upon side movements as a waste of time"—a man of immovable purpose, who went to his object unswerving as a bullet—a man of sublime courage, who wanted "on the same side of the river with the enemy"—a man of calm confidence, who relied upon himself and the disciplined, hardy men who followed him, who, under him, knew no defeat and who were unwilling to learn what it was—a man who knew the trade of war, its science and its rules, but who dared ignore its long-accepted axioms when occasion required, who, when he could not protect his communications with his base without delay and the diminution of his force, could cut loose from all communications and have no base, though moving in the heart of the enemy's country—a man of daring brilliancy, who could fight in detail a force superior in the aggregate to his own and defeat in turn its scattered fragments before they could consolidate—who had no rear, whose every side was front—who knew that "time is worth more than reinforcements" and that delay only gave "the enemy time to reinforce and fortify"—whose strategy, celerity and rapidity of movement threw confusion into the councils of opposing generals, in a land strange to him and filled with his enemies—a land with which they were familiar and where every denizen was an ally—a man who could keep two governments guessing for weeks both as to his purpose and his whereabouts—who could refuse to obey an order that had been so long in transmission as to be obsolete when it reached him, and ride away to victory and to fame—whose blows fell so thick and hard and fast that his foe had neither time nor rest nor food nor sleep—a man who was gentle and considerate enough when his foes surrendered to forbid his men to cheer lest they should wound the sensibilities of their captives—who, in the hour of supreme and final triumph could speak for peace and give back to his captured countrymen their horses, that crops might be put in and cultivated.

Time, place, scene, denouement and result, taken together, and all in all, have no parallel in all the six thousand years of human history.

It was, therefore, inevitable and in accord with man's nobler self, that this spot—the place where the great drama was staged and played—should become hallowed ground to those who struggled here to retain or to possess it; that it should be held forever sacred by the Blue and by the Gray—the victors and the vanquished—by the Blue, because of what was won; by the Gray, because of what was lost—by both, because of heroic effort and devoted sacrifice made and endured; because of the new national life begun, the new birth of freedom had, through their spilled blood.

Vicksburg was the most important point in the Confederacy, and its retention the most essential thing to the defense of the Confederacy. And, after the safety of Washington, its capture was the first necessity of the Federal government. It commanded the Mississippi River, and "the valley of the Mississippi is America." The control of this great central artery of the continent was necessary to the perpetuation of the Confederacy and indispensable to the preservation of the Union. To lose it was death to the one; to gain it was life to the other. The campaign for its capture was therefore the most important enterprise of the Civil War. Its importance was understood and appreciated by the authorities at both capitals, and no one in authority in either capital understood it more clearly, or appreciated it more fully, than the commanders of the two opposing armies—Grant and Pemberton. Both knew the stake and its value, and both were conscious that the fight to possess it by the one and to retain it by the other would be waged to the last extremity. And each was resolved that the great issue would be with him. They commanded armies equally brave and well disciplined, efficiently officered and equally devoted to them and to the respective cause for which they fought.

Strength of position, natural and artificial, was with Pemberton. His task was defensive—to hold what he had. Grants' was offensive—to possess what he did not have. But the initiative was with him, and to genius that itself is an advantage.

Pemberton knew the ground—the scene of the campaign. Its every natural adaptation of advantage or defense was to him as a thing ingrained in his consciousness, and every denizen of the country about him was the friend of his army and his cause.

Grant was in a strange land, without accurate knowledge of its topography or of its natural difficulties of approach or opportunities of defense, and concerning which such knowledge could be acquired only by the exercise of infinite patience, by unremitting toil and constant investigation. Its inhabitants looked upon him as an invader come to despoil their country—to lay waste their homes. Among them all, his army had no friend, his cause no advocate.

But, while position and natural advantage were with Pemberton, the ability to command armies, the genius of concentration, to decide quickly and accurately, to design with daring boldness and to execute with celerity and rapidity, the tenacity of purpose that, come what will, cannot be bent or turned aside, and the grim determination that rises in some men—God's chosen few "supreme over every let or hindrance"—were with Grant. And it was this ability to command, more than all other things, that finally enabled him to wrest the great prize from the hands of Pemberton and the Confederacy and give it into the keeping of the Union.

The campaign was Grant's—his alone—in concept and in execution, from the beginning to the end. Its details his government did not know. For a time even its immediate object was unknown in Washington. Its design was without successful military precedent. His most trusted general was opposed to it. But Grant saw and understood. The day he crossed his army at Bruinsburg he was "born again." He caught a vision that inspired him. He was transformed. There came to him a confidence that thenceforth was never shaken—a faith in which there was no flaw. Less than two years before he had doubtfully asked himself whether he might justly hope ever to command a division, and if so, whether he could hope to command it successfully. Now he knew he could command an army; that he could plan campaigns, and that he could execute them with high skill and matchless vigor. He had found himself.

General Banks, with a substantial force, was at Port Hudson, 250 miles down the river. The two armies were expected by the authorities at Washington to co-operate with each other in an attack either upon Pittsburg or Port Hudson. Grant had heard from Banks that he could not come to him at Grand Gulf for weeks. Instantly his purpose crystallized. His resolve was made. He would not go to Banks at Port Hudson, nor would he wait for him at Grand Gulf. Waiting meant delay. Delay meant strengthened fortifications and a reinforced enemy. He would move independently of Banks. His army was inferior in numbers to the aggregate forces of the enemy, but he would invade Mississippi, fight and defeat whatever force he found east of Vicksburg and invest that city from the rear. And he would not wait a day. He would move at once. He would go now—go swiftly to Jackson, destroy or drive away any force in that direction, and then turn upon Pemberton and drive him into Vicksburg. He would keep his own army a compact force—round as a cannon ball, and he would fight and defeat the enemy in detail before his forces could be concentrated. The concept was worthy of Napoleon in his best moments. It was remarkably brilliant, audaciously daring. It was the turning point in Grant's career—a momentous hour, big with destiny for him, his army and his country. In its chalice was Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Spottsylvania, Appomattox—deathless personal fame—national solidity. The decision was made without excitement, without a tremor of the pulse, in the calmness of conscious power. John Hay fancifully compares his action at this time "to that of the wild bee in the western woods, who, rising to the clear air, flies for a moment in a circle, and then darts with the speed of a rifle bullet to its destination."

A long established and universally accepted opinion of war—one that ought in no case to be violated—required any great body of troops moving against an army to go forward only from an established base of supplies, which, together with the communications thereto, should be carefully covered and guarded as the one thing upon which the life of the movement depended. The idea of supporting a moving column in the enemy's country from the country itself was regarded as impractical and perilous, if not actually impossible. The movement he had determined upon would uncover his base and imperil his communications. Defeat meant irremediable failure and disgrace. The hazard seemed so great, and the proposal so contrary to all the accepted maxims of war and military precedents, that Sherman, seeing the danger, urged Grant "to stop all troops till the army is partially supplied with wagons, and then act as quickly as possible, for this road will be jammed as sure as life."

Grant knew the difficulty and the peril, but he was not afraid. He knew the military and the political need of the country. He knew his officers. He knew the army he commanded. And, knowing all, he assumed the responsibility and took the hazard; cut loose from his base, severed his communications, went where there was no way, and left a path that will shine while history lasts.

Having decided his course, he telegraphed the government at Washington: "I shall not bring my troops into this place (Grand Gulf), but immediately follow the enemy, and if all promises as favorably hereafter as it does now, not stop until Vicksburg is in our possession." Here was the first and the only intimation of his purpose given the government. The execution of his purpose was immediately begun and pressed with personal energy, attention and vigor without parallel in the life of a commanding general of an army. Sherman, who of all men had the best opportunity to know and the best qualified to weigh the extent and character of his work, declares: "No commanding general of an army ever gave more of his personal attention to detail, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports or letters. I still retain many of his letters and notes in his own handwriting, prescribing the route of march of divisions and detachments, specifying the amount of food and tools to be carried along."

Washburn wrote: "On this whole march of five days he has had neither a horse nor an orderly or servant, a blanket or overcoat, or clean shirt or even a sword. His entire baggage consists of a tooth brush."

John Hay says of him: "All his faculties seemed sharpened by the emergency. There was nothing too large for him to grasp; nothing small enough for him to overlook. He gave directions to generals, sea captains, quartermasters, commissaries, for every incident of the opening of the campaign, then mounted his horse and rode to his troops." And then, for three weeks, in quick and dazzling succession, came staggering, stunning blows, one after the other—Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, the Big Black—until he stood with his army at the very gate of Vicksburg.

The government, hearing that he had left Grand Gulf for the interior of Mississippi without supplies or provision for communication with his base, telegraphed him in concern and alarm to turn back and join Banks at Port Hudson. This dispatch reached him days after at the Big Black Bridge, while the battle there was in progress. The message was handed him. He read it. Said it came too late. That Halleck would not give it now if he knew his position. As he spoke the cheering of his soldiers could be heard. Looking up he saw Lawler, in his shirt sleeves, leading a charge upon the enemy, in sight of the messenger who bore the dispatch. Wheeling his horse, he rode away to victory and to Vicksburg, leaving the officer to ruminate as long as he liked upon the obsolete message he brought.

I have spoken much of Grant. There is reason that I should. No campaign of the war is so insolubly linked with the personality of the commanding general as the Vicksburg campaign.

For three weeks he was the Army of the Tennessee. He dominated it absolutely. His personality, with its vigor and its action, was in all, through all, over all. His corps and divisions were commanded by great men, but, with a single exception, they were loyal and devoted, and reflected his will, and sought the achievement of his purpose in every act and movement. During these days Sherman was his right arm, McPherson his left, and neither ever failed him. The whole army, officers and men, caught his spirit and shared his indomitable purpose. Nothing could daunt it or turn it aside. There was no service it did not perform, no need it did not meet. It had capacity for everything. Grant justly said: ''There is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment. Volunteers can be found in the ranks and among the commanding officers to meet any call.'' Every obstacle was overcome; every difficulty surmounted. When bridges were burned, new ones were built in a night, or the streams forded. In every event, the light of the morning found his soldiers on the same side of the river with the enemy. If rains descended and floods came, they marched on though the roads were afloat with water. They fought and marched, endured and toiled, but they did not complain or even murmur. They, as well as their officers, understood the value of the stake for which they struggled. They knew they were marching and toiling under the eye of a great commander, one who knew where he was going and how to go; that there was no hardship which he did not share, no task from which he shrunk. Weary from much marching, they marched on; worn from frequent fighting, they fought on, all but exhausted from incessant toil, they toiled on, in a hot climate, exposed to all sorts of weather, through trying and terrible ordeals, watching by night and by day, until they stood in front of the rifle-pits and of the batteries of the city, and even here they would not be content until they were led in assault upon the enemy's works and had stood upon their parapets in vain but glorious struggle for their possession.

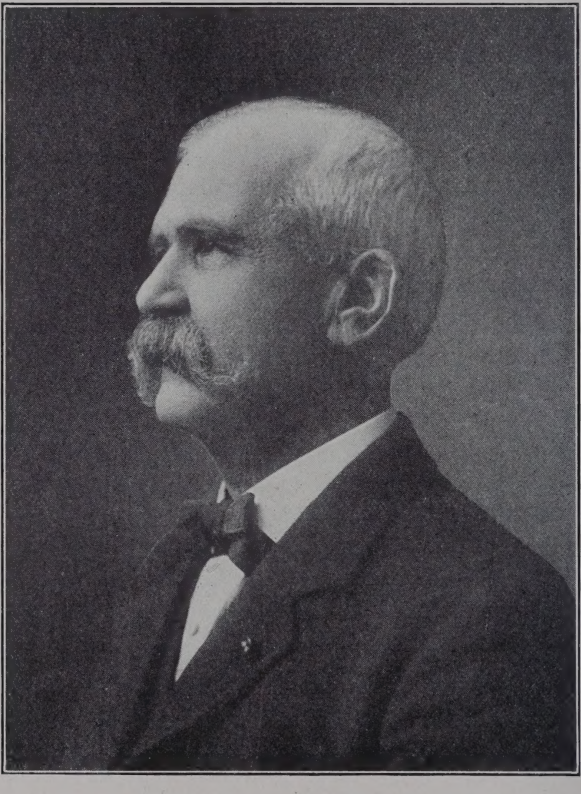
What a story it is! How it stirs the blood! How it inspires to love of country! How it impels to high endeavor! And what a valorous foe they met; they were, and are, thank God, our countrymen—besiegers and besieged. In their veins flow kindred blood—blood that leaps and burns in ours today. They differed, differed until at last the parliament of debate was closed, and then, like men, they fought their differences out, in open war—on the field of battle—sealing the settlement with their blood and giving the world a new concept of human valor.

There were wounds. There was suffering. There was heartache. There were asperities. There was death. There was bereavement. These were inevitable. But there was a nobility about it all, that, seen through the intervening years, silences discord, softens hate and makes forgiveness easy. Today we laugh and weep together. Wounds are healed; asperities are forgotten; the past is remembered without bitterness, glory hovers like a benediction over this immortal field and guards with solemn round the bivouac of all the dead, giving no heed to the garb they wore. Their greatness is the legacy of all—the heritage of the Nation. Reconciliation has come with influences soft and holy. The birds build nests in yonder cannon. The songs of school children fill the air.

Indiana has come to Mississippi to dedicate monuments erected by her to the memory of her soldiers, living and dead, who struggled here, but she comes with malice toward none, with love for all. With you, sir, the Governor of this Commonwealth, and with your people, she would pour her tribute of tears upon these mounds where sleep sixteen thousand of our common dead. Her troops were here with Grant. One of her regiments, the 69th, sought out the way for the army beyond the river yonder. They were the "entering wedge." They were in every battle. At Champion's Hill, Hovey's Division bore for hours the battle's brunt. Fighting under the eye of the great general himself, they captured a battery, lost it, and recaptured it, and at night slept upon the field wet with their blood.

This gray-haired general here was with them. (Indicating Gen. George F. McGinnis.) He is a member of the Commission that erected these granite tributes, and has in charge these ceremonies. He has come to lend the benediction of his presence to this occasion and to look again upon the ground where so many dramatic and tragic scenes were enacted—scenes in which he had honorable share—scenes that were burned into the very fibre of his young manhood's memory, and which he would not forget if he could. His days have been long lengthened. We are glad and grateful that he is here. His associates on the Commission were here. And so were these battle-scarred veterans standing here around about you. They give character and purpose to this occasion and a benediction to this service. Through them and their comrades, and the great army in gray with whom they contended, both we and you are beginning to understand the message and the meaning of the war. They have taught us charity and forgiveness. We are coming "to know one another better, to love one another more." Here upon these hills and heights was lighted the torch of a national life, that today is blessing, enlightening and enriching the people of the earth. Our prayer—a prayer in which we are sure your hearts are joined with ours—is that this mighty nation, grown great and powerful, may know war no more forever; that it may walk uprightly, deal justly with its own people and with all nations; that its purpose may be hallowed, its deeds ennobled, its glory sanctified, by the memories of the crucible through which it came, and that in the future, if war must come, its sword may be drawn only in freedom's cause, and that its soldiery in such case may acquit themselves as nobly as did those who struggled here.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission, in the name of the State of Indiana and on her behalf, I accept these splendid monuments and these markers you have erected and which you have so eloquently tendered me, and in the name of the State and on behalf of her people, Captain Rigby, I now present them to you, as the representative of the national government, and give them through you into its keeping, to be held and kept forever as a sacred trust—a reminder to the countless thousands that in the gathering years may look upon them, of the share Indiana had in the great campaign that ended here July 4, 1863.



Captain William T. Rigby,
Chairman National Military Park Commission.

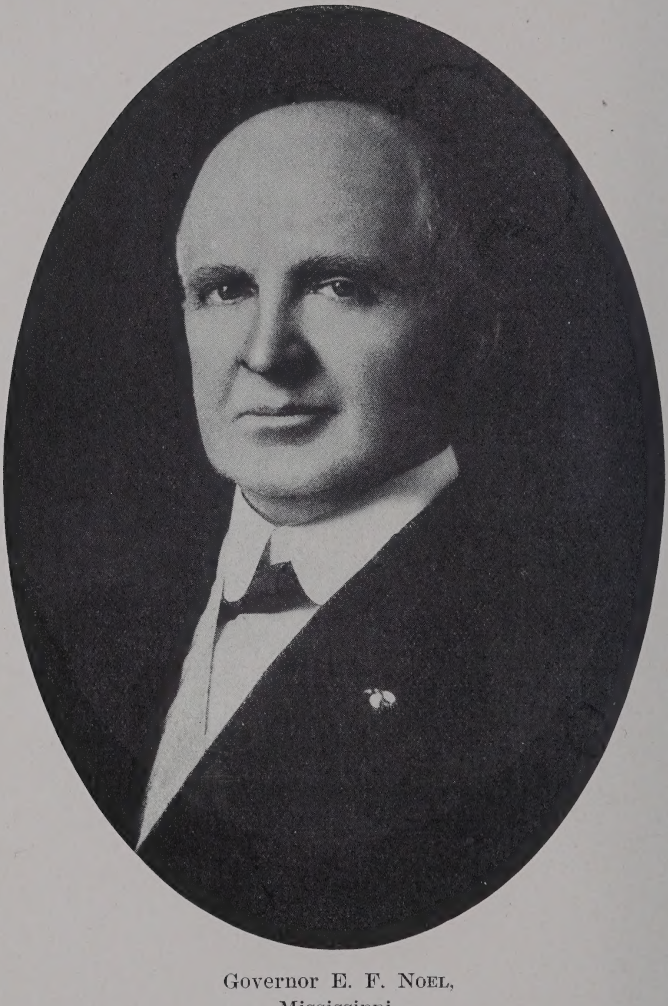
CAPTAIN RIGBY'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

In accepting the monuments and markers on behalf of the government of the United States, Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, said:

GOVERNOR HANLY, VETERANS AND CITIZENS OF INDIANA: We are proud to have you with us today, are in fullest sympathy with your mission to this battlefield and join with you in honoring your heroes. In recalling their valor and achievements we also honor the brave American soldiers opposed to them at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and on this battlefield. From 1861 to 1865 our country gave the noblest examples of patriotism the world has ever known and on a scale undreamed of before. The heroic constancy of our soldiers, North and South alike, during those battle years, proves the moral soundness of American character, is the pledge and prohpesy of the greatness of a united country. In commemorating their devotion, we are building for a nobler manhood and womanhood in every part of our broad land. This is the purpose and spirit of the National Military Park work. It makes no discrimination between Union and Confederate and expects the example of each to be alike inspiring to all generous Americans.

Veterans of Indiana, you have been well served by the Commission appointed by your Governor to commemorate on this battlefield park your glorious service in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. May I express my strong desire that the work so well begun by the monuments and markers you have seen and admired may be completed and crowned by a state memorial, second to none in beauty and attractiveness, erected on the commanding knoll where we are now assembled. No more appropriate site for an Indiana memorial can be found on this or any other battlefield. Of the State's sixty-nine monuments and markers in the park, thirty-five are south and thirty-four are north of the Baldwin's Ferry road at our left. To our front, on ground now included in the Jewish cemetery, stood the Confederate lunette on this road. During the day of May 22, 1863, six Indiana regiments marched through the ravine at our right to assail that strong work. The story of their bravery and the record of their casualties are borne on the tablets and the Indiana markers that stand in and near the cemetery.

Governor Hanly, by direction of the Secretary of War, for and on behalf of the United States, I accept from you the sixteen beautiful monuments (for twenty-eight commands) and the fifty-three massive markers placed by your State in the Vicksburg National Military Park.



Governor E. F. Noel,
Mississippi.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR E. F. NOEL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR HANLY AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND STATE OF INDIANA, SURVIVORS OF THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The State which supplied the only President of the Confederacy and a considerable part of the soldiery which made this spot historic, and in which occurred the memorable scenes of the Vicksburg campaign, extends to you and to each one of you a most cordial welcome. Nothing could be more different from our coming and welcome now, and that of the representatives of our respective States, who, forty-five years ago, met in deadly conflict, in battle and in siege. Now we are all fellow citizens of a happily reunited country, the grandest and best of earth, and gladly exchange friendly greetings. Between these visits there were military demonstrations which forever removed from question the completeness of our Nation's reunion. In our war with Spain, Indiana, Mississippi and all other States vied with each other in promptly responding to our Nation's call for volunteers to uphold its flag, prestige and power. The 2d Mississippi, of which I was a member, with the 151st Indiana and 4th Nebraska, constituted the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 7th Army Corps. Our brigade and corps commanders had served in the Confederate, and our division commander in the Union army, and all were equally true and devoted to the cause in whose support they offered their lives.

Our common country seeks to blot out and to forget all that might excite or perpetuate bitterness on account of the late unpleasantness, and, through its national parks, to commemorate the valor and heroism of officers and of men of each of the contending armies without reference to victory or defeat. Our Nation's work here is an embodiment of this patriotic sentiment. Pride of ancestry ennobles individuals and nations. Without it neither is capable of highest manifestations of courage and of self-sacrifice for conviction, or for country. Gratitude, duty and enlightened self-interest impel us to use our best endeavors to transmit to our posterity, for their inspiration and emulation, enduring memorials of these who offered life and property in defense, as they viewed it, of the honor and welfare of their country. History tells us of no better soldiery than that engaged in the Vicksburg and other campaigns of the Civil War. In behalf of Mississippi, I cheerfully attest the skill, courage and fortitude of the troops of Indiana and of other Northern and Western States and would not dim that glory which we have just heard so eloquently praised. Such acknowledgment takes nothing from, but adds much to the splendid achievements of the Confederate soldiers, and especially of the 30,000 who, for forty-seven days and nights, without reliefs and with short rations, armament and ammunition, made successful defense, an alert and gallant foe of eight miles of entrenchment, besides a long river front, consantly assailed by a strong, active and fearless fleet. In that conflict, on each side occurred so many instances of noble self-sacrifice, each worthy of the most splendid monument that could be designed, that to recall a few would be unjust to the omitted many.

The people of Indiana and of all other States, North and South, honor themselves by honoring the living and the dead who participated in those marvelous exhibitions of courage and of patriotism which characterized those death-dealing events which forever make sacred the park in which we are assembled. Many of those consecrated spirits then closed their earthly career and quietly sleep in their beautiful nearby resting place, which should forever be the recipients of our Nation's loving care. Others have laid their burdens down and rejoined them from different and far-away spots and a small and honored remnant yet survive, having here appreciated representation. To the living and the dead, Mississippi joins Indiana in expressing the gratitude and appreciation of a fully reunited country. We rejoice in whatever adds to the luster of our American soldiers, in each army, and heartily unite in every effort to perpetuate their name and their fame for the guidance and inspiration of all patriots of all lands, more especially those of our own, the best and greatest the world has ever known.

Mrs. E. F. Noel,
Mississippi.

SPEECH OF MRS. E. F. NOEL.

A short while ago, when the Rhode Island delegation came to dedicate their monument, I brought them an offering of good-will as well as tribute of respect for their heroes, living and dead. I could not do less for the old soldiers of Indiana. My people are Southern—have been for many generations, and all my relatives and interests are here in the Southland. Still that does not prevent us, in common with our neighbors and friends, from recognizing bravery and heroism, even when these qualities are possessed by those opposed to us. Not one soldier shut up in this beleagured city from May 19 to July 4, 1863, ever questioned the fighting qualities of the foe, and the monuments scattered over these hills bear eloquent testimony that the invaders experienced much personal discomfort, difficulty and danger in entering the city. After forty-five years some of you who were here then, are with us today. If our greeting is less warm, it is nevertheless cordial, and right here I wish to impress the fact that patriotism is not always synonymous with fireworks (of the kind then indulged in).

I am a daughter of the Confederacy, my father and relatives laying not a part but all they had upon the altar of their convictions. One marched away from Charlotte, North Carolina, with the Hornet Nest's Rifles, upon whose roster our family name has been continuously since the battle of King's Mountain. He gave up his life in the Wilderness. Another died at Gettysburg, another at Atlanta. Of all who went out, only my father returned.

From my earliest remembrance I heard my father relate incidents of this siege, but, best of all, was to sit in black mammy's lap and listen, in terrified ecstasy, to blood-curdling tales of when she ''was wid de Yankees.'' Longing for freedom this faithful old servant had driven away, arrayed in mother's best silk dress, seated in the family carriage. (She only rode over the hill, we afterwards learned.) Cooking at Vicksburg headquarters was not like caring for the children at home, especially when she had expected to be a ''lady.'' Falling ill, a message came to my mother, who sent for her. In after years, in answer to my childish question of why she came back, she always replied, ''Home de best, honey. Mammy am gwine nebber go away no more,'' and she never did, though she lived many years.

The Vicksburg National Park is one, if not the most interesting spot in our Southland. Here our fathers, uncles and relatives of every degree gave their lives gladly for the cause they loved. Your loved ones, too, fought for conscience sake. All alike were patriots and heroes. It seems to me it is sacred ground, sanctified by heroic blood, both Northern and Southern. The young and many of the older generations cherish no bitterness over the result. We rejoice to be a part of our great united country, the greatest on which the sun ever shone. To North, East and West, Mississippi and the South extends a message of peace and good-will to all man. These flowers a Mississippi woman offers in memory of her father, one of General Pemberton's artillery officers, who did his duty, accepted the inevitable philosophically, came home, and when his children grew around him, taught them to love their country, and were he here today would approve my act. Nor would he have me withhold one flower, even though it were to be placed on a monument erected to commemorate the valor of a former foe.

There being no monuments as yet erected on this spot, I'm going to do the next best thing and present these flowers to your gallant general who sits facing me—brave General McGinnis, who led his men through the defile to our right, facing the murderous guns of Fort Garrott. All honor to him and the men who followed.

Hon. Winfield T. Durbin,
Governor of Indiana, 1901-1905.

SPEECH OF COL. WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. NOEL: Forty-five years ago today, after marching through the mud of the Yazoo River bottoms, I knocked at your door—Vicksburg—and was denied entrance. You told me and my comrades "to go hence and stand not upon the order of going, or what you would do to us would be good and plenty." Your expression was not polite, nor your language elegant. We went, but returned soon and again asked admission, which was denied; and when we were finally told to come in, the greeting was most lacking in cordiality. Now when I come again, accompanied by friends and comrades, Vicksburg opens wide her welcoming gates—we are most cordially invited to enter. We have tasted of your hospitality and like it. You make us feel almost as much at home as though we were beside our own firesides in happy Hoosierdom. When I came first, it was as a soldier demanding admission and with no kind feeling for you. We bore hatred in our hearts against you—we were seeking your heart's blood, and you will agree with me that our feeling for you was heartily reciprocated. But now, after the lapse of years, we come at this Yuletime, bringing the proclamation that has come down through the ages to us, "Peace on earth—good-will to men"; and, as we come in peace, so are we received. We come on a mission which recalls all the horrors of war, and yet we forget all but the memory of those who struggled, and sacrificed for the cause they espoused and the flag they loved. Indiana cherishes in memory dear her soldiers in all wars—not only on this battlefield has the State had erected monuments and markers, but likewise on the fields of Shiloh and Chickamauga, a shaft at Andersonville, and in the capital city of our State there stands a magnificent shaft, erected in memory of the "Soldiers and Sailors" of all wars, at a cost of $750,000.00 We revere the name of our War Governor, Oliver P. Morton, whose first concern was for the welfare of the soldiers—sick and wounded. A battle was hardly finished until his agents of mercy were there to care for the wounded. He looked vigilantly after them in hospitals. It was my good fortune during part of my service in the Spanish-American War to serve with regiments from Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, the two Carolinas and Virginia, in the 7th Army Corps, commanded by that gallant cavalry leader of the Confederate army, General Fitzhugh Lee, and in a brigade commanded for a time by a son of Mississippi, who also served in the Confederate army, and where Lee would have ordered and Montgomery led, the regiments from the North would have followed as gallantly and bravely as though commanded by those who had worn the blue during the Civil War. If there was further need of eliminating the old sectional feeling growing out of the Civil War strife, the mingling of the organizations during the Spanish trouble from the North and South furnished the opportunity, and now from all parts of our glorious nation, comes the universal acclaim, "one country and one flag." The union of states, the union of hearts, and a union of adoration of the stars and stripes forever. Reference has been made and eulogy paid to the commanding generals. Very properly so. Likewise the man behind the gun has received due and very proper recognition, and yet there has been to my mind an oversight—not intentional at all—of the strongest element that entered into the contest on both sides—woman, from whom came all the loyalty, the inspiration, devotion to the flag we followed, and for which we bravely fought. Mother—Oh! for the gift to portray to you the full meaning of what she was, is, and ever will be. Could I but speak the magic word in all its loving tenderness, or had I the tongue of the gifted orator to adorn my expression with choicest ornaments of the language, I would fall far short of giving full and just due to the wonderful influence of woman in shaping the destiny of the contending forces. Mother it was that rocked the cradle, who taught us to lisp the loving word—who instructed us in taking our first step in babyhood, and who ever afterwards would have guided us along life's pathway aright. To her is due the credit for creating in hearts, love and affection. It was she who told us our first love was to be for our Creator, and our second for our country and its flag. From her sprang our patriotism, our devotion. Mother told us to be brave, good and true. Mother gave us to the cause and followed us to camp, on the march, in the bivouac, at the "battle front when their fircest charge they made," she whispered, be brave, be steady. Mother's letters kept us up. Sweetly has been sung to us, "Just before the battle, mother, I am thinking most of you," and "Oh, you will not forget me, mother, if I'm numbered with the slain." Appropriately also might have been sung, "In the prison pen I sit, thinking mother, dear, of you and our bright and happy home so far away; and mine eyes they well with tears, in spite of all that I can do, though I try to cheer my comrades and be gay." Mother, ever present in spirit as a guardian angel, directing, controlling. The boy, recognizing at all times, in all places, under the most trying conditions, the influence of mother. Mother on the battlefield, in the midst of the fight, encouraging—in the hospital blessing and alleviating pain. In death it was mother's voice that gave the final blessing and words of consolation. Angel mother, may the God of heaven give you constant companionship and support in life, and in the world to come a crown.

There is another to whom great and just credit is due—the wife. In the buoyancy of youth we could leave parents—but parting from her, whom we had vowed to love, honor, and protect through life and until death do us part, was very different. Wife at home looking after the little ones, many times in need of maintenance and subsistence, struggling to make ends meet. Her letters full of hope, and yet she could not conceal that all was not just right at home—"So lonesome without you. Oh, won't this cruel war soon end, so that you can return to home and little ones;" and then brighten up in her letters and cheer you on. You could not do anything but your duty, for wife told you and wanted you to do so. The wife had a most important part in the struggle and was a most potent factor therein.

There is yet one other just as conspicuous, just as strong, just as inspiring and hopeful—"The girl I left behind me." What influence she exerted, no man can justly estimate. When you parted and she watched you wend your way down the road, you could not refrain from looking back, nor restrain a tear—she loved you and you reciprocated; a vow had been plighted, to be consummated when you returned from the war. You could not, you would not, be other than brave and true and endure for the cause you espoused, for she wanted it so, and you would not fail her. Where duty called you would be found for her sake. In the thickest of the fight—you felt the little locket wherein was a likeness of her sweet face pressing your heart. How could it be otherwise than that your service should be honest and faithful. Give full measure of credit to the generals, the colonels and all who commanded, and issue full rations of praise for the man behind the gun, but all praise and all honor now, henceforth and forevermore to woman, and her proper place in war as well as peace.

And now, Governor and Mrs. Noel, we from the good old Hoosier State have come down to call on you Mississippians. We have tested your hospitality and like and appreciate it, but, lest you may think our appreciation is only in words, won't you return our call, pull our historic latch-string and give us the very great pleasure of doing the rest?

BENEDICTION.

REV. W. T. STOTT.

"May the benediction of God, the everlasting Father, and His Son, the Prince of Peace, and the guidance and inspiration of the Holy Ghost, be with you all, now and evermore. Amen."

Appropriation Act.

Senator Hanna introduced the bill providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of the publication of the report of the Commission on February 12, 1909, and this act was approved by Governor Hanly, March 5, 1909.

AN ACT to provide for an appropriation to the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission for the purpose of the publication of the report of said Commission, and the ceremonies held when the Indiana monuments were dedicated, and delivered to the United States government.

(S. 350. Approved March 5, 1909.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Indiana, by an act approved March 2, 1907, provided for the appointment of commissioners to procure and supervise the erection of monuments in the Vicksburg National Park, as memorials for the organizations of Indiana soldiers who took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the year 1863, and to perform all other duties naturally incident and pertaining thereto, and making an appropriation therefor; and,

WHEREAS, The commissioners who were appointed according to the provisions of said act have procured and had erected the monuments provided for in said act, and have provided for the dedication of the same, which was done December 29, 1908, and have made a report to the Governor of the doings of said commissioners; and,

WHEREAS, There is no fund provided for the payment of the expenses of the publication in book form of the report of said Commission, together with the histories of the various Indiana organizations that participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Appropriation—Vicksburg Commission.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That there is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the publication of the report of the Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission, the ceremonies of the dedication of the histories of the various Indiana organizations which participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the year 1863, with such illustrations as may be proper, and to pay the expenses of the distribution of the copies of said report. Said sum to be available on and after June 1, 1909.

Governor's Powers.

SEC. 2. The commission in the publication of said report, and distribution of the same, shall be subject to the direction and control of the Governor, to whom said Commission shall report, as directed by said Governor, who shall have the power of removal and appointment so long as the Commission shall continue its service: *Provided,* That in the distribution of said report, five copies of such report shall be delivered to each member of the Legislature.

Compensation.

SEC. 3. Said Commission shall serve without pay other than actual expenses necessary to the discharge of their duties: *Provided, however,* That one of the members thereof may be employed for a reasonable compensation to perform service for said Commission if such Commission shall deem such employment advantageous: *Provided, however,* That any such employment shall be in writing, and to be binding shall have the consent and approval of the Governor endorsed thereon.

Discontinuance of Service.

SEC. 4. When the work of the Commission is done, or, in the judgment of the Governor, it is no longer expedient to continue it, it shall be discontinued by the Governor, whereon all contracts must be closed out, a complete report made to the Governor, all debts paid, and any balance remaining unexpended shall be returned to the general fund of the State.

Acknowledgment.

In the preparation of this volume, the Indiana-Vicksburg Military Park Commission gratefully acknowledges its obligation to Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the National Commission, for data concerning the park, the siege and defense, the historic tablets, and the map in the cover.

To the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the use of the half-tones of the views in the park and cemetery.

To Col. C. C. Schreeder, for the photograph of the dedication ceremonies.

List of Illustrations.

PAGE

Abraham Lincoln .... Frontispiece
Governor T. R. Marshall 6
Indiana Vicksburg Military Park Commission 10
Landscape in the Park 14
Union Navy Tablet 17
Observation Tower 18
Bridge on Union Avenue 20
Main Entrance, National Cemetery 22
A Driveway in the Cemetery 22
A Bit of Scenery in the Cemetery 23
Peace 24
Indiana Circle 26
Map Illustrating Movements Leading up to the Investment of Vicksburg 28
Confederate Railroad Redoubt 36
Union Position Tablet 42
Bridge on Union Avenue 51
Confederate Gun, Trench and Tablet 58
Confederate South Fort, Looking North 70
Gun of 1st Indiana Light Artillery 77
Mint Spring Bayou 86
Confederate South Fort, Looking South 92
Shirley House During the Siege 100
Shirley House in 1868 110
Shirley House Before Restoration 120
Rear of Shirley House After Restoration 128
Shirley House After Restoration 134
Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 142
Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman 156
Surrender Monument 170
A Bivouac of the Dead 178
View from Connecting Avenue 184
Confederate Howitzer 190
Indiana State Seal 197
Monument of 8th Infantry 198
Monument of 11th Infantry 208
Monument of 12th Infantry 218
Monument of 16th Infantry 224
Monument of 18th Infantry 234
Monument of 23d Infantry 240
Monument of 24th Infantry 258
Monument of 26th Infantry 266

PAGE
Monument of 34th Infantry.......... 272
Monument of 46th Infantry 276
Monument of 47th Infantry 288
Monument of 48th Infantry 294
Monument of 49th Infantry 298
Monument of 53d Infantry 304
Monument of 54th Infantry 314
Monument of 59th Infantry 318
Monument of 60th Infantry 324
Monument of 67th Infantry 328
Monument of 69th Infantry 336
Monument of 83d Infantry 352
Monument of 93d Infantry 364
Monument of 97th Infantry 370
Monument of 99th Infantry 376
Monument of 100th Infantry 382
Monument of 1st Battery Light Artillery 388
Monument of 6th Battery Light Artillery 392
Monument of Co. C, First Cavalry 396
Monument of Co. C, Fourth Cavalry 400
Indiana Regimental Marker 404
Dedication Ceremonies 432
Hon. J. Frank Hanly 440
Captain Wm. T. Rigby 450
Governor E. F. Noel, Mississippi.......... 454
Mrs. E. F. Noel 458
Hon. W. T. Durbin 462

Index.

PAGE

- Adams, Henry C., Memorial 13
- Army, Johnston's—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 129
  - Breckenridge's Division 129
  - French's Division 130
  - Loring's Division 132
  - Walker's Division 134
  - Cavalry Division 136
  - Reserve Artillery 137
- Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 63
  - Escort 63
  - Engineers 63
  - Gunboat detachment 63, 111, 112
  - Ninth Corps, Maj. Gen. John G. Parke 64
    - Artillery Reserve 64
    - First Division 64
    - Second Division 65
  - Thirteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord 66
    - Ninth Division 67
    - Tenth Division 70
    - Twelfth Division 73
    - Fourteenth Division 75
  - Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman 78
    - First Division 78
    - Second Division 81
    - Third Division 85
  - Sixteenth Corps (Detachment), Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn 88
    - First Division 89
    - Fourth Division 90
    - Provisional Division 92
  - Seventeenth Corps, Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson 93
    - Third Division 94
    - Sixth Division 98
    - Seventh Division 103
  - Herron's Division, Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron 106
  - Cavalry (unattached) 107
  - District N. E. Louisiana 108
  - Milliken's Bend, Post of 108
  - Goodrich's Landing, Post of 111

PAGE
Army of Vicksburg, Gen. John C. Pemberton 112
    Stevenson's Division 113
    Maury's-Forney's Division 116
    Smith's Division 118
    Forney's-Bowen's Division 123
    Waul's Texas Legion 125
    River Batteries 126
    Miscellaneous 129
Assault, May 19........................ 33, 159, 186
Assault, May 22........................ 33, 160, 187
Batteries, Confederate 39
Batteries, Running of 147
Big Black River Bridge, Battle of........................ 32, 158, 185
Canals 143, 144
Casualties, General Summary, March 29–July 4........................ 40
Casualties, Summary Union Forces, May 1–July 4........................ 172
Casualties, Indiana, March 29–July 4........................ 405
Cemetery, National 23
Champion's Hill, Battle of........................ 31, 154, 185
Cincinnati, sinking of........................ 39
Commands, Summary of Confederate 139
Commands, Summary of Union 138
Commission, Report of the—
    Act of 1903........................ 406
    First report of the Commission, determine location of monuments. 407
    Act of 1907, authorizing appointment of a Commission to construct the monuments 414
    Second report of the Commission........................ 418
    Agreement between Commission and Designer........................ 421
    Specifications for monuments and markers........................ 422
    Bid of Angola Monument Co........................ 425
    Bid of American Bronze Foundry Co........................ 426
    Contract with Angola Monument Co........................ 426
    Contract with American Bronze Foundry Co........................ 429
    Financial Report 431
    Act providing for the publication of report........................ 467
Dedication Ceremonies—
    Departure of special train........................ 433
    Reception at Vicksburg........................ 433
    Program of Ceremonies........................ 433
    Invocation 434
    Address of President Adams........................ 435
    Speech of Governor Hanly 441
    Speech of Captain W. T. Rigby........................ 451
    Address of Governor Noel, of Mississippi........................ 455
    Address of Mrs. Noel 459
    Speech of Colonel W. T. Durbin........................ 463

- Grand Gulf 38, 148, 180
- Grant, Correspondence with Pemberton 167
- Grant, Maj. Gen. U. S., Report of 143
- Indiana Circle 27
- Indiana Commands, Designation of 405
- Indiana Commands, Histories of—
  - 8th Infantry 199
  - 11th Infantry 209
  - 12th Infantry 219
  - 16th Infantry 225
  - 18th Infantry 235
  - 23d Infantry 241
  - 24th Infantry 259
  - 26th Infantry 267
  - 34th Infantry 273
  - 46th Infantry 277
  - 47th Infantry 289
  - 48th Infantry 295
  - 49th Infantry 299
  - 53d Infantry 305
  - 54th Infantry 315
  - 59th Infantry 319
  - 60th Infantry 325
  - 67th Infantry 329
  - 69th Infantry 337
  - 83d Infantry 353
  - 93d Infantry 365
  - 97th Infantry 371
  - 99th Infantry 377
  - 100th Infantry 383
  - 1st Battery, Light Artillery 389
  - 6th Battery, Light Artillery 393
  - Co. C, 1st Cavalry 397
  - Co. C, 4th Cavalry 401
- Indiana commands, Reference to—
  - 8th Infantry 54, 75, 175, 176, 177, 179, 188, 190
  - 11th Infantry 73, 175, 179, 183, 185
  - 12th Infantry 89, 192
  - 16th Infantry 55, 71, 176, 185
  - 18th Infantry 54, 75, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 188, 189, 190
  - 23d Infantry 50, 51, 95, 174, 176, 178, 179, 181, 185, 193
  - 24th Infantry 73, 175, 179, 183, 184, 185
  - 26th Infantry 107, 193
  - 34th Infantry 73, 174, 175, 179, 183, 185
  - 46th Infantry 73, 176, 177, 179, 183, 185
  - 47th Infantry 74, 176, 177, 179, 185
  - 48th Infantry 56, 103, 176, 181, 185
  - 49th Infantry 61, 67, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179
  - 53d Infantry 91, 192

PAGE
- 54th Infantry 68, 176
- 59th Infantry 56, 103, 176, 181, 182, 185, 191
- 60th Infantry 71, 176
- 67th Infantry 55, 71, 176, 191
- 69th Infantry 61, 67, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179, 185, 190
- 83d Infantry 43, 82, 181
- 93d Infantry 43, 85, 181
- 97th Infantry 90, 176, 192
- 99th Infantry 90, 192
- 100th Infantry 89, 192
- 1st Battery, Artillery 77, 175, 177
- 6th Battery, Artillery 89, 192
- Co. C, 1st Cavalry 73, 176
- Co. C, 4th Cavalry 70

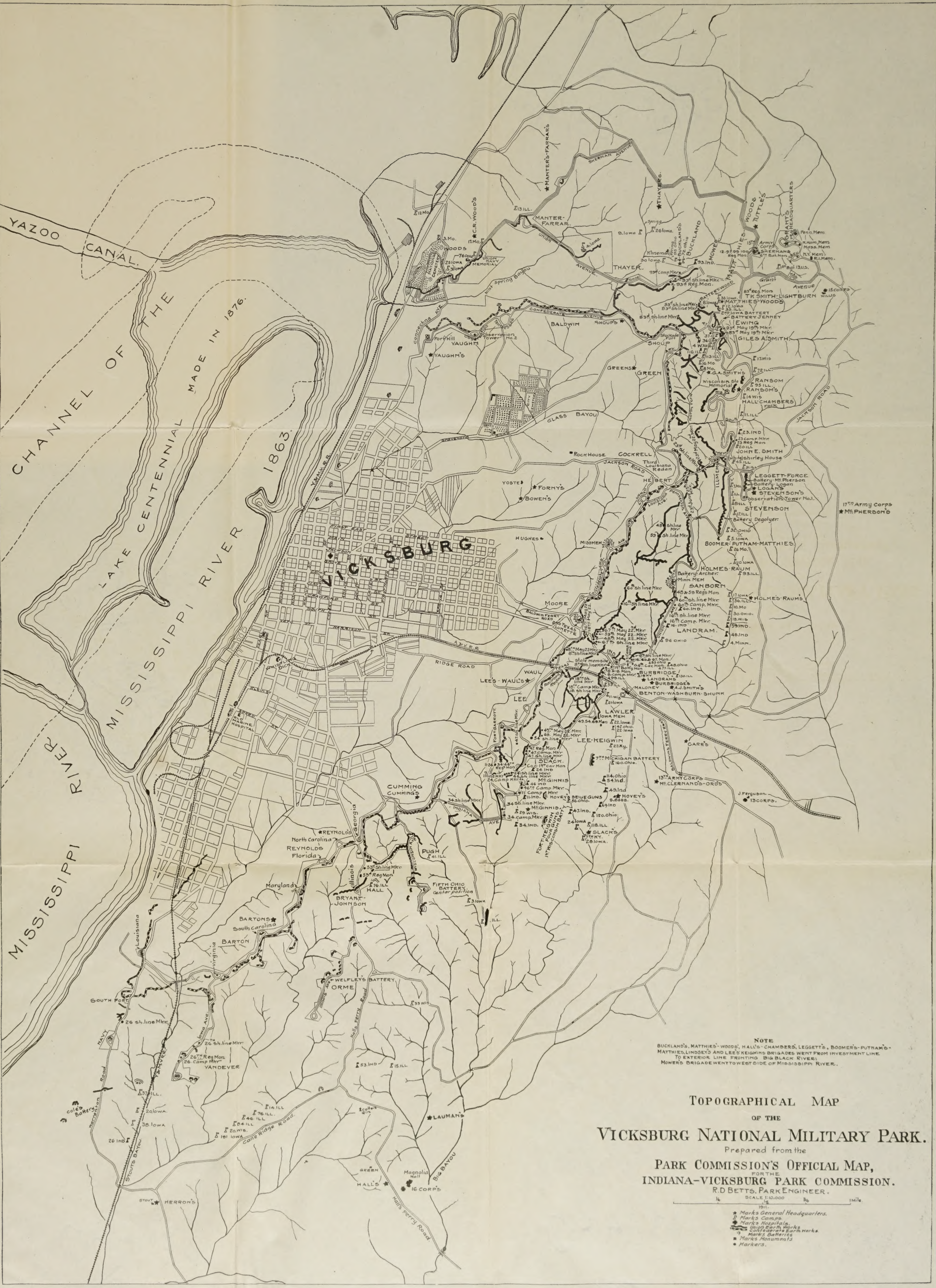
Indiana Soldier at Vicksburg........ 173
Introductory 11
Jackson, Battle of 30, 152, 181
Line, Union 34, 163
Line, Confederate 37
McGinnis, George F., Memorial........ 12
Navy, Union 38, 187
Park, Vicksburg National Military........ 15
Pemberton, Correspondence with Grant........ 167
Port Gibson, Battle of........29, 148, 176

Positions, Confederate—
- Baldwin's Brigade, May 22........ 45
- Cockrell's Brigade, May 19........ 46
- Green's Brigade, small redan on left of, May 19........ 47
- Green's Brigade, right of 47
- Hebert's Brigade 46
- Lee's Brigade, small work on line of 61, 62
- Lee's Brigade, small work on right of........ 62
- Lee's Brigade, Fort Garrott 62
- Lunette on left of Stockdale, May 19........ 46
- Lunette on Right of Baldwin's Ferry Road........ 57
- Redan, 3d Louisiana 52
- Redoubt, Great, Right of Jackson Road........ 54
- Redoubt, Railroad 60
- Shoup's Brigade, May 22........ 45
- Stockade Redan, May 19........ 46
- Work on left of Hall's Ferry Road........ 62

Positions, Union—
- Benton's Brigade, May 22........ 54
- Boomer's Brigade, May 22........54, 57
- Buckland's Brigade, May 19 and 22........ 43
- Burbridge's Brigade, May 22........ 55
- Crater, Affair of........51, 193
- Ewing's Brigade, May 19 41

PAGE
- Ewing's Brigade, May 22 47
- Landram's Brigade, May 22 59
- Lawler's Brigade, May 22 58
- Leggett's Brigade 51
- Manter's Brigade, May 22 44
- Matthie's Brigade, May 22 48
- Mower's Brigade, May 22 48
- Osterhaus' Division, May 22 61
- Ransom's Brigade, May 19 44
- Ransom's Brigade, May 22 49
- Sanborn's Brigade, May 22 .... 55, 56
- Smith's (G. A.) Brigade, May 19 41
- Smith's (G. A.) Brigade, May 22 49
- Smith's (J. E.) Brigade, May 22 50
- Smith's (T. K.) Brigade, May 19 43
- Stevenson's Brigade, May 22 53
- Thayer's Brigade, May 22 44
- Wood's Brigade, May 22 44

Raymond, Battle of 30, 151, 180
Richmond 39
Siege 37, 192
Surrender 163, 194
Transmittal, letter of ....



NOTE

BUCKLAND'S, MATTHIES'-WOODS', HALL'S-CHAMBERS', LEGGETT'S, BOOMER'S-PUTNAM'S-MATTHIES, LINDSEY'S AND LEE'S KEIGWINS BRIGADES WENT FROM INVESTMENT LINE TO EXTERIOR LINE FRONTING BIG BLACK RIVER; MOWER'S BRIGADE WENT TO WEST SIDE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.
Prepared from the
PARK COMMISSION'S OFFICIAL MAP,
FOR THE
INDIANA-VICKSBURG PARK COMMISSION.
R. D BETTS. PARK ENGINEER.